U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

August 28, 2014

Mr. John Greenewald, Jr.
The Black Vault
[redacted]

FOIPA Request No.: 1270941-000
Subject: PAVLICK, RICHARD PAUL

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions:

Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☑ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☑ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☑ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

322 pages were reviewed and **284** pages are being released.

☑ Documents were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, another Government agency) [OGA].

- ☑ This information has been referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.
- ☐ We are consulting with OGA(s). The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

☐ In accordance with standard FBI practice and pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552/552a (b)(7)(E)/(j)(2)], this response neither confirms nor denies the existence of your subject's name on any watch lists.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S. C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist. Enclosed for your information is a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions.

☑ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), U.S. Department of Justice,1425 New York Ave., NW, Suite 11050, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's eFOIA portal at http://www.justice.gov/oip/efoia-portal.html. Your appeal must be received by OIP within sixty (60) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

☑ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely,

David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosures (2)

In response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request submitted to the Records Management Division at Winchester, VA, enclosed is a processed copy of FBI Headquarters file 157-HQ-324.

This material is being provided to you at no charge.

A search of the FBI Headquarters electronic surveillance indices has been conducted, and no responsive record which indicates that Richard Paul Pavlick has ever been the target of electronic surveillance was located.

Records which may be responsive to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request were destroyed on August 13, 2007. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. The retention and disposal of records are governed by statute and regulation under the supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 and Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 12, Sub-chapter B, Part 1228. The FBI Records Retention Plan and Disposition Schedules have been approved by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and are monitored by NARA.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

(b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;

(b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

(b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;

(b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;

(b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

(d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;

(j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;

(k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;

(k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;

(k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;

(k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service he release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;

(k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1270941-0

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts
June 4, 1975

CO-2-19,259

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
TROOPER, NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE POLICE
AND SPECIAL AGENT, UNITED STATES
SECRET SERVICE,
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
APRIL 18, 1975;
RICHARD P. PAVLICK - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

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On May 19, 1975, United States Attorney William J. Deachman, Concord, New Hampshire, received a letter from Richard P. Pavlick, a copy of which is attached to this memo.

Pavlick is well known to the United States Attorney's Office and review of his file in that office reflects the following background information:

December 7, 1960 — [redacted] addressed a letter to the Postal Inspector expressing fears about Pavlick.

December 8, 1960 — This letter was forwarded to Secret Service in Boston, Massachusetts.

December 18, 1960 — Pavlick was arrested in West Palm Beach, Florida by local police. The arrest was on a traffic charge. A search of his automobile disclosed a quantity of dynamite and dynamite caps.

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
TROOPER, NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE POLICE
AND SPECIAL AGENT, UNITED STATES
SECRET SERVICE,
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
APRIL 18, 1975;
RICHARD P. PAVLICK - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

December 15, 1960	A complaint was filed with United States Commissioner in New Hampshire against Pavlick for violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 871, for making threats to take the life of President Elect John F. Kennedy.
January 4, 1961	Pavlick was indicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, Miami Division. Two counts of indictment charged violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 871 and one count of indictment was for violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 837(b) for the Interstate Transportation of Explosives.
January 27, 1961	Pavlick was found insane, so mentally incompetent as being unable to stand trial and was ordered committed until his insanity was restored.
March 15, 1961	Pavlick was indicted by a New Hampshire Federal Grand Jury on one count in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 871.
June 19, 1962	United States District Judge Emett C. Choate, Southern District of Florida, found Pavlick insane and he was

	committed to a mental institution.
On or about July 24, 1964	Pavlick was found competent to stand trial. The indictment against him in Florida was dismissed and Pavlick was ordered removed to New Hampshire.
July 30, 1964	The Concord, New Hampshire United States District Judge Sweeney gave leave of the court for the government to dismiss its indictment. On the same date Pavlick was committed to the New Hampshire State Hospital because he had been found incompetent.
December 13, 1966	Pavlick was ordered released on parole by Judge Robert Griffith, New Hampshire Superior Court.
March 31, 1967	Pavlick was released from parole.

The United States Attorney's file also contains numerous additional letters from Pavlick to the United States Attorney, Concord, the last having been received on October 25, 1974. The general theme is that he did not threaten President Elect John F. Kennedy in 1960 and that all action taken against him since that time has been illegal. Pavlick was born on February 13, 1887,

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
TROOPER, NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE POLICE
AND SPECIAL AGENT, UNITED STATES
SECRET SERVICE,
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
APRIL 18, 1975;
RICHARD P. PAVLICK - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

and lists his current address as 28 Hanover Street, Manchester, New Hampshire.

In view of Pavlick's background and the non-specific nature of the complaint, no investigation is being conducted in this matter by the FBI.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1270941-0

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/2/61

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (157-311)

SUBJECT: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
BOMBING MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/lmp
376018

The Miami Office, while not conducting any active investigation in this matter, is following developments with regard to prosecutive action instituted as a result of investigation conducted by the Secret Service. PAVLICK is charged with violation of Section 837B, Title 18, United States Code, and is specifically charged with transporting in interstate commerce explosives from the State of New Hampshire to Palm Beach, Florida, with knowledge and intent that said explosives would be used to damage and destroy religious and personal property in Palm Beach County, for the purpose of interfering with religious, residential and civic objectives, and for the further purpose of intimidating JOHN F. KENNEDY.

The above matter has been specifically called to the attention of [redacted] and it was suggested that the matter be followed by this office, and that a report be submitted, setting forth the final disposition of the case.

On 12/21/60, Assistant United States Attorney [redacted] advised that PAVLICK was brought before United States District Judge EMETT C. CHOATE on 12/19/60, at which time the hearing was continued, pending inquiry as to whether PAVLICK was mentally equipped to understand the proceedings. As of 12/21/60, a date had not been set for any further hearings on the matter.

On 1/17/61, Assistant United States Attorney [redacted] advised that a hearing is scheduled for 1/27/61, before United States District Judge CHOATE.

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157-324-

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2 - Bureau
2 - Miami
ELF:plm

MCT - 46
REC- 68

FEB 6 1961

62 FEB 14 1961

[redacted]

The Miami Office will continue to follow this matter, and a report will be submitted upon final disposition of the case.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
MIAMI	MIAMI	3/7/61	12/16/60 - 2/18/61

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK	[redacted] A)	sep
	CHARACTER OF CASE: BOMBING MATTERS	

Synopsis:

- P* -

LEADS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 SPS Beta/LMP 376 018

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will recontact the United States Attorney's Office, August, 1961, regarding any further developments in this matter.

ADMINISTRATIVE

In view of the fact the subject was committed to a mental institution by United States District Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, Miami, as not being able to comprehend the charges against him, and his period of confinement is indefinte to his apparent condition, it is suggested this case be placed in a pending inactive status for a period of six months.

Approved [redacted] Special Agent In Charge

Copies made:

2 - Bureau (157-324)

1 - USA, Miami, Florida

2 - Miami (157-311)

Do not write in spaces below

157-324

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MAR 1961

157-112

[redacted]

A* - COVER PAGE

1cc to Dept
1cc Cover page & Synopsis
Pending Inactive 3-15-61

1961

Property of FBI - This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

FD-[illegible] (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1-USA, Miami, Florida

Report of: [redacted] (A)
Date: March 7, 1961

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File No.: Miami 157-311

Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title:
RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

[illegible] INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/LMP
376018

Synopsis:

Subject arrested in the area of West Palm Beach, Fla., on 12/15/60, on a traffic charge. Search of his automobile disclosed a quantity of dynamite and dynamite caps. Subject turned over to U. S. Secret Service inasmuch as his identity was known to them for sending threatening letters to President Elect JOHN F. KENNEDY. Subject charged under Title 18, USC, Section 871. Subject appeared before USDJ EMETT C. CHOATE on 12/19/60, at which time the hearing was continued pending inquiry as to whether the subject was mentally equipped to understand the proceedings. On 1/27/61, subject appeared in USDC, and Judge CHOATE ruled subject be committed to the medical center for Federal prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, until such time he is deemed mentally competent. Period of confinement is indefinite due to subject's apparent condition.

- P* -

DETAILS:

On December 16, 1960, information received by the Miami FBI Office, to the effect RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK was arrested on the afternoon of December 15, 1960, in the West Palm Beach, Florida area on a traffic charge. At the time of his arrest a search of his automobile disclosed a quantity of dynamite and dynamite caps.

PAVLICK was turned over to the Secret Service inasmuch as identity was known to them for sending threatening letters to President Elect JOHN F. KENNEDY. The Secret Service filed charges against PAVLICK under Title 18, United States Code, Section 871.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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MM 157-311

On December 16, 1960, Assistant United States Attorney [redacted] Miami, advised Special Agent in Charge, LEE V. TEAGUE, that the United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., had instructed him to file an additional charge against PAVLICK for Interstate Transportation of Explosives. [redacted] said the Secret Service already had all the information necessary, in his opinion, to support this charge, but felt he should advise the Miami FBI Office, inasmuch as Title 18, United States Code, Section 837B, was under the primary jurisdiction of the FBI.

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[redacted] further stated the second charge under the bombing of Interstate Transportation of Explosives matter was to the effect that on or about November 9, 1960, and up to and including December 15, 1960, RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK did transport in Interstate Commerce, explosives from the State of New Hampshire, to Palm Beach, Florida, with knowledge and intent, that said explosives to damage and destroy religious and personal property in Palm Beach County, Florida, for the purpose of interfering with the use for religious, residential, or civic objectives, and for the further purpose of intimidating JOHN F. KENNEDY in pursuant of such objectives in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 837B.

According to [redacted] this dynamite had been transported from New Hampshire, to Florida, and investigation by Secret Service had developed that the New Hampshire Explosive Company, Concord, New Hampshire, had a receipt reflecting PAVLICK purchased dynamite from that firm under his true name and seven sticks of dynamite were found in PAVLICK's car, three sticks found in his suitcase.

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[redacted] also said he was with the Secret Service at the time of interview and arrest of PAVLICK in Palm Beach. He said PAVLICK had in his possession two letters he tried to destroy, one being a last will and testament in which he admitted his participation in the effort to destroy Mr. KENNEDY, because he was against the objectives expressed by the KENNEDY group, and against his religion.

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On December 21, 1960, Assitant United States Attorney [redacted] advised PAVLICK was brought before United States District Judge EMETT C. CHOATE on December 19, 1960, at which time the hearing was continued, pending inquiry as to whether PAVLICK was mentally equipped to understand the proceedings.

On January 17, 1961, [redacted] advised a hearing in this matter was scheduled for January 27, 1961, before United States District Judge CHOATE.

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On February 6, 1961, Assistant United States Attorney [redacted] advised Special Agent EARL L. FAUVER, PAVLICK appeared before United States District Judge CHOATE on January 27, 1961, at which time Judge CHOATE ruled that the subject be committed to the Medical Center for Federal prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, until such time he is deemed mentally competent to answer the charges against him.

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[redacted] advised it was Judge CHOATE's opinion that the subject could not at this time, comprehend the charges against him. [redacted] said this subject's period of confinement is indefinite due to his apparent condition.

3/30/61

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Boston

From: Director, FBI

REC-88 157-324-3

EX-108

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
RICHARD P. PAVLICK - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of a letter received at the Bureau on 3/28/61 from [redacted], and its envelope. Also enclosed is one copy each of a letter and its envelope which were enclosed with [redacted] letter and which he had received from the victim. The original of Pavlick's letter to [redacted] is also enclosed since it would appear from the comment on the envelope that [redacted] wants this letter returned. b6 b7C

During the normal course of business, you should arrange for the return of the enclosed original letter to [redacted] and advise him at that time of the receipt of his letter by the Bureau. He should also be advised that this matter has been referred to the Civil Rights Division of the Department for its consideration as to whether the facts indicate a violation of Federal law and in the event he has further inquiries in this matter, he should address his correspondence directly to the Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. b6 b7C

Bureau files disclose that one Richard Paul Pavlick, who is apparently identical with the victim of this matter, was arrested in the area of West Palm Beach, Florida, on 12/15/60 on a traffic charge. A search of his automobile reportedly disclosed a quantity of dynamite and dynamite caps. He was turned over to the U. S. Secret Service inasmuch as his identity was known to them for sending threatening letters

Enclosures (6)

JLS:aeo
(4)
See Note, Page 2

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Candy

51 APR 6 1961

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

to the President. On 1/27/61 Pavlick appeared in U. S. District Court and the Judge ruled that Pavlick should be committed to the Medical Center for Federal prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, until such time as he is deemed mentally competent to answer the charges against him.

NOTE:

Pavlick's letter to [redacted] is very rambling and incoherent; however, he apparently complains about the fact that he has not been tried, has suffered personal discomforts in confinement, he has no rights and $53 was taken from him by the police in Palm Beach, Fla., at the time of his arrest and has not been returned. [redacted] forwarded this letter to the Bureau restating Pavlick's complaints and asking the Bureau to look into the matter. [redacted] wants the letter to him from Pavlick returned, which Boston will handle and orally acknowledge the incoming. Bufile 157-324 indicates Pavlick is now in a mental institution. The only possible identifiable reference to [redacted] in Bufiles is 91-5535-3934, wherein one [redacted] was interviewed [redacted] case. [redacted]

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376018

4/21/27 - 3PS BLE/LMP

8-25-61

Dear Sir:

A fellow by the name of Richard P. Pavlick was picked up in Florida claimed he was going to kill J. F. Ken. so far he had no charges against him but he claime that the Police stole Cash to the amt of $53.00 at Palm Beach 10-$5.00 3-$1.00 Bills wrote to Gov. Farris Bryant as the money was taken off his person & no receipt for same. he wrote back saying its not up to him its about time you get the fellow who took it. I enclosed a letter from Pavlick to me he is held on no charges & no examinations so far. I dont say he's guilty but I doubt it Ive lived with him & known him 15 yrs or more. He's welcome to stay with me thats how I feel he dont even catch fish or hunt. they better look up the P. O. master at Belmont, N. H. for his mental State.

REC-88 OCT-7

lcc: AAG Civil Rights Division
Form 6-84 (11) 3-30-61 JLS:ajo

Please ret[redacted]
to me.

Thanks

Was here at my place 5 days before he started for Florida for the winter he goes down South yearly. b6 b7C

Yours truly

[redacted]

P. S.

Hope u can recover his $3.00 + punish the borrower of same.

H.

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION
MAR 29 10 41 AM '61
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI
MAR 29 11 17 AM '61

MAR 28 [illegible] PM '61

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED on this envelope
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY 3P5 BCF/lmp
376018

From Richard P. Faulk

Ft. Worth, Texas

March 20 1961 (Date)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

It took 14 years and an ignorant slanderer to get me where I am now. It wouldn't be bad if the charges were true, but I never threatened Kennedy, I could have had a mailing address in Palm Beach if I had planned anything. I never knew that the postmaster at Delmar had a "dream" that I wanted Kennedy out of the way. Everything seems to have worked out in his favor. Get the Sunday Magazine supplement Parade Feb. 5th, see why I talked, I must have been in a shock, when you get it (write Mr. M. see address in Parade) that item circled, let me know, keep it confidential, they won't give me anything but newspapers, & censored letters, you can write & answer you please but write only 3 letters from here, each week, I am still 53 miles from near Palm Beach West Palm Beach or Ft. Lauderdale, the only way perhaps it can be found is by newspaper published in Miami or Ft. Lauderdale but I don't do anything about it, even the U. S. Marshall doesn't do anything about it, I always prided myself about my country but the Bill of Rights doesn't protect me evidently, am not a criminal because I have not been tried, am here in Springfield for examinations that don't take appendix, I'll [redacted] may mean, perhaps you will, perhaps you won't

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/24/97 BY SP5 BLK/LMB
376 618

get a trial. It is already mouldy in Massachusetts
the condition of a person would be noted by
this time. Perhaps you can help me, perhaps you
can't. If you have any of the Boston Globes
about Sept. 24th save them, I be stated, that they
certainly took me for a ride. Of course I couldn't
hurt anyone yet they branded me as no criminal
in history has been branded. My cousin
just dies, too bad she didn't live to get my in-
surance 100$, now someone else has to get it.
This is what happened in Palm Beach; they took
everything from me at the police station, the
money 53.00 was in 10$ & 3$. The U.S. Marshall at
Miami has a letter from Chief of Police admitting
that it was handled by them from Palm Beach
to Ft. Lauderdale, the 53.00 was stolen; the other
$ 126.00 was received at Ft. Lauderdale; they don't give
any receipts for personal property in Palm Beach,
N. Palm Beach or Ft. Lauderdale, now you know why I
haven't received the 53.00. Do what you can.
Something should be done to get me on trial as
I am innocent. We have very clean quarters, most
about as well, old drafts bother me, sleep in 6 bed ward
radio at every bed but plugs should be out when not in
use, they are noisy in quiet ward. T.V. all the time.
movies on Sat. Someone is spreading Athlete feet, it is
easy to cure & stop, just find them. We have 3 suits
shirt, pants, underwear, 2 dry changes a week. Stomache
feeling up & down enough perhaps but in spells I might feel
Bess letter, tell him to keep the one who answered my letter

b6
b7C

Richard P. Pawlick

P. O. Box No. 4000
Springfield, Missouri

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FBI

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Please Return to:

[redacted]

18

Original sent via Box Office

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97
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SPS BLE/Lor

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
MIAMI	MIAMI	3/29/61	1/17/61 - 3/21/61

TITLE OF CASE

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

Report made by: EARL L. FAUVER

Typed By: ELF:cmw

CHARACTER OF CASE

BOMBING MATTERS

b6
b7C

Synopsis:

UNCLASSIFIED 4/21/97 NSPS BCE/Lmd 376 018

- REFERENCE -

Report of SA [redacted](A), dated 3/7/61, at Miami.

- P* -

- LEADS -

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will, as indicated by referenced report, recontact the U.S. Attorney's Office, in August of 1961, and report any further developments in this case.

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:		REC- 23

2 - Bureau (157-324) b6 b7C

1 - USA, Miami

2 - Miami (157-311)

CRD
Loc. Sec. Dept. [redacted] 4/3/61

APR 11 1961

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

MM 157-311

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

This case is being continued in a pending inactive status as per referenced report.

The information concerning subject being indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Miami, January 4, 1961, was inadvertently omitted from referenced report.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Miami

9/21/67 Sec 105 Box 5/Lungo.
376018

Report of: EARL L. FAUVER
Date: March 29, 1961

Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA

Field Office File No.: 157-311

Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

PAVLICK indicted by Federal Grand Jury, Miami, 1/4/61, charged with 2 counts of making threats to take the life of President Elect KENNEDY and 1 count regarding Interstate Transportation of Explosives with Intent to Destroy and Damage Property. PAVLICK indicted by Federal Grand Jury at Concord, New Hampshire 3/15/61, for threatening to kill President Elect KENNEDY in W. Palm Beach, Fla. PAVLICK still incarcerated at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Examination of United States Attorney's file on January 17, 1961, concerning this matter reveals that on January 4, 1961, PAVLICK was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Miami, Florida, which indictment charges PAVLICK with 2 counts of making threats to take the life of President Elect JOHN F. KENNEDY and 1 count charging him with transporting in interstate commerce, explosives with intent to use same to damage and destroy real property in Palm Beach, Florida, and for the further purpose of intimidating the President Elect JOHN F. KENNEDY, the first 2 counts being in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 871, and the third count in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 837 (b).

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b6
b7C

MM 157-311

On March 21, 1961, examination of the United States Attorney's file revealed a newspaper clipping sttting forth that on March 15, 1961, a Federal Grand Jury, at Concord, New Hampshire, returned an indictment charging PAVLICK with threatening to kill President Elect JOHN F. KENNEDY, at West Palm Beach, Florida.

On March 21, 1961, Assistant U. S. Attorney [redacted] advised that PAVLICK is still at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, and will be there for an undetermined time due to his indicated mental condition.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b6
b7C

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 4/27/61

FROM : C. L. McGowan

SUBJECT: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
BOMBING MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/80 BY SP5 BCB/LAW/MM
396018

In the attached letter received 4/25/61, the subject states that the Bureau was not asked or did not properly investigate the case in which he was charged in Miami, Florida, 1/4/61, with threats against the life of President-elect Kennedy and with the illegal interstate transportation of explosives. He alleges that he is improperly incarcerated. The Bureau conducted no investigation in this matter since it was within the primary jurisdiction of the U. S. Secret Service.

Subject was arrested by local authorities in the area of West Palm Beach, Florida, on 12/15/60, on a traffic charge. Search of his automobile by local authorities disclosed a quantity of dynamite and dynamite caps. He was turned over to the United States Secret Service inasmuch as his identity was known to Secret Service for sending threatening letter to President-elect John F. Kennedy.

The subject was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Miami, 1/4/61, charged with two counts of making threats to take the life of President-elect Kennedy and one count of interstate transportation of explosives with intent to destroy or damage property. He was also indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Concord, New Hampshire, 3/15/61, for threatening to kill President-elect Kennedy. The subject is presently committed to the medical center for Federal prisoners at Springfield Missouri, until such time he is deemed mentally competent.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. Due to the mental condition of the subject his letter is not being acknowledged.

REC-91 EX-114 MAY 8 1961

2. A true copy of subject's letter is being forwarded to the Criminal Division of the Department and a copy ~~not being forwarded~~ to the United States Secret Service in view of its primary interest in this matter.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Liaison Section

RBL:ble:pr (7)

ENCLOSURE

56 MAY 10 1961

TRUE COPY

From Richard P. Pavlick

Bx 4000 Springfield Mo

To J Edgar Hoover

April 16, 1961
(Date)

Washington DC
(Address)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCB/LHP
376018

Dear sir:

Ihave always, and stilldo, had respect for the F.B.I, so I was surprised at the ignorance of those who caused an indictment; naming me, at Concord, N.H. Your department should have demanded proofof charges & threats letters written from out of State, when I was in Belmont every day that the P.M has held office. When my trial is conducted there will be a big surprise, that the Republicans will take advantage of, all because your department wasnt asked or didn't properly investigate.

If Ihad wanted to kill Kennedy why didnt Ido it at Hyanisportwhere he was only 25 ft away; why did Igo to Florida, to see Miami after 30 years. Why did Igive my postaladdress as G/D Palm Beach, because I was going to go West then finally into Mexico (Guadalajara) for the winter, perhaps for life? Why didn't Ikill K. on Sunday 12/12/61 when Ihad the material, Dynamite &caps 4 miles away from car, when Isaw K., athis, fathers' home as he was getting into car to go to church, the second time I I ever sawhim and accidently saw him as I was sight seeing, because Ihadnt planned to.

Ididsee how "lousy" the protection given K., is; it canbe much improved by blocking road as he goesto church and using more cars.
suggestion
Secret Service Kennedy

EX-114
REC-8 157-324-5

Inever threatened Kennedy by letter, action, material. Icould have becausethe potential was there. I amnot a killer, notinsane; the P Member should be removed from me & I should bebrought totrial soon.

ENCLOSURE

An innocent man is now being tortured by a damaged reputation & impresonment without trial.

Yours truly
Richard P Pavlick

MAY 3 1961

P.414.H ~~Md 3-2 W~~

Dir routing on orig letter

From Richard J. Pavlick

Rt 4 000 Springfield Mo

To J Edgar Hoover
(Name)

April 16, 1961
(Date)

Washington DC
(Address)

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY SP1 BCE/MS
376018

EXP PROC.

APR 25 1961

Dear sir,

I have always, and still do, had respect for the F.B.I., so I was surprised at the ignorance of those who caused an indictment, naming me, at Concord. N.H. Your department should have demanded proof of charges, threatening letters written from out of State, when I was in Belmont every day that the P.M. has held office. When my trial is conducted there will be a big surprise, that the Republicans will take advantage of, all because your department wasn't asked or didn't properly investigate.

If I had wrote a letter to Bill Kennedy why didn't I do it at Hyannisport where he was only 25 ft away, why did I go to Florida, to see Miami after 30 years. Why did I give my postal address as G/L Palm Beach, because I was going to go West then finally into Mexico (Guadalajara) for the winter, perhaps for life? Why didn't I kill R. on Sunday 10/16/6[illegible] when I had the material, dynamite & caps 4 miles away from car, when I saw R., at his father's home as he was getting into car to go to Church, the second time

APR 25 1961

train

Never saw him and accidently saw him as I was sight-seeing because I hadn't planned to.

I did see how lousy the protection given K. is, it can be much improved by blocking road as he goes to church and using more cars.

Suggestion

Secret Service ⇄ R Kennedy

I never threatened Kennedy by letter, action, material. I could have because the potential was there. I am not a killer, not insane, the F member should be removed from me & I should be brought to trial soon.

An innocent man is now being tortured by a damaged reputation & unpressonment without trial.

Yours truly
Richard P Pavlick

P.414.H Rd 3-2 W

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION
MAY 1 8 15 AM '61
F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR 25 12 20 PM '61
RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR 27 7 00 PM '61
RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

FD-663 (Rev. 6-1-59)

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	9/14/61	9/13/61

TITLE OF CASE

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

REPORT MADE BY

TYPED BY: jlt

CHARACTER OF CASE

BOMBING MATTERS

REFERENCE: Report of SA EARL L. FAUVER dated 3/29/61, at Miami.

- P -

- LEADS -

ALL INFORMATION [redacted]
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/lmp
376018

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will recontact United States Attorney EDWARD F. BOARDMAN, and report any further developments in this matter.

A*

- COVER PAGE -

APPROVED [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

2 - Bureau (157-324)
1 - USA, Miami
2 - Miami (157-311)

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1-1+324-[illegible] 1-

REC- 65

1961

EX-[illegible]

25 SEP 18 11 02 AM '61

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Dept.			
REQUEST RECD.	9/19/61			
DATE FWD.	9/19/61			
HOW FWD.	RS			
BY	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

NOTATIONS

LBI
REC'D - CIA [illegible]

66 SEP 22 1961

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Copy to: 1 - USA, Miami

Report of: [redacted]
Date: September 14, 1961

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File No.: 157-311

Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

ALL INFORMATION HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/2/97 BY SP5 BCE/LMP
376 018

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

USA's file reflects subject still incarcerated Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo. USA, Miami, Fla., advised he plans no action in this matter until he receives an answer to his letter from the Medical Center about subject's mental competency.

- P -

DETAILS:

A review of the United States Attorney's file on September 13, 1961, concerning this matter disclosed a letter dated September 12, 1961, addressed to the Warden, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, from the United States Attorney, Miami, Florida, requesting a written report concerning the mental competency of RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK.

On September 13, 1961, United States Attorney EDWARD F. BOARDMAN advised that PAVLICK is still incarcerated at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield,

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Missouri, and that it appears he will be there for some time due to his conditions. However, Mr. BOARDMAN said he plans no action until he has received an answer to his letter from the Medical Center reflecting PAVLICK's mental competency.

0-1 (Rev. 2-5-59)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Miami (Your file 157-311) DATE: 2/12/62

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial ~~157-324~~)
(Room No. 2268)

SUBJECT: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
BOMBING MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/93 BY SP5 BCE/LMP
376018

☐ 1. Bufiles reflect this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

USA's office Miami is awaiting opinion of Judge Becker Western District of Missouri. USA's office plans no action until above opinion is rendered. Report in dictation. 2/22/62

☐ 2. Date ☐ letter ☐ report ☐ submitted ☐ will be submitted

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☒ 4. Status of investigation RE MM rept. 12/29/61. 157-311

☐ 5. ☐ Sulet by ☐ Surep

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledge file)

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ✓ FILED ...
FEB 14 1962

b6
b7C

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1959 : O—529376

6

Report Form
FD-263 (4-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
MIAMI	MIAMI	10/25/61	10/23/61

TITLE OF CASE

b6
b7C

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

Report made by | Typed By
s11

CHARACTER OF CASE

BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 9/14/61 at Miami.

- P -

- LEAD -

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will maintain contact with United States Attorney EDWARD F. BOARDMAN and report any further developments in this case.

- A* -
COVER PAGE

Approved | Special Agent in Charge | Do not write in spaces below

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2 - Bureau (157-324)
1 - USA, Miami
2 - Miami (157-311)

157-324-

REC-51

b6
b7C

62-134

1cc to Dept. Attn: [illegible]

LBT
SEC. - CIA MIAMI

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Copy to: 1 - USA, Miami

Report of: [redacted] Office: Miami, Florida

Date: October 23, 1961

Field Office File No.: 157-311 Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

[redacted] CONTAINS NEITHER CLASSIFIED NOR SP 5 BEEK/Lmp 4/24/97 376018

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

USA, Miami, advised he plans no action in this matter until he receives and studies a current report from the Medical Center on the subject's mental competency

- 2 -

b6
b7C

DETAILS:

A review of the United States Attorney's file on October 23, 1961, disclosed that [redacted] Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, enclosed with his letter dated September 18, 1961, to the United States Attorney, Miami, reports of the results of the examinations of the subject as of May, 1961.

In part, the reports reflected that PAVLICK is so mentally ill as to be unable to rationally understand the charges pending against him or to rationally assist in his defense. Further, that it was the staff's opinion at the Medical Center that there was no reason to believe that the patient's thinking which led to a finding in court of dangerousness under section 4247 has changed. It was the opinion of the Neuropsychiatric Staff that the patient's present euphoria and hyperactivity are reaction formations against a strong chronic underlying depression.

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On October 23, 1961, United States Attorney EDWARD F. BOARDMAN advised that inasmuch as he did not receive a current report on PAVLICK's mental competency from the Medical Center, he intends to write another letter to the warden, requesting a current report. He further stated he plans no action in this matter until such time as he receives and studies a current report on the subject's mental competency.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	12/29/61	12/11 - 12/27/61

TITLE OF CASE

RICHARD HALL PAVLICK

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] A)

TYPED BY mjm

CHARACTER OF CASE

BOMBING MATTERS

b6
b7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] (A), dated 10/25/61.

- P -

LEADS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 DCE/LMS 376018

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA:

b6
b7C

Will maintain contact with Assistant United States Attorney, [redacted] and report any further action in this matter.

- A* -
- Cover Page -

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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COPIES MADE:

2-Bureau (157-342)
1-USA, Miami
2-Miami (157-311)

copy to Dept 1-5-62.

157-324

b6
b7C

16 JAN 4 1962

NOTA

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Copy to: 1 - USA, Miami, Florida

Report of: [redacted] (A) Office: Miami, Florida
Date: December 29, 1961

Field Office File No.: 157-311 Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title: RICHARD HALL PAVLICK

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/LMF 37608

Synopsis: Review USA's file disclosed a letter directed to Warden, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo., requesting future progress reports reflecting the mental competency of the subject. On 12/12/61, F. RUSSELL MULLIN, USA, Western District of Mo., telephonically advised Miami USA Office that the subject had petitioned for a writ of Habeas Corpus. AUSA, Miami, advised that he intends to contact MULLIN and furnish results of contact.

b6
b7C

- P -

DETAILS: AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

A review of the United States Attorney's files on December 11, 1961, disclosed a letter dated October 27, 1961, to [redacted] Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, from United States Attorney, Miami, requesting future progress reports reflecting the mental competency of RICHARD H. PAVLICK. The file, to date, contained no reply to this communication.

On December 27, 1961, [redacted], Assistant United States Attorney, Miami, advised that on December 12, 1961, F. RUSSELL MULLIN, United States Attorney, Western District of Missouri, Federal Building, Kansas City, Missouri, telephonically contacted Assistant United States Attorney [redacted] advising him that PAVLICK had petitioned for a writ of Habeas Corpus.

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b7C

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b7C

[redacted] stated that he plans to contact F. RUSSELL MULLIN, and will advise the Miami FBI Office results of the contact. [redacted] further stated he plans no action until he talks with MULLIN.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	2/20/62	2/13 - 14/62

TITLE OF CASE

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] (A)

TYPED BY cmw

CHARACTER OF CASE

BOMBING MATTERS

b6
b7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] (A) at Miami, dated 12/29/61.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BLB/LMP

- LEADS - 376018

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will maintain contact with United States Attorney's Office, and report any further action in this case.

A*

- COVER PAGE -

b6
b7C

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-324-9

REC- 12

COPIES MADE:

2 - Bureau (157-324)
1 - USA, Miami
2 - Miami (157-311)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	USA			
REQUEST RECD.	2/21/62			
DATE FWD.	2/21/62			
HOW FWD.	hps			
	hps			

NOTATIONS

[redacted]

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Copy to: 1 - USA, Miami

Report of: [redacted] (A) Office: Miami, Florida
Date: February 20, 1962

Field Office File No.: 157-311 Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/kmp
376 018

Synopsis:

PAVLICK afforded hearing on Writ of Habeas Corpus before FDJ WILLIAM BECKER, Western District of Missouri. Judge BECKER took this matter under advisement and indicated he would furnish his opinion in writing. AUSA, Miami, advised no opinion has been received to date and no action will be taken until the above opinion is rendered.

- P -

DETAILS:

A review of the United States Attorney's file on February 13, 1962, disclosed that on February 2, 1962, RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK was afforded a hearing on his Writ of Habeas Corpus before Federal District Judge WILLIAM BECKER of the Western
b6 District of Missouri. At that time, Judge BECKER took this matter
b7C under advisement and indicated that he would furnish his opinion in writing.

On February 14, 1962, [redacted] Assistant United States Attorney, Miami, advised that to date no opinion has been received from Judge BECKER and that no action will be taken in this matter until the above opinion is rendered.

- 1* -

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/29/62

Transmit the following in AIRTEL
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-324)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (157-311)(P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/LMP
376018

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
BOMBING MATTERS
OO: Miami

Rerep of SA [redacted] dated 2/20/62, at Miami. b6 b7C

On 3/29/62, AUSA [redacted] Miami, advised that RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK is being released from the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, on 4/2/62, and will be afforded a competency hearing in the near future in Miami, to determine whether he is mentally competent to stand trial.

[redacted] stated that no date has been set as yet for the hearing; however, he indicated that PAVLICK would be afforded a hearing at the earliest possible time.

Miami will follow and report any action taken in this matter.

REC 48

157-324-

3 - Bureau (AM)
2 - Miami
PGM:mjm
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 APR 4 1962

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/17/62

Transmit the following in AIRTEL
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-324)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (157-311)(P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/2/97 BY SP5 BCB/lmp 376018

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
BOMBING MATTERS
OO: Miami

Re Miami airtel to Bureau 3/29/62.

On 4/13/62, PAVLICK was afforded a hearing before U. S. District Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, Miami, to ascertain PAVLICK's mental competency to stand trial. b6 b7C

Judge CHOATE ordered U. S. Attorney's Office to employ a psychiatrist to examine PAVLICK.

AUSA [redacted] advised that he will employ a psychiatrist to examine PAVLICK and as soon as the results of the exam are learned, he will advise the Miami Office of the action to be taken in this matter.

Miami will follow and report any action taken.

3 - Bureau (AM)
2 - Miami
PGM:cmw
(5)

REC 25

278

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	5-16-62	5/4 - 14/62

TITLE OF CASE

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] A)

TYPED BY AL

CHARACTER OF CASE

BOMBING MATTERS

REFERENCE: Miami airtel to Bureau, dated 4-17-62.

- P -

LEADS

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCS/lmg 376018

MIAMI:

b6
b7C

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will maintain contact with Assistant U. S. Attorney, [redacted], Miami, and report any action in this matter.

- A* -

b6
b7C

COVER PAGE

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

157-324-12

REC- 50

COPIES MADE:

2 - Bureau (157-324)

1 - USA, Miami

2 - Miami (157-311)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Dept.			
REQUEST RECD.	5/21/62			
DATE FWD.	5/21/62			
HOW FWD.	A/F			
BY	Typs/mp			

NOTATIO

57 MAY 23 1962

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

(Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Copy to: 1 - USA, Miami, Florida

Report of: [redacted] (A) Office: Miami, Florida
Date: May 16, 1962

Field Office File No.: 157-311 Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/23/97 BY SP5 BCE/LMP
376 018

Synopsis:

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b7C

PAVLICK afforded hearing before U. S. District Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, Miami, Fla., on 4-13-62. Judge CHOATE ordered a mental examination for subject. On 4-19-62, [redacted] psychiatrist, was appointed to conduct the mental examination. Results of examination reported by [redacted] on 5-3-62. It was recommened that PAVLICK be hospitalized for a prolonged period of time in a hospital which is able to afford him protective custody, psychotherapeutic care and psychiatric medication.

- P -

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DETAILS: AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

On May 4, 1962, Assistant U. S. Attorney [redacted] advised that [redacted] a Miami psychiatrist, was appointed by the court to conduct a mental examination of PAVLICK and the results of this examination are not as yet known to him.

A review of the U. S. Attorney's file in this matter on May 4, 1962, disclosed a letter dated April 3, 1962, directed to WILLIAM H. BECKER, District Judge, U. S. District Court, Western District of Missouri, from R. O. SETTLE, M.D., Warden, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri. This letter reflected that PAVLICK was released on April 2, 1962, from the Medical Center and placed in the custody of the U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Missouri, to be returned to the jurisdiction of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MM 157-311

On April 13, 1962, the subject was afforded a hearing before U. S. District Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, Miami, to ascertain his mental competency to stand trial. Judge CHOATE ordered a mental examination for PAVLICK under the provisions of Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 2244.

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On April 19, 1962, Judge CHOATE entered an order appointing [redacted] a Miami psychiatrist, to conduct the mental examination of PAVLICK.

The U. S. Attorney's file also contained a report dated May 3, 1962, directed to EMETT C. CHOATE, U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, from [redacted]

This report disclosed that based on the examinations, PAVLICK has a schizophrenic reaction, a schizo-affective type, manifested by severe defects in associations of ideas and judgment; by disturbance in affect; by the presence of delusions of grandeur and of a somatic nature; by the presence of ambivalence; by some evidence of paranoid thinking; by the long standing history of emotional disturbance with periods of depression accompanied by suicidal ruminations; by instances of capricious, impulsive behavior. Because of the chronicity of his illness with insidious intensification of symptoms, the prognosis is guarded. In the interest of his emotional well-being, it was recommended that PAVLICK be hospitalized for a prolonged period of time in a hospital which is able to afford him protective custody, psychotherapeutic care and psychiatric medication.

The file further reflects Judge CHOATE will hold a final hearing on PAVLICK's sanity some time during the end of May 1962. However, no date as yet has been set for such a hearing.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/13/62

AIRTEL

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRMAIL

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-324)

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FROM: SAC, MIAMI (157-311)

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
BOMBING MATTERS
OO: Miami

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/94 BY SP5 BEF/lm
376018

Rerep of SA [redacted] at Miami, dated 5/16/62.

On June 12, 1962, AUSA [redacted] Miami, Fla., advised that PAVLICK will be afforded a final mental competency hearing in USDC, Miami, on June 19, 1962.

Miami will follow and report results of the above hearing.

3 - Bureau (AM)
2 - Miami
PGM:jll
(5)

REC-33 157-324

12 JUN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

0-1 (Rev. 2-5-59)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Miami (Your file 157-311) DATE: 6/22/62

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 157-324)
(Room No. 2268)

SUBJECT: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
BOMBING MATTERS

7/21/96 NSP5 BCE/lmp
37601 Y

☐ 1. Bufiles reflect this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☑ 2. Date ☐ letter ☐ report ☐ submitted ☑ will be submitted 6/29/62

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☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☒ 4. Status of investigation see my airtel 6/21/62

☐ 5. ☐ Sulet by ☐ Surep

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1959 : O—529376F

157-311

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 7 6/21/62

Transmit the following in A I R T E L
(Type in plain text or code)

Via A I R M A I L
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

b6
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-324)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (157-311) (P)

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
BOMBING MATTERS
(OO: Miami)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY 65 BCE
376018

Re Miami airtel to Bureau, 6/13/62.

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK was afforded hearing on his mental competency before USDJ EMETT C. CHOATE, 6/19/62. It was adjudged that the subject was insane and mentally incompetent to understand the proceedings against him and unable to properly assist in his defense.

It was also ordered that PAVLICK be committed to the proper authorities of the State of New Hampshire, his residence.

Miami will submit report upon the removal of PAVLICK to New Hampshire.

3 - Bureau (AM)
2 - Miami
PGM:bjc
(5)

REC-1 157-324-14

4 JUN 28 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	6/29/62	6/12-22/62

TITLE OF CASE

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY mbs

CHARACTER OF CASE

b6
b7C

BOMBING MATTERS

REFERENCES: Report of SA [redacted] dated 5/16/62, at Miami.
Miami airtels to Bureau dated 6/13/62 and 6/21/62.

- P -

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/99 BY SP5 Bois/Lmp

376 018

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will maintain contact with USA's Office and report any further action in this matter.

- A* -
- COVER PAGE -

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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COPIES MADE:

2 - Bureau (157-324)
1 - USA, Miami
2 - Miami (157-311)

157-[redacted]-15

REC- 35

b6
b7C

EX-[redacted]

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

NOTATIONS [redacted]

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/LMP
376018

Copy to: 1 - USA, Miami, Florida

Report of: [redacted]
Date: June 29, 1962

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File No.: 157-311

Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

Subject afforded a final mental competency hearing on 6/19/62, in USDC, Miami, Fla. It was ordered and adjudged that the subject is presently insane and mentally incompetent to understand proceedings against him.

- P -

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DETAILS:

On June 12, 1962, Assistant U. S. Attorney [redacted] advised that RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK will be afforded a final mental competency hearing in United States District Court, Miami, Florida, on June 19, 1962.

On June 22, 1962, a review of the United States Attorney's file in this matter disclosed an order dated June 19, 1962, signed by EMETT C. CHOATE, U. S. District Judge. The order is as follows:

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"This cause having come on for hearing pursuant to provisions of Title 18, United States Code, Section 4244, and the Court having heard the testimony of [redacted] (previously appointed by the Court to examine the defendant as to his mental condition), [redacted], and the

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

"defendant; and the Court having heard argument of counsel for the respective parties; and the Court finding that the defendant is presently insane and so mentally incompetent as to be unable to understand the proceedings against him or properly to assist in his own defense; it is, thereupon:

"ORDERED AND ADJUDGED:

"1. That the defendant, RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, is presently insane and is so mentally incompetent as to be unable to understand the proceedings against him or properly to assist in his own defense.

"2. That the defendant, RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, be, and he is, hereby committed to the custody of the Attorney General, or his authorized representative, until the defendant shall be mentally competent to stand trial, or until the pending charges against him are disposed of according to law; and the Attorney General, or his authorized representative, is hereby further directed to make every reasonable effort to have said RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK committed to the proper authorities of the State of New Hampshire, the residence of the defendant.

"3. That the Attorney General, or his authorized representative, shall, not later than six (6) months from the date of this Order and not later than every six (6) months thereafter, furnish to this Court a written report concerning the mental condition and improvement, if any, of that condition of the defendant, RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK."

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	8/13/62	8/10/62

TITLE OF CASE

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY jlt

CHARACTER OF CASE

BOMBING MATTERS

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b7C

REFERENCES: Report of SA [redacted] dated 6/29/62, at Miami.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/21/97 BY SP5 BCB/lmp 376018

- P* -

- LEADS -

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will recontact the United States Attorney's office in February, 1963, regarding any further developments in this matter.

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b7C

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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(2) - Bureau (157-324)

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157-324-16

REC-59

7 AUG 16 1962

[redacted]

STAT/SEC

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Dept.			
REQUEST RECD.	8/15/62			
DATE FWD.	8/15/62			
HOW FWD.	Hand			
BY				

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

MM 157-311

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

In view of the fact the subject was committed to a Federal Correctional Institution as not being capable of understanding the charges against him, and his period of confinement is indefinite due to his apparent condition, it is suggested this matter be placed in a pending inactive status until February, 1963.

B*

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Copy to: 1 - USA, Miami

Report of: [redacted] Office: Miami, Florida

Date: August 13, 1962

Field Office File No.: 157-311 Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

ALL INFORMATION CON. HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCW/LMP 37601S

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

PAVLICK transferred from Fla., to Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn., on 7/20/62.

- P* -

DETAILS:

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On August 10, 1962, Assistant United States Attorney [redacted] Miami, advised that PAVLICK was transferred from Florida and is presently in an institution in Connecticut.

On August 10, 1962, [redacted] United States Marshal's office, Miami, advised that RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK was delivered to the Federal Correctional Institution located at Danbury, Connecticut, on July 20, 1962.

- 1* -

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	3/19/63	3/14/63

TITLE OF CASE

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY hk

CHARACTER OF CASE

BOMBING MATTERS

b6
b7C

-REFERENCE-

Report of SA [redacted] dated 8/13/62 at Miami, Florida.

-P-

-LEAD-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BGE/LMP

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA:

Will maintain contact with the United States Attorney's Office, Miami, and report any further developments in this matter.

A*

-COVER PAGE-

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APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1-USA, Miami
2-Miami (157-311)

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157-324-17

REC-51

EX-118

8 MAR 28 1963

NOTATIONS

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Secret			
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	3/20/63			
HOW FWD.	Hand			
BY	Special			

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Copy to: 1-United States Attorney, Miami, Florida.

Report of: [redacted] Office: Miami, Florida
Date: March 19, 1963

Field Office File No.: 157-311 Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 QE/LMP 376 018

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

The United States Attorney's file, Miami, contained a motion captioned "Demand for Trial", dated 2/13/63, signed RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK. Motion set out.

-P-

DETAILS:

Review of the United States Attorney's file on March 14, 1963 disclosed a motion captioned "Demand for Trial" dated February 13, 1963, signed RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, Defendant. The motion is as follows:

"Comes now the defendant, Richard Paul Pavlick, and states and demands as follows, to-wit:

"1. Defendant states that there is presently pending against him an indictment in the Southern District of Florida, charging that he violated title 18, section 837 (b) and 871, U.S.C.

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"2. Defendant further states that he has never been tried or convicted on said charge but is presently being held in the United States Medical Center for federal prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, pursuant to an order of this Court.

"3. Defendant states that he is unable to allege with particularity the date that he was recommitted back to the Federal Medical Center after his release on March 26, 1962, by order of the Honorable William H. Becker, District Judge for the Western District of Missouri. Having on December 11, 1962 requested of the Clerk of the United States District Court of the Southern District of Florida information concerning the order recommitting the Defendant to the Medical Center but having been unable to get any such information from said clerk.

4. Defendant states in particularity as follows:

1. That he has mental capacity to appreciate his presence in relation to time, place and things;

2. That his elementary mental processes are such that he can comprehend being in a Court of Justice and that he is charged with a criminal offense;

3. That there would be a judge on the bench to judge his case or that he would be entitled to a jury;

4. That a Prosecutor would be present who would try to convict him of the criminal charge against him;

5. That he would have a lawyer, either self employed or court appointed who would undertake to defend him against that charge;

6. That he would be expected to tell his lawyer the circumstances, to the best of his mental ability (whether colored or not by mental aberation) the facts surrounding him at the time and

place where the law violation is alleged to have been committed.

7. That there would be a jury present to pass upon evidence adduced as to his guilt or innocence of such charge if requested; and

8. That he has sufficient memory to relate those things in his own personal manner which concern the charges against him.

"5. That Defendant is imprisoned without ever having been tried or convicted of the alleged charge made against him and for that reason makes demand upon this Court for his return to the Southern District of Florida in Miami, Dade County, Florida, for trial on the charges presently pending against him in that Court.

"WHEREFORE, Defendant demands that he be forthwith and immediately brought before the United States District Court, Southern Division of Florida, Miami Division in Miami, Florida, for immediate trial on the charge of violations of Title 18, Sections 837 (b) and 871 U.S.C.; or, in the alternative, that this Court order that said charges be dismissed and that the indictment presently pending against him be discharged.

"/s/ RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
Defendant

"STATE OF MISSOURI)
) ss.
"COUNTY OF GREENE)

"On this 13th day of February, 1963, before me, a notary public, within and for the county of Greene, State of Missouri, personally appeared Richard Paul Pavlick, of lawful age, and first being duly sworn and did state that the facts in the foregoing demand are true and correct.

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b7C "/s/ [redacted]
Notary Public

MM 157-311

On March 14, 1963, the United States Attorney EDITH HOUSE advised that upon receipt of the above motion in the United States Attorney's Office, Miami, Florida, she checked with Judge EMETT C. CHOATE's Office, United States District Judge, Southern District of Florida, to ascertain if the Judge's Office was aware of the above motion and to determine if the United States Attorney's Office should do anything regarding this matter.

Miss HOUSE advised to date she has received no reply as to her inquiry.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	4/22/63	4/15/63

TITLE OF CASE

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] (A)

TYPED BY pmc

CHARACTER OF CASE

BOMBING MATTERS

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REFERENCE: Report SA [redacted] (A), 3/19/63, Miami.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP3 BCE/LMD

- L E A D S -

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will maintain contact with U. S. Attorney's Office and report any further action.

A.*
(COVER PAGE)

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APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - USA, Miami
2 - Miami (157-311)

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157-324-18

REC-53

APR 24 1963

[redacted]

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Dept.			
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	4/26/63			
HOW FWD.	Ltr.			
BY	[redacted]			

NOTATIONS

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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b7C

Copy to: 1 - USA, Miami

Report of:
Date: [redacted] (A) 4/22/63

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File No.: 157-311

Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/LMD
376018

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

Review of USA's file, Miami, disclosed a classification study of subject at Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Mo., on 11/21/62. The study contained the following recommendations: That the subject remains chronically mentally ill, and is in need of long-term hospitalization in an institution where he can be under close supervision.

- P -

DETAILS:

On April 15, 1963, a review of the United States Attorney's file in this matter disclosed a classification study of RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, held at Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, November 21, 1962.

The study reflected PAVLICK's condition was diagnosed as: Schizophrenic reaction, chronic undifferentialed type as characterized by paranoid thinking, inappropriate affect, expansive grandiose dilusions, feelings of omnipotence, tangential thought disorder, circumstantially a tendency to act out his fantasies.

The study also reflected PAVLICK remains chronically mentally ill and recommends a long term of hospitalization in an institution where he can be under close supervision.

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The United States Attorney's file also contained a letter, dated April 4, 1963, to [redacted] PAVLICK, from Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, United States District Judge, Southern District of Florida, reflecting the Medical Center indicates PAVLICK is still not competent to stand trial, and suggested the most economical measure for testing PAVLICK's present right to trial would be by a writ filed in the district where he is now located.

The letter also reflected this was the feeling of the Court in the Southern District of Florida, and gave permission to PAVLICK's attorneys to so advise the Court in that district.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	5/22/63	5/21/63

TITLE OF CASE

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] (A) TYPED BY jlt

CHARACTER OF CASE

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BOMBING MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 376019

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] (A) dated 4/22/63, at Miami.

- P -

- LEADS -

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will follow and report any further action in this matter.

A*

- COVER PAGE -

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - USA, Miami
2 - Miami (157-311)

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157-324-19

REC-21

2 MAY 28 1963

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DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

NOTAT [redacted]

AGENCY	AUST.			
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	5/29/63			
HOW FWD.	P.R/S			
BY	Pgal. Sp			

STATE. SECT.

62 JUN 11 1963 FP

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

FD-20[illegible] v. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Copy to: 1 - United States Attorney, Miami

Report of: [redacted] (A) Office: Miami, Florida
Date: May 22, 1963

Field Office File No.: 157-311 Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/lmp

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

Review of USA's file, Miami, disclosed a letter to PAVLICK's attorneys, Springfield, Mo., from Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, Southern District of Fla., regarding the filing of a writ of habeas corpus in the district in which PAVLICK is now located. The letter reflected that Judge CHOATE assumed PAVLICK's attorneys were proceeding with this in Mo., and requested they advise him if they are awaiting any further action by his court. USA's file contained no reply to this letter to date.

- P -

DETAILS: AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

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On May 21, 1963, a review of the United States Attorney's file in this matter, disclosed a letter addressed to PAVLICK's [redacted] from EMETT C. CHOATE, United States District Judge, Southern District of Florida.

The above letter made reference to Judge CHOATE's letter of April 4, 1963, in which it was reflected that the court (Southern District of Florida) felt that a writ of habeas corpus should be filed in the District where PAVLICK is now located.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The letter further reflected that Judge CHOATE assumed that PAVLICK's attorneys had this matter in hand and are proceeding in Missouri.

Judge CHOATE's letter requested he be advised if PAVLICK or his attorneys are awaiting any further action by his court.

The United States Attorney's file contained no reply to Judge CHOATE's letter to date.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	7/5/63	7/3/63

TITLE OF CASE

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] (A) TYPED BY hk

CHARACTER OF CASE

BOMBING MATTERS b6 b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 CAE/LM 376 018

-REFERENCE-

Report of SA [redacted] A) dated 5/22/63 at Miami.

-P*-

-LEAD-

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA:

Will recontact the United States Attorney's Office, Miami, in December, 1963 regarding any further developments in this matter.

-ADMINISTRATIVE-

In view of the fact that the subject is presently in the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield,

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1-USA, Miami
2-Miami (157-311)

157- [redacted] - 2

REC 14

EX 136

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Crem			
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	7/12/63			
HOW FWD.	R/S			
BY	[redacted]			

NOTATIONS

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

Missouri, and not being able to comprehend the charges against him and his period of confinement is indefinite due to his apparent condition, it is suggested that this case be placed in a Pending Inactive status for a period of six months.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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b7C

Copy to: 1-United States Attorney, Miami, Florida.

Report of: [redacted] Office: Miami, Florida

Date: July 5, 1963

Field Office File No.: 157-311 Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/kmp 376118

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

Review of USA's file disclosed letter from Judge CHOATE to Warden, Medical Center, reflecting that inasmuch as Medical Center report reflects PAVLICK is mentally incompetent, it will not be possible to set a trial date in that the Court would await further word from the Medical Center as to PAVLICK's condition. AUSA, Miami, advised that no further action is contemplated by their office in this matter at the present time.

-P*-

DETAILS:

A review of the United States Attorney's file in this matter on July 3, 1963 disclosed a letter dated June 7, 1963 by R. O. SETTLE, M.D., Warden, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, to EMETT C. CHOATE, Judge, United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, enclosing a special progress report on RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK dated May 21, 1963.

This report reflected that PAVLICK was examined by the Psychiatric Staff at the Medical Center and it was ascertained at this time as in the past PAVLICK's condition remains to be somewhat grandiose in that he is stating this is "the rottenest case in the history of the United States", continuing, he alludes to the fact that someone will be jailed in response to an expected habeas corpus

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hearing. He refuses to discuss further any of his ideas concerning the charges against others or who might be responsible for keeping him incarcerated. He speaks in a very rambling and somewhat disconnected fashion. He has very strong opposition to the roll of psychiatry in his current legal status.

It is the opinion of the Medical Center that he continues to be unable to rationally understand the judicial proceedings because of his paranoid delusions. The report further reflects that there is some evidence of physical decline over the past six months, PAVLICK certainly would be able to tolerate court proceedings as far as his physical status is concerned.

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The staff indicated that they continue to find the prognosis for change to be poor and that because of chronity, disposition be made to state hospital.

The report was signed [redacted], [redacted] Psychiatric Service, Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri.

The file also contained a letter dated June 12, 1963 by Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, to R. O. SETTLE, Warden, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri. The letter indicated that inasmuch as the report reflected PAVLICK mentally incompetent, it will not be possible to set a trial date and that the Court would await further word from the Medical Center as to PAVLICK's condition.

The file also contained an Amended Order dated June 6, 1963 signed by Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, United States District Court, Southern District of Florida.

The Amended Order reads as follows:

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The Court, sua sponte, amends its order entered herein June 19, 1962 (filed June 21, 1962) to read as follows:

This cause came on for hearing pursuant to the provisions of Title 18, United States Code, Section 4244, and the Court having [redacted] to examine the defendant

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MM 157-311

as to his mental condition); [redacted], and the defendant, and the Court having heard the argument of counsel for the respective parties, finds:

That the defendant is presently insane and so mentally incompetent as to be able to understand the proceedings against him and to properly assist in his own defense, and that if defendant were released he would endanger the safety of the officers; the property and other interests of the United States of America, and therefore the conditions specified in Title 18, United States Code, Section 4247 and further to exist. Upon consideration it is:

Ordered and Adjudged

That the defendant, RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, be and he is hereby committed to the custody of the Attorney General or his authorized representative until the defendant shall be mentally competent to stand trial, or until the pending charges against him are disposed of according to law; and that the Attorney General or his authorized representative is hereby further directed to make every reasonable effort to have RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK committed to proper authorities of the State of New Hampshire, the residence of the defendant.

That the Attorney General or his authorized representative shall not later than six months thereafter furnish to this Court a written report concerning the mental condition and improvement, if any, of the condition of the defendant, RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK.

Done and Ordered at Miami, Florida June 6, 1963 nunc pro tunc as of June 19, 1962.

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On July 3, 1963 Assistant United States Attorney [redacted] Miami, Florida, advised that no further action is contemplated by their office in this matter at the present time.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11/13/63

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-324)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (157-311) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/97 BY 305 BCE/LMP
376 018

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
BOMBING MATTERS

b6
b7C

Re report of SA [redacted] dated 7/5/63 at Miami.

For information of the Bureau, AUSA [redacted] Miami, advised on 11/12/63, that RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK appeared in USDC for the Southern District of Florida before USDJ EMETT C. CHOATE on 11/8/63 on motions pertaining to his sanity. As a result of the hearing, Judge CHOATE ordered a psychiatric examination for PAVLICK.

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[redacted] stated that no date has been set for this examination.

Miami will follow and report any action in this matter.

3 - Bureau (AM)
2 - Miami
PGM/jls
(5)

REC-25

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	12/20/63	11/12 - 12/16/63

TITLE OF CASE

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] (A) — TYPED BY sl

CHARACTER OF CASE

BOMBING MATTERS

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REFERENCES: Report of SA [redacted] (A) dated 7/5/63 at Miami.
Miami airtel to Bureau dated 11/13/63.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 DCB/LMB 376018

LEADS

MIAMI

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AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will maintain contact with Assistant United States Attorney [redacted] and report any further developments in this matter.

A*
COVER PAGE

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - USA, Miami
2 - Miami (157-311)

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157-324-2 b6 b7C

REC-22

30 DEC 1963

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	Secret (Dept)	Treasury
REQUEST RECD.		
DATE FWD.	12/30/63	12/30/63
HOW FWD.	C 24	K-3
BY	[illegible]	[illegible]

STAT. SECT.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Copy to: 1 - United States Attorney, Miami, Florida

Report of: [redacted] (A) Office: Miami, Florida
Date: 12/20/63

Field Office File No.: 157-311 Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP8 BCK/bhw
376018

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

On 11/12/63 subject appeared in USDC, SDF, before USDJ EMETT C. CHOATE regarding motions pertaining to his sanity. Judge CHOATE ordered a psychiatric examination for PAVLICK. [redacted] advised the court that subject mentally incompetent to assist in his own defense. On 12/13/63 Judge CHOATE ordered PAVLICK to St. Elizabeth Hospital, Washington, D.C., for further observation and treatment.

- P -

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DETAILS:

On November 12, 1963, Assistant United States Attorney [redacted] advised that RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK appeared before United States District Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, on November 8, 1963 on motions pertaining to his sanity. [redacted] stated as a result of the hearing before Judge CHOATE, the court ordered a psychiatric examination for the subject.

On December 16, 1963 Assistant United States Attorney [redacted] advised that [redacted] t was determined that PAVLICK was

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mentally incompetent to assist in his own defense. [redacted] stated that on December 13, 1963 Judge CHOATE ordered PAVLICK to St. Elizabeth Hospital, Washington, D.C., for further observation and treatment.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 1/3/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-324

FROM: SAC, WFO (157-340) (RUC)

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
BOMBING MATTERS
(OO:MM)

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ReButelcall WFO 1/2/64, requesting WFO to verify subject's confinement to St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C. (WDC); and WFO telcall to Bureau 1/3/64 furnishing following information:

On 1/3/64, [redacted] St. Elizabeths Hospital, WDC, a Federally operated mental institution, furnished the following information to SA WINFRED H. ANDERS:

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, St. Elizabeths Hospital Number 35230, was committed to St. Elizabeths on 12/17/63, at which time his file was labeled "A White House case". PAVLICK is currently confined to Ward two in the John Howard Pavilion, the maximum security building.

3-Bureau
2-Miami (157-311)
1-WFO

WHA:jwb
(6)

AIRTEL C. C. Wick REC- 53

11 JAN 6 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-263 (Rev 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	2/6/64	1/13 - 2/3/64

TITLE OF CASE

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] (A) TYPED BY jkj

CHARACTER OF CASE

b6
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BOMBING MATTERS

REFERENCES: Report of SA [redacted] (A), Miami, dated 12/20/63.
Washington Field airtel to Bureau, dated 1/3/64.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BLE/lmp 376 018

- LEADS -

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will contact United States Attorney's Office and report any further action in this matter.

A*

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APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - USA, Miami
2 - Miami (157-311)

REC- 17

10 FEB 20 1964

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY			
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.	2-26		
HOW FWD.	FEB 20 1964		
BY			

NOTATIONS

STATE DEPT.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Copy to: 1 - USA, Miami

Report of: [redacted] (A) Office: Miami, Florida
Date: 2/6/64

Field Office File No.: 157-311 Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 RCE/lmp
3760278

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

U.S. Attorney's file, Miami, Fla., contained an order, dated 12/13/63, signed by U.S. District Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, SDF, reflecting St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C. authorities, submit a written report on the subject's mental condition not later than 60 days from the date of his arrival at the hospital. AUSA, Miami, Fla., advised as yet no report has been furnished and no further action in this matter is contemplated at the present time.

- P -

DETAILS:

On January 13, 1964, review of the United States Attorney's file, Southern District of Florida, Miami, disclosed an order, dated December 13, 1963, by United States District Judge EMETT C. CHOATE, Southern District of Florida, reflecting that St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C., authorities

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MM 157-311

submit a written report to the United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, not later than 60 days from the date of PAVLICK's arrival at St. Elizabeths Hospital reflecting PAVLICK's mental condition.

On February 3, 1964, Assistant United States Attorney [redacted] advised that as of this date, authorities at St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C., have not furnished a written report concerning PAVLICK's mental condition to the United States District Court, Miami, Florida, and that no further action is contemplated by the United States Attorney's Office, Miami, at the present time.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	3/24/64	3/18/64

TITLE OF CASE

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] A)

TYPED BY rm

CHARACTER OF CASE

BOMBING MATTERS

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b7C

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] A), 2/6/64, Miami.

-P-

LEADS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/lmp 376018

MIAMI

At Miami, Florida:

Will review United States Attorney's file and report any action taken in this matter.

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b7C

-A*-

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APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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157-324- 25

EX-114

REC-10

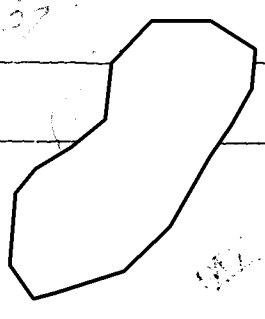
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2 - Miami (157-311)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	DEPT CRD ICC			
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	3/26/64			
HOW FWD.	215			
BY	GDD/mcp			

NOTATIONS



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Copy to: 1 - United States Attorney, Miami, Florida

Report of: [redacted] (A) Office: Miami, Florida
Date: March 24, 1964

Field Office File No.: 157-311 Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 DCE/LMP
346018

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

Review of USA's file, Miami, Fla., in this matter disclosed a letter from St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C., to Clerk, U. S. District Court, SDF, reflecting PAVLICK mentally incompetent to stand trial.

-P-

DETAILS:

A review of the United States Attorney's file in this matter on March 18, 1964, disclosed a letter dated February 10, 1964, addressed to the Clerk, United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, from C. CANERON, M.D., Superintendent, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C. This letter reflected that RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK was examined by a psychiatrist, and it was ascertained from the examination that PAVLICK is mentally incompetent to stand trial.

The file also contained a copy of a letter dated March 11, 1964, addressed to RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., from EMETT C. CHOATE (Judge, United States District Court, Southern District of Florida) which acknowledged receipt of a letter from PAVLICK on February 24, 1964. This letter also reflected that the court received an evaluation from St. Elizabeth's, and accordingly it would not be possible under legal standards to have a trial; however, the letter pointed out that if PAVLICK felt he was entitled to relief, he should apply

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to the United States District Court, District of Columbia.

The file contained no additional information.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	5/8/64	5/7/64

TITLE OF CASE

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] (A) — TYPED BY mgw

CHARACTER OF CASE

BOMBING MATTERS

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- REFERENCE -

Report of SA [redacted] (A), 3/24/64, Miami.

-P-

-LEAD-

MIAMI

At Miami, Florida:

Will report any futher action in this matter.

COPY

- A* -
COVER PAGE

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - USA, Miami 1-cc 2764
2 - Miami (157-311)

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1-324-26

REC- 49

MAY 13 1964

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

NOTATIONS

STAT SECT.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

74 MAY 19 1964

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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b7C

Copy to: 1 - United States Attorney, Miami, Florida

Report of: [redacted] (A) Office: Miami, Florida
Date: 5/8/64

Field Office File No.: 157-311 Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/12/97 BY SP5 BCS/LMP
376018

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

USA's file, Miami, disclosed a letter dated 4/23/64 to USA, Miami, from Director, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C., indicating no word has been heard by the Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., regarding plans to return PAVLICK for a hearing before the court. The file contained no reply to this letter.

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- P -

DETAILS

A review of the United States Attorney's File, No. 11987-M pertaining to RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK disclosed a letter dated April 23, 1964, to [redacted], United States Attorney, Miami, Florida, from JAMES V. BENNETT, Director, United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C.

In essence the letter reflected that the Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., stated that RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK was committed to the institution under Title 18, Section 4244, U. S. Code, on December 17, 1963, by the United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, for a period of 60 days and to furnish the court a written report on PAVLICK's condition.

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The letter further reflected that the Superintendent submitted his report to the court on February 17, 1964, and has heard no word regarding plans to return PAVLICK for further hearing before the court. The file contained no reply to this letter.

The file reflected that on May 1, 1964, Assistant United States Attorney [redacted], Miami, Florida, contacted the General Crimes Section, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., regarding the above, at which time it was determined that the Department would explore the mechanics necessary to have PAVLICK returned to New Hampshire.

To date the file contained no information as to action taken in this regard.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	6/12/64	6/10/64

TITLE OF CASE

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] (A) TYPED BY plm

CHARACTER OF CASE

BOMBING MATTERS

REFERENCE: Report SA [redacted] (A), 5/8/64, Miami.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/96 BY SP5 BCE/LMP

- L E A D -

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will contact AUSA [redacted] and report any further action in this case.

A.*
(COVER PAGE)

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b7C

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APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - USA, Miami

2 - Miami (157-311)

[redacted] 4 JUN 15 1964

REC- 18

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	DEPT. OF J.			
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	6/15/64			
HOW FWD.	RIS			
BY	FBI Lab			

NOT

STAT SECT.

Assistant Director

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

64 JUN 19 1964

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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b7C

Copy to: 1 - USA, Miami

Report of: [redacted] (A) Office: Miami, Florida
Date: 6/12/64

Field Office File No.: 157-311 Bureau File No.: 157-32r

Title: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/kmp 376018

Synopsis:

AUSA, Miami, advised PAVLICK's return to the State of New Hampshire is still under exploration by the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. No action contemplated by USA's Office until a determination has been made by the Department.

- P -

DETAILS:

On June 10, 1964, Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) [redacted] advised RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK's return to the State of New Hampshire is still under exploration by the General Crimes Section, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

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[redacted] stated no action in this matter is contemplated by the United States Attorney's Office, Miami, until a determination has been made by the Department.

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FD-263 (Rev 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	MIAMI	7/29/64	7/27/64

TITLE OF CASE

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] A)

TYPED BY jlt

CHARACTER OF CASE

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b7C

BOMBING MATTERS

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] (A) dated 6/12/64, at Miami.

- C -

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BEB/KMD 376018

EXP. PROC.

A*

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APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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COPIES MADE:

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1 - USA, Miami

1 - Miami (157-311)

157-324-28

53

8 JUL 31 1964

REC-21

EX 109

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUL 31 8 43 AM

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

NOTATIONS

AGENCY	Dept. CRD			
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	8-3-64			
HOW FWD.	RS			
BY	JGD-JR	533		

SPAT. SECT.

JUL 31 8 28 AM

69 AUG 10 1964 Sent to CRD

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

JRT

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Copy to: 1 - United States Attorney, Miami

Report of: [redacted] (A) Office: Miami, Florida
Date: July 29, 1964

Field Office File No.: 157-311 Bureau File No.: 157-324

Title: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY 305 BCE LMD 37601 8

Character: BOMBING MATTERS

Synopsis:

USA's file, Miami, disclosed an "order for dismissal" dated 7/23/64, signed EMETT C. CHOATE, USDJ, dismissing the remaining count (Count Three) of an Indictment against RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK. AUSA, Miami, advised in view of the order, no further action is being taken in this matter and he was closing his file.

- C -

DETAILS: AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

A review of the United States Attorney's file entitled United States versus RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, File Number 11,987 CR-EC, Miami, Florida, disclosed an "order for dismissal" signed EMETT C. CHOATE, United States District Judge. The order was dated July 23, 1964, and reads as follows:

"Pursuant to Rule 48(a) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and by leave of Court endorsed hereon the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida hereby dismisses the remaining Count (Count Three) of Indictment against Richard Paul Pavlick defendent, upon telephonic authorization from the Department of Justice for the reason that said defendant is to

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MM 157-311

"be removed to the State of New Hampshire where an indictment against him is outstanding."

On July 27, 1964, Assistant United States Attorney [redacted] Miami, Florida, advised in view of the above order, no further action is being taken in this matter and he was closing his file.

0-20 (Rev. 10-15-62)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

b6
b7C

UPI-35
(TRIAL)
MIAMI.--A FEDERAL COURT HEARING WILL BE HELD MONDAY ON A RETIRED POSTAL WORKER'S PLEA FOR A TRIAL ON CHARGES IN AN ALLEGED ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT AGAINST PRESIDENT KENNEDY.
RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, 76, IS CHARGED WITH POSSESSING DYNAMITE, A MISDEMEANOR WITH A MAXIMUM ONE-YEAR SENTENCE IN JAIL. HE WAS RETURNED HERE RECENTLY FROM A WASHINGTON, D.C., MENTAL HOSPITAL AFTER BEING DECLARED COMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL.
MORE SERIOUS CHARGES IN THE ALLEGED ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT IN PALM BEACH IN DECEMBER, 1960, HAVE BEEN DISMISSED BY FEDERAL JUDGE EMETT C. CHOATE.
POLICE ARRESTED PAVLICK ON A MINOR TRAFFIC CHARGE AT THE TIME AND SAID THEY FOUND HE HAD STRAPPED DYNAMITE AROUND HIS WAIST AND PLANNED TO CRASH HIS CAR INTO THE PRESIDENT'S VEHICLE.
7/16--JD1043AED

191 JUL

34

4/21/97 SPS BCB/MAS
376 018

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

b6
b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 7-26-66

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
105 PLEASANT STREET
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

A letter dated July 20th has been received from captioned individual who states that an innocent man has been kept prisoner for 5 1/2 years for writing threatening letters. It is evident that Pavlick is referring to himself inasmuch as he states in his postscript that if he is not given a chance to take the postmaster of Belmont, New Hampshire, into court to prove his innocence, then he will give up his right of being a United States citizen.

Bufile 157-324 reflects Pavlick was arrested in the area of West Palm Beach, Florida, on 12-15-60 on a traffic charge. A search of his automobile disclosed a quantity of dynamite and dynamite caps. He was turned over to the United States Secret Service since his identity was known to them for having sent threatening letters to the president. On January 4, 1961, Pavlick was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Miami on two counts of making threats to take the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy and one count charging him with transporting in interstate commerce explosives with intent to use same to damage and destroy real property and for the purpose of intimidating President-elect Kennedy. Pavlick was subsequently afforded a competency hearing and adjudged insane and mentally incompetent to understand proceedings against him and to properly assist in his defense. The latest information in this file reflects Federal charges were dismissed against Pavlick on the third count because of his mental condition, and he was to be removed to the State of New Hampshire where an indictment against him was outstanding. The threatening letter he refers to is no doubt one known to Secret Service as no record of it was located in Bureau files.

REC-1

1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure

CONTINUED - OVER

MHB:gdc (3)

4 JUL 28 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

ENCLOSURE

10 AUG 8 1966

Morrell to Wick memo

RE: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That correspondent's current communication not be acknowledged.

2. That, if approved, this memorandum be returned to the Correspondence and Tours Section for the preparation of a card reflecting Pavlick's mental history.

3. That a copy of correspondent's letter be referred by form to Secret Service.

TRUE COPY

July 20, 1966

J. Edgar Hoover.
Wash., D. C.

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
11/21/97 SDS
376018

Dear sir: If you believe an innocent person should be free, then prove it.

Why has an innocent man been kept prisoner for 5 1/2 years when a comparison of his handwriting with that of the threatening letter mailed to Belmont, N. H would prove his innocense of having sent it? Why wasn't you told to investigate. An investigation would clear his name. Letter was mailed about Nov. 8, 1960

The sender of the letter was known to the addressee and the addressee know to the sender; it may still be possible to find the sender.

If I had sent the letter I would have had only 3 years imprisonment.

It is hoped to receive an acknowledgement of this letter.

Yours truly,

P.S. (over) /s/ Richard P. Pavlick
105 Pleasant St.
Concord, N. H.

ENCLOSURE

REC-1

4 JUL 28 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
105 Pleasant Street
Concord, N. H. 3301

If I am not given a chance to have the postmaster of Belmont, N. H. taken into Court for liable & defamation of character, also perjury so I can prove my innocense then I'll give up the only thing that I value, my priceless right of being a U. S. citizen.

P

ADDRESS PER ENVELOPE:
Richard Paul Pavlick
105 Pleasant Street
Concord, H. H.

July 20, 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/LMP
376 018

J. Edgar Hoover.
Wash., D.C.

Dear sir: If you believe an innocent person should be free, then prove it.

Why has an innocent man been kept prisonee for 5½ years when a comparison of his handwriting with that of the threatening letter mailed to Belmont, NH would prove his innocense of having sent it?

Why wasn't you told to investigate. An investigation would clear his name.

Letter was mailed about Nov. 8, 1960

The sender of the letter was known to the addressee and the addressee known to the sender; it may still be possible to find the sender.

If I had sent the letter I would have had only 3 years imprisonment.

It is hoped to receive an acknowledgement of this letter.

Yours truly
Richard P. Pavlick
105 Pleasant St.
Concord, N.H.

P.S. (over)

Morrell to Wick memo
7-26-66
MHB/gde

CORRESPONDENCE

If I am not given a chance to have the postmaster of Belmont N.H. taken into Court for liable, defamation of character, also perjury so I can prove my innocense then I'll give up the only thing that I value, my priceless right of being a U. S. citizen.

Jul 22 10 56 AM '66
Jul 26 12 2 PM '66

0-19 (Rev. 9-15-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Freedom Asked for Man In Old Kennedy 'Plot'

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—A court has been asked to look into the legality of the detention of Richard P. Pavlick, who has been hospitalized since the federal government dropped charges that he threatened the life of the late John F. Kennedy.

Attorney Warren Waters, a former state deputy attorney general, filed papers maintaining that Pavlick, 79, of Belmont, contends he "is not suffering from mental illness and ought not be detained" in the New Hampshire Hospital.

Merrimack County Superior Court set Dec. 12 for a hearing.

Pavlick, described by a doctor as "in excellent physical condition for a man his age," is indefinitely committed to the hospital on order signed by two Manchester doctors who took action on a complaint signed by the three governing selectmen of Belmont.

When the charges in connection with the threat on the life of Kennedy were dropped Aug. 4, 1964, a U. S. attorney told the court the government considered its case defective. The federal attorney said that a grand jury indictment charged Pavlick with threatening the life of the president, but that Kennedy was neither president nor president-elect at the time.

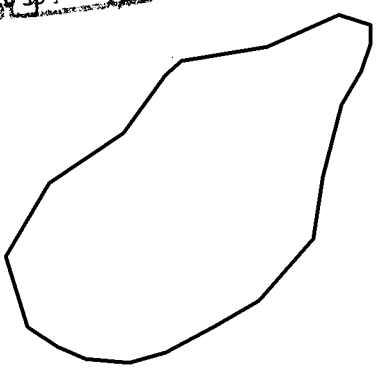
Pavlick has been in custody since December, 1960, when FBI agents accused him of having dynamite, detonating devices and incriminating letters in his possession when he was arrested for a minor traffic violation in Palm Beach, Fla.

Waters said Friday that he was "drawn" to handle the case of Pavlick and added that he has been looking into the matter since this summer.

Waters was selected by the New Hampshire Bar Association's committee on legal aid to handle the case for Pavlick, described by Waters in the writ as being "without funds to procure independent psychiatric examination."

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b7C

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/97 BY SP5 BCE/bmp
376 018



The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date DEC 4 1966

NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 13 1966

DEC 15 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b6
b7C

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/17/68

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (62-0)

SUBJECT: PAUL PAVLICK
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

There is attached a quantity of printed material which Chief of Police ALFRED L. McKIBBIN, Pasco, Washington, has made available concerning the captioned individual.

In view of its nature, I presume that it has received rather wide distribution and may have already come to the Bureau's attention.

REC- 76

2 - Bureau (Encl.-1)
1 - Seattle
JEM:eon
(3)

12 SEP 25 1968

MCT-18

b6
b7C

OCT 9 1968

UNCLASSIFIED
BY SP5 Bee/Lmp
376 018

RE: PAUL PAVLICK
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

SEfile 62-0

Quantity of printed matter re captioned individual

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED on this envelope
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/kmp

217

157-3243O

ENCLOSURE

If you would continue to enjoy the blessings of law and order and freedom, then you should organize, and with other citizens restore the control of the United States of America to the citizens. Only in Union is there power and stength. Only through organization will we be able to keep our way of life and worship as we please. The police must be supported in their efforts for law and order. It is up to you. Russia is waiting to take over, let her wait forever. If interested then write to Richard P. Pavlick 45 Water st , Manchester, N.H . 03101 Let us organize the Legion of American Citizens.

A PETITION

To the Honorable_____
(Representative or Senator)

I/We humbly appeal to you and petition that you secure a trial or an investigation of the false charges, illegal activity of the Secret Service and FBI, that kept Richard Paul Pavlick a prisoner in asylums for 6 years without a trial or exercise of his Constitutional rights which were denied to him, and the charges subsequently dismissed. He was arrested in Palm Beach, Florida and denied counsel at the time of his arrest on December 14, 1960.

The charges and indictment were known of by Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Judge Choate and U. S. District Attorney Maurice Bois of Concord, N. H. and had to be dismissed on August 4, 1964 as defective. Then Attorney General William Maynard of New Hampshire had the Selectmen of the Town of Belmont, New Hampshire commit Pavlick to the New Hampshire Hospital. The Selectmen had not seen Pavlick for 4 years, yet they did it.

Name	Name
Street	Street
City & State	City & State

157-3244-30

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY SP Bell/Lmp
376 018

AMERICAN JUSTICE

To All Citizens of the United States of America:

If you don't help me to get a trial from Congress, which is the only place that a trial can be had because the Statute of Limitations makes it impossible because action was not begun before one or two years had elapsed, you may some day find that the American flag is replaced by some other country's. Is that what you want? If you ignore me, someone may act in the future.

On Dec. 14, 1960 I was arrested in Palm Beach, Florida and charged by the Postmaster, Thomas Murphy of Belmont, N. H. that I was planning to kill JOHN F. KENNEDY, not yet a President elect.

Had the Constitution of the United States been observed, I would have been taken to Court at Concord, N. H., but Robert Kennedy had the case transferred to Miami where Judge Choate, a Kennedy man, held Court. At Concord I could have had witnesses and counsel which was denied to me at Palm Beach by the police and the Secret Service agent, John Marshall, and no trial.

The Postmaster had charged that he had received letters and cards from me from Hyannisport, Mass. where I was supposed to be following Kennedy around. Yet I had not been out of New Hampshire from June 13 to Nov. 26, 1960. This letter was supposed to be sent sometime after Nov. 8, yet they have been unable to produce a letter or card and they don't know where it may be because as far as I am concerned, it was never written.

On March 15, 1961 an indictment was issued that charged that I had been in Belmont, N. H. from Nov. 8 to Dec. 16, 1960 and threatening the life of John F. Kennedy, President elect. The indictment was illegal as there wasn't any law under which, if the charge were correct, that I could be arrested legally, and there wasn't any president elect until Congress met Jan. 5, 1961 when the electoral votes were counted.

On Dec. 3, 1960 I left Belmont, N. H. after transferring my house to the Spaulding Youth Center--it was said that because I gave my home away that I was going to kill Kennedy. Because I couldn't get my price and I had an income sufficient to take care of all my wants in Mexico where I was going, I left.

On Dec. 3 to 7, I was in Ashland, Mass--on the 8th I was in Washington. D. C. for 2 hours--and on the 10th I was in Rivera, At 8 p.m. that night I first learned that the Kennedys had a home in Palm Beach. I wanted to see what Jimmy Hoffa looked like because of the picture that the papers made him. I didn't expect to be in Florida until the 15th, but got there sooner. How could I be in New Hampshire? I was in jail Dec. 16 in Ft. Lauderdale.

At no time did I leave the main highways because I didn't know that a CHARGE had been made against me.

I had dynamite in my car and also detonators because I had given up blowing stumps out of my house lot on Rte. 106 and was afraid to throw the detonators away because someone might find them and hit them with a stone or hammer and hurt themselves. At Miami, the detonators were in a safety box in my motel and only 7 sticks of dynamite were in the car trunk. The car was taken from me without a search warrant after a judge had refused them a warrant.

It is my understanding that 3 Secret Service men were in the same motel that I had my car and from which I drove to Miami on the 11th, 12th, and 13th, and on the 14th, while on my way to the Post Office at Palm Beach, I was arrested for traffic violation and vagrancy: both lies. The arrest was in a trap where the Police of Palm Beach had a 2-ton truck in the single lane. Behind it was an unmarked police car. When I gave a signal that I was going to cross the double line because all cars coming from West Palm Beach were not obeying the law, the unmarked police car speeded across the double line and stopped at the truck. Then a Negro spoke to the cop and speeded away towards the Post Office a quarter of a mile or more away. Then the Negro gave me a signal, which I didn't need because I was going to cross the line legally, to come on, that it was safe. Near the Post Office I was arrested.

I offered no resistance to my arrest, but Lester Free pulled me out of the car. He pushed me against the car and frisked me, but he didn't find anything and didn't ask for any identification He took me down to the Police Station where the desk sergeant asked my name and took everything that I had, including $53, that was never returned to me. $3.50 was also taken from my car, but they missed $320 that I had under a cardboard in the glove compartment. John Marshall tried to get me to open the trunk and I almost did. I remembered about my $320 in the glove compartment. They said that I was over-anxious to open the trunk, which is a lie, along with all the stories told by John Marshall.

A judge wouldn't give John Marshall a search warrant, but they took my car and everything, kidnapped me and drove me around West Palm Beach. They took two letters addressed to me, but not opened, which they opened, and gave to the newspapers. They stil have my car and much of my property, and the $53.

I was not on County Road, North, in front of the Kennedy home on Dec. 10, but I was 300 feet North of the house and behind cars that had been stopped. No one came to the gate when Kennedy went to church at about 10 a.m.

For 8 years I have appealed to the citizens and the Congress of the United States to give me a chance to prove my innocence. I spent all my savings--$6,000--trying to get my Constitutional right for a trial before my peers, but Judge Choate wouldn't give me a trial and now, because of the Statute of Limitations, I cannot use the courts. I have sent out over 10,000 letters.

On August 4, 1964, all charges were dropped by the United States and I was committed to the New Hampshire Hospital before the charges were dismissed. Although my commitment was illegal, I had to spend 28 months there until Mr. William Loeb of the Manchester Union Leader had his reporter investigate my confinement and found that I had told the truth, and then placed his paper and lawyer behind me. On December 13, 1966, I was dismissed by Judge Robert Griffith who said that he had heard enough and that the Hospital shouldn't have paid any attention to the FBI and the Secret Service.

You, the Citizens of the United States, have a chance to give an innocent person a trial by demanding that Congress investigate all charges. Failure to help me may be the biggest mistake that you could make, just as my arrest was for something that I hadn't done.

In March 1964, True Magazine printed a libelous story about me. So did Look, Life, Parade, The Boston Globe, Secret Service Chief Braughman in his book Secret Service Chief, Arthur Schlessinger in his book 1,000 Days in the White House, and many more.

My future and yours depends on you. If you fail me, then you don't deserve to have the liberties and freedom that we enjoy.

My future then will be in some foreign country.

Don't replace the Stars and Stripes with some other flag, which will surely happen if you don't stand up for the constitutional rights of all Americans.

Richard P. Pavlick
45 Water Street
Manchester, N.H. 03101

If you would keep the United States a Republic and a Democracy, then remove the responsibilities of government from the control of one man and place the responsibilities on three elective officers.

To keep the U. S. Attorney General's office free from powerful forces, and an enforcer of the laws of the United States instead of a persecuting office, it should have three Attorneys General.

To provide funds for unemployment, we should stop issueing interest-paying bonds and instead issue Bonded Currency, issued only when taxes have been provided for to retire each issue from circulation through sinking funds of 5% each year for each issue. Interest saved would be used for jobs for the unemployed.

Do you want control of your country? If so, then organize a United Citizens of America. It will give you power to control the destiny of the United States; stop the wasting of government funds for non-profit activities that are not public; keep money in the country instead of buying hatred; and return your government to the people, for the people and by the people. Is this what you want? Then organize!

If you fail to get me my Constitutional right to prove my innocence of the vicious charge by Thomas Murphy and Fred McDermott, Secret Service agent, which cost me 6 years of my life (all charges had to be dismissed as defective and false), then you deserve to lose your liberty, freedom and your country. My efforts to secure my Constitutional rights have cost me all my savings--$8,000--and I have sent out over 20,000 letters. Keep the American flag flying; don't let it be substituted by another flag.

Sign the petition and send it to your Congressman or Senator in Washington.

Richard P. Pavlick
45 Water Street
Manchester, N. H. 03101

157-324-30

ublished Daily Except Sundays
ass Postage Paid at Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER (N. H.) UNION LEADER — Thursday, November 10, 1966

Telephone 625-5432

PRICE: TEN CENTS

Describes Pavlick as 'Political Prisoner'

IN 6-YEAR ORDEAL

(NOTE: Richard Paul Pavlick, described as a "political prisoner" of this country, has spent the past six years in prisons and asylums as the result of a charge which the federal government long ago dropped and on which he was never permitted to stand trial. Details of this bizarre and—some believe—tragic case will be published in a series of seven articles, of which this is the first. For further background read the accompanying Page One Editorial.)

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

Richard Paul Pavlick is a "political prisoner" of this country—in a time of militant outcry for civil rights and the respect of human dignities—a man destined to be a classic illustration of a "martyr to an image."

Government bureaucracy charged Pavlick with the heinous crime of plotting to assassinate a newly-elected President of the United States, a charge which was never proved, a charge against which he can never defend himself.

Despite constitutional guarantees, Pavlick has never had the trial which would force authorities to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, the man's guilt.

'No Justice'

The lonely, discouraged 79-year-old prisoner, patiently sitting in his ward at the New Hampshire Hospital, the state's mental institution in Concord, contemplates a quotation, "There is no such thing as justice—in or out of court."

These words, so eloquently voiced by the late famed trial lawyer, Clarence Darrow, whose legal talents saved many persons from hopeless, undignified incarceration such as that now being experienced by Pavlick, hold special significance for the elderly man.

For Pavlick, struggling to maintain his dignity, nevertheless dejectedly ponders his fate. A tragic victim of justice—or the lack of it—he appears doomed to spend his remaining years in desolate loneliness.

A former postal employe in his native Boston, Pavlick,

Arrested In Florida

[redacted]:30 on the morning of Dec. 14, the wanted man was [redacted] driving into the city limits of Palm Beach, from the West Palm Beach area, and was promptly arrested by Patrolman Lester Free on a motor vehicle violation, namely crossing the double center line. An additional charge of vagrancy was later lodged against the suspect to legally hold him for investigation.

Removed from his vehicle, Pavlick was made to stand with his hands on the car's roof while Officer Free searched his person. He was then placed in the police cruiser and taken to downtown police headquarters. The suspect offered no resistance to police at the time of his arrest said Secret Service men.

"At no time did the arresting officer ask me my name, or ask for my identification. He knew who I was and just wanted to arrest me. I didn't cross any center line on the highway," said Pavlick.

Once at the police station, the accused man was again searched. His car keys, card-case, jackknife, wallet and money were taken from him.

"Since I was arrested for a motor vehicle violation and was a member of the AAA, I asked to call an attorney from that organization but they wouldn't let me make any calls," said Pavlick in recalling the details of his arrest.

"Then I was put into a detention cell and after a while some Secret Service men, headed by a John Marshall, came in and questioned me until I lost all track of time," said Pavlick.

'Put Words In My Mouth'

The former postal clerk said the agents tried to gain an admission from him that he, Pavlick, planned to kill Kennedy during his questioning.

Sometime during the day of Pavlick's arrest, it cannot be determined just when, Robert W. Rust, the U. S. attorney in Miami, contacted the New Hampshire U. S. attorney and asked him to authorize prosecution of Pavlick on the charge of "threatening the President-elect of the United States."

William Maynard of Concord, then assistant to Maurice Bois, U. S. attorney, of Manchester, gave verbal permission over the telephone to proceed in the arrest and prosecution of the Belmont man.

"A short time after I issued

said Pavlick in explaining why the explosives were not put to the use intended.

When this reporter asked why the old man didn't just leave it at his old home or toss it away in some remote area, Pavlick exclaimed, "What, and have some kids find it and get hurt with it?"

Claims Changed Mind

McDermott did say however, that under questioning, Pavlick told the agents he was in the West Palm Beach church the previous Sunday, "was only a few feet away from Kennedy, and changed his mind about exploding the bomb when he saw little Caroline Kennedy."

"I couldn't see hurting little Caroline and all those other people," Pavlick is reported to have told the Secret Service.

Three days later, Dec. 19, Pavlick appeared before Judge Emmet Choate for the first time and was ordered examined by a psychiatrist. The records indicate the accused man was examined by a Miami doctor, but the findings are unavailable to the press.

Two months later, Feb. 9, 1961, Pavlick was sent to the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., for mental evaluation and arrived there five days later after a trip by motor car under guard of U.S

[redacted] refused to admit him as a patient since he had [redacted] charges pending against him and he was returned to federal custody.

Although his itinerary between July 20 and Sept. 23, 1962 is not known, it was on this latter date that Pavlick was admitted for the second time to the Medical Center in Springfield, Mo.

Nearly a year later, the accused man interested a local attorney to file a second writ of habeas corpus for him and on Aug. 26, 1963, Pavlick again appeared before Judge William Becker in the Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo.

"This man is the same as when I saw him over a year ago—I see no reason why he isn't fit to stand trial and I order him returned to Miami to face the charges," Pavlick recalled.

On Oct. 4, 1963, Pavlick arrived back in Miami and again was confined in a single cell in the Dade County Jail

Refused Trial

After a two months wait, he again, on Dec. 17, 1963, appeared before Judge Choate who refused to hold a trial and ordered the man committed to St. Elizabeth Hospital in Wash

Belmont, first came to the nation's attention, when on Dec. 14, 1960, he was taken into custody by Palm Beach, Fla., police, turned over to the U. S. Secret Service and charged with threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

In the next four years, the accused man was incarcerated in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement in a federal medical center and six months in a Washington, D. C., mental hospital.

Trial Ordered

During his two periods of confinement at the Springfield, Mo., Federal Medical Center, Pavlick twice had writs of "habeas corpus" filed in his behalf in Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo. Twice the presiding judge, William Becker, ruled the accused man mentally competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial on the charges.

Each time Pavlick appeared before Judge Emmett Choate in the Miami Federal Court. Trial was on each occasion deferred, and Pavlick was ordered shipped to still another institution.

The bizarre list of events was climaxed on Aug. 4, 1964, when, by an admitted "understanding" of United States and New Hampshire legal minds, Pavlick was committed for life to the New Hampshire Hospital.

Competent legal authorities have termed these miscarriages of justice, the long months of confinement, the excessive periods of mental evaluation, the total disregard of the "speedy trial" theory, scandalous under the regime of the "Great Believer" in the rights of the down-trodden Robert F. Kennedy.

Under RFK

For it was under Kennedy, then United States attorney general, that all of these events transpired. In fact, it was only shortly before Kennedy resigned his position with the government's highest legal department that the final chapter in this man's encounter with federal legal authorities was written.

If Pavlick was guilty of any crime, he feels it was only that of voicing an intense concern for the country he loved —and a misguided criticism of its chosen leader whom he distrusted because of his youth and inexperience.

Secret Service agent Frank V. McDermott disclosed at that time that a four-day search for the suspect had been underway along the entire Eastern Seaboard. McDermott said Pavlick was reported to have made himself a "humar bomb" with the intent of destroying himself and the President-elect.

Credit for the alert on the possible assassination attempt was given to Thomas Murphy, Belmont postmaster, who had notified his postal superiors that he, Murphy, was in possession of a letter and postcards which "implied" Pavlick was intending harm to the newly elected Chief Executive.

Postal inspectors in turn passed the information on to Secret Service, furnishing a complete description of the suspect, his 1952 sedan and its marker plate number. This information set in motion a 13-state alarm for the Belmont resident reportedly traveling the East Coast in his old model sedan.

himself as well as the President-elect.

"I told them they were putting words into my mouth, I am not a man of violence. I am afraid of violence," countered Pavlick in denying the charge lodged against him.

During the many hours of interrogation following his arrest, Pavlick did not have the protection or advice of legal counsel as guaranteed under the U. S. Constitution — federal agents would not allow the accused man to exercise his right to seek legal aid prior to or [illegible], a federal grand jury was convened at their request, to consider the charge against Pavlick, "threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy," when they both knew there was no statute to cover the charge. Yet an indictment was returned on the charge and for all purposes and intents, was officially lodged against the accused man.

Since, according to federal authorities, there are no transcribed minutes available of grand jury hearings, it is impossible to ascertain if the members of the jury were ever informed the original order for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution was illegal — or if their consideration of this charge was also illegal.

Under our constitutional law, John F. Kennedy was not the President-elect. Not until Dec. 19, 1960, when the Electoral College met and cast their ballots, did Kennedy become the official President-elect.

At that time, throughout the entire country, there was apprehension, some members of this body might bolt their party and cast their votes for a candidate other than Kennedy or Nixon, thereby forcing the presidential election into the U.S. House of Representatives.

"I knew I wouldn't be reappointed to this office by the Kennedy clan, but I couldn't have it said I was not interested in the welfare of the President-

this authorization, I knew the complaint to be faulty since the statutes did not cover any legal grounds for prosecution in this case," said Maynard.

Maynard explained he issued the authorization since Bois was out-of-town at the time. He was unable to explain however, why the warrant was signed with Bois' name and why the warrant was signed the following day with both he, Maynard, and Bois knowing the charge to be illegal — that is, not covered by any federal statute.

Both Maynard and Bois were unable to explain why, on March 15, 1961, Criminal Docket [illegible] elect," said Maynard in explaining his actions on Dec. 14, 1960.

Heavy Bail Set

On Dec. 16th, the accused man appeared before the U.S. Commissioner in West Palm Beach on the charges of threatening the President-elect of the United States and of interstate transportation of explosives. Bail of $100,000 was set at that time and the suspect was confined in the Dade County jail.

The explosives mentioned in the federal indictment were seven sticks of dynamite found in the trunk of Pavlick's car, with the detonating caps being in a "safety box" behind the front seat of the vehicle.

It was this evidence, coupled with the information provided by Postmaster Murphy, which led Secret Service agents to allege Pavlick planned to make himself a "human bomb" to destroy the President-elect. Agents admitted at no time was there direct evidence that the detonating caps were ever connected to the dynamite sticks or that Pavlick had the explosives on his body.

To this day, Pavlick protests that he purchased the dynamite only because he was planning to blast stumps on property he owned on Route 106 in Belmont.

"I didn't know how to use it, tried to get someone to do the work for me, but couldn't do it, so I had to forget the work."

Nearly a year later, Feb. 2, 1962, a writ of habeas corpus was filed for the confined man in U.S. Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo. Judge William Becker, presiding justice, ruled the accused man competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial on the charges.

(NOTE: Tomorrow's installment will desdribe how the government after nearly four years finally dropped its original charge against Pavlick and how, without benefit of counsel, he was immediately incarcerated in a hospital for the insane under extraordinary circumstances.)

NOTE: This is a second of a seven-part series concerning Richard Paul Pavlick. Yesterday reporter Arthur Egan provided readers with the background of Pavlick's arrest and detention by federal authroities on a complaint the Belmont man had threatened the life of John F. Kennedy.

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

On April 5, 1962, Pavlick arrived back in Miami and was confined to the Miami Dade County jail where he was held in solitary confinement for several months.

Because the records of the Miami Federal Court proceedings are unavailable to the press, it could not be determined what steps were taken by the court, but it is known that on July 20, 1962, Pavlick was brought to New Hampshire and an attempt was made by state and federal authorities to confine him at the New Hampshire Hospital.

Back In U.S. Custody

Hospital authorities in Con-

[illegible]ington, D.C., [illegible] "period of mental evaluation."

On July 24, 1964, just 19 day[illegible] after his release from t[illegible] Washington hospital, Pavli[illegible] again appeared before Judg[illegible] Choate in the Miami Feder[illegible] Court. The U.S. atotrney said [illegible] was competent to stand tr[illegible] but asked the charges [illegible] dropped "because the indi[illegible] ment was faulty from t[illegible] start."

The judge ordered all charg[illegible] to be dismissed against Pavli[illegible] and further ordered him tra[illegible] ferred to Concord, N.H., whe[illegible] similar charges were pending [illegible] Federal Court.

On Aug. 4, 1964, with Louis [illegible] Janelle, U.S. attorney, and [illegible] assistant, Paul L. Normand[illegible] present, along with Willi[illegible] Maynard, then attorney gene[illegible] for New Hampshire, Pavli[illegible] faced Judge Sweeney on [illegible] charges of "threatening the l[illegible] of President-elect John [illegible] Kennedy."

Charges Dismissed

At the request of the U[illegible] Attorney, the governmen[illegible] charges were ordered [illegible] missed, although at the time [illegible] the court arraignment, [illegible] accused man was not rep[illegible] sented by counsel.

Following the dismissal of [illegible] charges, Pavlick was still n[illegible] free man, for he was promp[illegible] taken into custody in [illegible] courtroom by the county she[illegible] and taken to the New Ha[illegible] shire Hospital for commitm[illegible] to the institution.

Documents revealed that P[illegible] lick left Miami on July 25, [illegible] and arrived at Hillsboro[illegible] County Jail in Manchester [illegible] July 30. One day before [illegible] arrival in Manchester, July [illegible] the town selectmen of Beln[illegible] signed papers request[illegible] Pavlick's commitment to

Pavlick Den[illegible]

ntal hospital even though the
n had not been in their town
nearly four years.

hose signing the commit-
nt papers were John F.
ynihan, Floyd W. White and
son S. Mansfield, then
ving as selectmen of the
wn of Belmont.

Ordered Committed

hortly after his arrival here
Manchester, two local physi-
ns, Dr. Lionel D. Lavoie and
Jean N. Leclerc, examined
vlic at the county jail and
ned the commitment order.

n one section of their sworn,
ned statement, both doctors
d, "He has neuropsychiatric
minations on 15 occasions
ing back to 1923." Yet, by
ir own acknowledgment to
s reporter, they never had
y such written reports in their
ssession.

n fact, Dr. Lavoie, when
estioned as to the date he
amined the accused man
ggested to the reporter,
heck with the old man, he
ould know."

In a second portion of their
mmitment report, both ex-
mining doctors noted, he,
avlick, "talked very freely and
as extremely loquacious, ex-
bited some evidence of defec-
ve judgment and flight of
eas. He was alert and co-
perative and well orientated as
r time, place and person."

All of this about a man 77
ears old at the time, who had
een confined for the past few
ears in various jails and
risons, mostly in solitary con-
nement.

Startling Omission

A very startling omission was
iscovered in Paragraph 4,
ection A, of the signed com-
nitment order which reads,
facts indicating mental illness,
ersonally observed by me."
Despite the seven lines provided
or their comments, the examin-
ng physicians left this space
OTALLY BLANK!

One competent legal authority

Arrest 'Faulty,' So Pavlick Sent to Hospital

Maynard Says Selectmen At Belmont 'Did As Told'

NOTE: This is the third article of a seven-part series. In the first two installments Reporter Arthur Egan provided readers with the background of Pavlick's arrest and detention by federal authorities on a complaint the Belmont man threatened the life of John F. Kennedy, then President-elect. Also included is the accused man's itinerary for nearly four years, his struggles to gain a court trial, the nature of his commitment to New Hampshire Hospital in Concord and the beginning of an interview with a former New Hampshire attorney general, deeply involved in the legal aspects of the case.

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

By former Atty. Gen. William Maynard's own admission, it was learned that it was he, Maynard, who instructed New Hampshire Hospital officials to keep Pavlick under maximum security at all times.

"I had read several psychiatric reports furnished to me and I did not want to have this man running around loose. It was my impression he should be kept in maximum security," Maynard replied when questioned as to his action in this matter.

Reports Disagreed

Maynard did admit however, "Not all the psychiatrists' reports agreed with each other. As I recall it now, and that was some time ago, but as I recall it, there was some difference of opinion in these reports."

"No, I wouldn't oppose his transfer now to a Veterans Administration Hospital. But I will tell you this, I do not have very much faith in their judgment or their ability at the VA hospital in this state. Their record in the past hasn't been too good," commented Maynard recalling some violent incidents committed by released VA patients.

Returning to the period when he was assistant U.S. attorney, Maynard said it was possible the explosives might never have been found if the authority for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution had not been issued.

"Yest, I would say that could raise a sticky legal question now in view of recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings. It might be just possible the whole thing would be thrown out of court and Pavlick might have grounds for a false arrest suit since the original issuance of the complaint was illegal from the beginning," commented Maynard.

The former Justice Department attorney acknowledged if he took the trouble to check federal statutes, he would have learned no such charge existed as requested by the Miami U.S. attorney's office, and the Pavlick affair might never have taken place.

'Did As Told'

"But you can't have someone running around loose voicing threats against a man like Kennedy," said Maynard.

Maynard disclosed the three Belmont selectmen "did as they were told" when it came to signing the commitment papers for Pavlick.

"As I recall it now, the papers were signed by the selectmen at my suggestion when I was state attorney general. It was I who instigated the commitment proceedings

PAVLICK . . . Page Three

and saw to it they were carried out."

Asked if he ever conferred with U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy on the Pavlick matter, Maynard was unable to recall any such conversation.

"I did talk to Washington several times regarding this subject but I don't recall having direct conservation with the attorney general. I do believe anything concerning his brother was certainly known to Bobby Kennedy since the two men were so close. After all he was the attorney general of the United States at the time these events were taking place." said

Queried about the possibility of viewing the written threats allegedly made by Pavlick, the Secret Service chief said he did not know where the evidence was at this time.

"I can't give you anything on that subject — you might contact the U. S. attorney in Concord, he might have something in the files he could show you," concluded McDermott.

Former Belmont Police Chief Donald Leith, when interviewed said, "Pavlick was regarded as the local town character and was deemed harmless to anyone. He was just a chronic complainer about everything."

"He was a prolific letter-writer, always writing letters to town officials and newspapers complaining about situations he thought needed correcting. The selectmen's office is filled with them," lamented Leith.

With all his letter writing and with all his complaining about incorrect town subjects, the former police official said he had never known Pavlick to threaten anyone in the town with violence.

The former town official said he was called to Pavlick's home on several occasions when the old man complained abont local children teasing him or calling him names.

"After I would talk to the children and get the matter straightened out, Pavlick would turn right around and give the kids candy or soda or whatever they might like at the time. He had a soft spot for children and was always good for a donation to any fund drive for a kids organization," recalled Leith.

"Despite all his complaining, and sticking his nose into everything, he never was in trouble with the police department while he was in Belmont," said the ex-chief in defense of the old man.

Of the three selectmen who signed the commitment papers

Sunday, November 13, 1966

Arrest 'Faulty,' So Pavlick Sent to Hospital

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By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

Louis M. Janelle currently serving as the U.S. attorney for the District of New Hampshire, said his only participation in the Pavlick case was in 1964 when he appeared as federal prosecutor in the Concord federal court.

"The charges, the investigation, the presentation of evidence to the grand jury, were all before my time in this office," declared Ja-

the quantity and location of the dynamite said to be in Pavlick's possession at the time of his arrest, McDermott said, "It has been a long time now and I cannot remember the exact details. I do know however he did not have any dynamite on his body at the time of his arrest by a Palm Beach police officer."

McDermott went on to relate it was his belief seven sticks of the explosives were in the trunk of the suspect's vehicle and the detonating caps were in a safety box in Pavlick's motel room.

Asked how the "human

he two doctors afraid to fill his paragraph in with their observations? Was it because it was just hearsay on their part that they judged him incompetent or were they acting on orders from a higher authority?"

In a taped interview with this reporter on Sept. 28, 1966, Maynard, now in private law practice, admitted, "When I was assistant U.S. Attorney, and again when I was New Hampshire attorney general, arrangements were more or less made and understood that if Pavlick was ever brought to New Hampshire in respect to the charges, and if the charges were dismissed, he then would be committed to the state hospital."

Judge Not Told

Maynard also conceded the presiding judge of the Concord Federal Court was never informed that commitment papers for Pavlick were already signed and in the possession of legal authorities present in the courtroom, even while the accused man stood before the bench to answer to the charges pending against him.

The former attorney general of the state said the so-called threats against Kennedy were in the form of written letters and postcards and they only "implied" he, Pavlick, was going to kill the in-coming chief executive.

"As I recall it, they were in a general way, in quite general terms," Maynard said in recollecting the threats.

NOTE — See tomorrow's paper for the third part of this seven-part series dealing with the man's itinerary and his struggles for a court trial.

legal head in terminating the interview.

Maurice Bois, now in private law practice in Manchester, when contacted last month said, "I'm sorry, I can't be of much help to you at this time. The Pavlick case was nearly six years ago and I have no records to use for reference in reply to your questions."

The former U.S. Attorney for this district conceded he signed the authorization for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution even though he was not directly involved in the original issuance of the warrant.

"Yes, I was out of town that day and the matter was handled by Bill Maynard, my assistant. That is more or less standard procedure in the office," said Bois.

"I Could Have Freed Him'

A startling disclosure was gained from Bois, when, in confirming the report of a high Secret Service official, Bois admitted at one time he considered representing Pavlick in his fight for freedom.

"After I returned to private practice, I seriously considered taking Pavlick as a client. But then how would it look for the man who signed the original complaint to turn around and represent the man whom he ordered arrested and prosecuted, so I dropped the idea," said Bois in confirming the question posed by the reporter.

"And I think I could have freed him, too," added Bois as an afterthought.

NOTE: Tomorrow in the New Hampshire Sunday News, read part four of this series to learn the Secret Service activities in this case and the views of Belmont town officials regarding the Pavlick case.

ed Trial

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Note: In the first three articles of this seven-part series on Richard Paul Pavlick, reporter Arthur C. Egan has taken readers through the arrest of Pavlick, his "merry-go-round" type of confinement for four years, his struggle to receive a court trial, and dismissal of the charges by a federal court.

"It is my duty to protect the rights of the accused as well as prosecute the guilty. In Pavlick's case I new the charge and the indictment to be faulty and requested the court to dismiss the indictment on these grounds," Janelle said in explaining his actions at Pavlick's court arraignment.

Janelle expressed the belief Judge Sweeney, presiding justice, was not informed, either before or during the court session, that a commitment order for the accused man was already signed and in the possession of law enforcement officials present in the courtroom.

A transcript of the court proceedings, secured from the Concord Federal Court clerk, disclosed no mention of the July 30 mental examination in Manchester or the subsequent signing of the commitment order.

Attempts to locate material pertaining to the case against Pavlick, especially the postcards and letters allegedly expressing the threats to Kennedy, led to the Boston Secret Service office.

GRANTS INTERVIEW

Frank McDermott, bureau chief, granted this reporter an interview but only on the condition, "you leave your notebook in the outer office. I can't talk if you are going to take notes."

The Boston bureau chief said he was well acquainted with the Pavlick affair since it was he who signed the original complaint against the Belmont man following his arrest in Miami.

When questioned about

PAVLICK Page 11

understanding Pavlick allegedly told Secret Service agents the story under questioning in Miami police headquarters.

Pressed for details on the government agency's participation in Pavlick's commitment to the Concord mental institution McDermott replied, "The Secret Service had nothing to do with his confinement in New Hampshire. That was all handled by agreement between state and federal legal authorities."

The Secret Service chief said he was unable to identify the federal men involved in the so-called "deal" because this was not in his department, therefore he would not have the information.

"We were glad to get Pavlick off our hands," McDermott said, and added, "I didn't think he would be confined this long. The usual procedure is to commit a man for a specified period of time for observation and then hold a board of review on his mental state."

GOT LETTERS

Asked if he ever received letters from Pavlick regarding his arrest and imprisonment, McDermott laughed and said, "Oh yes indeed. For a man his age he is quite a letter-writer. And he never gives up — he is always writing to someone trying to interest them in his case."

"In fact, I have a letter right here which I received just this morning from California, from the mayor of San Francisco. Pavlick wrote him a month ago concerning his case," McDermott said displaying a two-page document.

"There always have been some doubts in my mind about the legality of the man's transportation about the country during his confinement," said the Boston bureau chief, but he declined to elaborate further on his statement.

'Did Not Have Any Dynamite on

in the town John F. Moynihan is still a selectman in Belmont Of the others, one has died and the third moved to another area.

Moynihan, when interviewed, immediately remembered Pavlick and said, "Oh yes, the great letter-writer of our town. What has he done now that has you interested?"

The selectman said his files were filled with letters from Pavlick on "about every situation in the town." Moynihan offered to let the press read any of the letters in his possession and draw their own conclusions about the man.

Moynihan said, "To my knowledge Pavlick never threatened any person in this town with violence even though he was very critical of them at times — both verbally and in writing — of their actions and views on town problems.

'TAKE IN STRIDE'

"We looked on the old man as someone we had to take in stride. Every town has one I suppose — a person who is always trying to correct things they feel are wrong — always offering suggestions on how to make matters better," remarked the selectman when asked the opinion of townspeople in respect to Pavlick.

Earl M. Sweeney, present Belmont police chief said he had nothing to do with the commitment of Pavlick. "But I think Concord is a good place for him and they can keep him there for all I care," retorted Sweeney when queried about his views on Pavlick's commitment.

Sweeney conceded he never had personal contact with Pavlick, only new of him or had heard about him from other town residents.

"Before I could take any action of committing a person to the New Hampshire Hospital I would have to conduct my own investigation. No one ever asked me about Pavlick or his mental state," Sweeney said in concluding his interview with the reporter.

Legal Pavlic

NOTE: During the first four installments of this seven-part series, reporter Arthur C. Egan has traced Richard Paul Pavlick's arrest, detention by federal authorities; his four-year itinerary of travels to, and confinement in, 19 county jails, three federal prisons and three mental institutions; his long five-year struggle to gain a court trial; statements from a Secret Service chief, a former New Hampshire attorney general, legally involved in the man's commitment to a mental institution and comments from Belmont town officials where the retired postal [illegible] made his home prior to his arrest on Dec. 14, 1960, in Miami, Fla., on the charge of plotting the death of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

BY ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

This reporter found a very frightened man in the person of Postmaster Thomas M. Murphy — a man scared to death Pavlick would be set free and some day, in some way, take revenge on him or his family.

"What — are you going to try to get him out? They aren't going to release him are they?" were the first comments of Murphy when informed the interview pertained to the Pavlick arrest.

The Belmont postmaster was very reluctant at first to even discuss the Pavlick matter saying, "I don't want to get myself in trouble with my superiors. I don't know how much I am allowed to tell you."

After a short conversation with the six-year head of the small town postoffice, it became apparent he was convinced Pavlick held him solely responsible for his arrest and confinement.

"Have you talked to him yet? I hear tell he holds no love for

No Outright Threat

"Yes, Mr. Maynard is right. Pavlick never did come right out and say he was planning to kill Kennedy. He just indicted by his words the new President shouldn't or wouldn't live to take office. From the things he said to me, from the cards I received and their point of origin I assumed he was going to kill the man and I still feel that way," said Murphy.

"I was only on the job a few months and I didn't want to make any mistakes and get into trouble with my superiors. I just told them what I knew, gave them the postcards and a letter and they took over," said Murphy in concluding the interview.

Checking with the headquarters of the Spaulding Youth Center, situated in Northfield, it was learned Pavlick did indeed make the center the recipient of the mortgage payments.

John B. Dillingham of Contoocook, formerly a fund raiser for the center and now a marketing specialist, confirmed the transaction saying he handled the matter concerning the Belmont man's property.

"Mr. Pavlick contacted me sometime in September or October of 1960 offering the center income from property he owned in Belmont. He said he would like to see the children of the area benefit since he lived very modestly and wouldn't need the money from the mortgage," said Dillingham.

The Contoocook man revealed Pavlick never received any money as a down payment from the purchasers nor did he accept any money from the center at any later date.

"The old gentleman said he hoped the children of the area would receive some benefit from his gift and that was reward enough for him," Dillingham said recalling the land transfer.

A strong friendship between Dillingham and Pavlick devel-

"In the past 18 months I have mailed over 650 letters written by Pavlick to various people all over the United States. Some people have responded and then, evidently realizing the full impact of the Kennedy power, decided not to assist the old man," commented Dillingham.

"But I believe in the old fellow and I am going to continue to stand by him and fight for him. Maybe some day he will receive justice," concluded Dillingham.

NOTE: Tomorrow, in the next to the last of this seven-part series, learn the role of a Washington, D.C., newsman in Pavlick's behalf and the comments of the office of Robert F. Kennedy, U.S. senator from New York.

Gave to Youth Center

The postmaster told how Pavlick sold his modest home in Belmont, legally specifying the purchaser make the monthly payments due on the $2,500 mortgage directly to the Spaulding Youth Center in Tilton.

"Guess that was around October of 1960. I am told he never made a cent on the deal, everything went to the youth center. He had a weak spot for kids," said Murphy.

Relating incidents which aroused his fear for the safety of John F. Kennedy, Murphy said, "When Pavlick left here he informed me I would be hearing from him or about him soon. This was just after election if I remember correctly. A few days after he left I received a postal form requesting me to forward his mail to General Delivery, at Ashland, Mass., where I understand he had a good friend. Then later, I received requests his mail be sent to General Delivery in Washington, D. C. and then to Palm Beach, Fla. "where I knew the Kennedy family had a home."

NOTE: In six installments of a seven-part series, re-

"I guess they just don't want the old man to reach a court. I'm sorry I couldn't do more for him, I would like to see him get a fair trial," said Alexander.

For five consecutive days last month this reporter made continuous efforts to contact Sen Robert F. Kennedy by telephone at his Senate office in Washington but to no avail — he just wasn't ever there.

Person to person calls to the New York senator's office only resulted in one of five different female secretaries saying, "I'm sorry, the senator is on the Senate floor at this time. He is expected back very shortly — would you care to leave your name and number?"

The caller did just that, for the first three days, four calls each day, he left his name, his number, and the company he represented. But evidently the senator never returned to his office, because he did not call back, although his office was advised to call collect.

The fourth day of attempts to contact the busy junior senator from New York State reached into the higher echelon when a male press secretary took the calls.

Not identifying himself, the secretary asked the nature of the call and what information was requested from the junior senator. When told the question concerned Richard Paul Pavlick the secretary replied, "Oh yes, well what are the questions and I will ask the senator for his replies."

This the reporter did — staying mainly to what role Robert Kennedy, when U.S. attorney general, played in the Pavlick affair; what discussion the senator had with Holmes Alexander; and why the Justice Department, under Kennedy's command, allowed such injustices to be inflicted on a citizen, meaning of course, the violation of his constitutional rights.

The reporter pointed out to

$1,500 and expenses provided the trial did not involve more than three days' time.

A Manchester physician, Dr. Hans W. Standow, examined Pavlik in the Concord Hospital on Jan. 8, 1966 at the request of the same Concord attorney and reported his findings as follows: "Throughout the examination he is attentive and cooperative but follows pretty much of his own trend of thought.

In No Distress

"Mr. Pavlick is a 77-year-old man in no acute physical or emotional distress. He appears healthy and possibly somewhat younger than his stated age. He seems alert, and cooperative but talkative.

"He expresses some anger and disgust when speaking about the experiences during the last few years."

The Concord attorney, receiver of this information, was identified as Christopher C. Gallagher, a member of the Sulloway, Hollis, Godfrey and Soden firm.

On May 27, 1966 Gallagher wrote to Pavlick and said he talked with George Pappagianis, New Hampshire attorney general, and with Dr. Warren W. Burns, both of whom opposed his release from the hospital. In addition Gallagher said the U.S. attorney general would also oppose his release.

"Their objections stem from the fact that you have not yet demonstrated your willingness to accept the rules and regulations imposed upon you by the society in which you find yourself," one paragraph of the letter told Pavlick.

The comment of Pavlick to this reporter on that paragraph was "I am not a mental case such as some of the poor people confined here. They the officials, are assuming I am guilty and therefore shouldn't protest my innocence to anyone."

Doesn't Belong at Concord

A staff psychiatrist at the Concord hospital, Dr. Christos Koutras, who is Pavlick's per-

BY ARTHUR C. EGAN

Some startling legal man ver may be expected shor — probably within the com week — in behalf of Richa Paul Pavlick, a man who been described as "an Am can political prisoner."

Now an inmate of N Hampshire Hospital, the st mental institution at Concc Pavlick has been confined the past six years in so two dozen federal and st prisons, jails and asylums.

Yet the charge on which was originally held by the S. Secret Service — "thre ening harm to the President-Elect John F. Ke edy" — was long ago quas by the federal Justice partment.

UNDER STUDY

The facts of this biza case as brought to light by UNION LEADER and S DAY NEWS are known t under close scrutiny by number of official agencie

These include the Hampshire Bar Associa the American Civil Libe Union and the Civil Ri Division of the U. S. Ju Department.

Action to insure that lick's full civil and cons tional rights be protecte likely to be instituted i nently by one or mor these agencies.

Representatives of the bar association maintain have long had the case u study.

Spokesmen for the A can Civil Liberties Unior

...Move Can Help ...k Within Week

...Pavlick was being moved about the country from one place of confinement to another, but his office told this reporter that he remembered the case only vaguely.

CHECK STATUTES

Melvin Wulf of the Civ... Liberties Union initially said "this sounds like an extremely interesting case — somethin... we might look into for possibl... action by our organization."

Later he said his organizatio... was checking the federa... statutes with a view to de... termining if Pavlick's right... had been violated. He said h... was turning the case over to a... assistant for close scrutiny.

"The subject matter of thi... case is very important," Wul... said.

CALL FOR ACTION

Meanwhile a state veteran'... organization and three Belmon... residents say they are takin... independent action in the cas... of Pavlick, who is an honorabl... discharged veteran of Worl... War I.

The Balmont trio, who aske... that their names be withheld fo... the present, said they plan t... file a petition with the Belmon...

Superior Court Justice Robert... perior Court Justice Robert Griffith of Nashua said today he will parole Richard P. Pavlick from the New Hampshire Hospital subject to conditions to be worked out by attorneys for Pavlick and the state.

Koutras said that Pavlick "should remain where he can be taken care of," but added that he does not feel the man has to be "locked up." Pavlick currently is permitted to spend some time on the grounds and goes to the library frequently.

Pavlick also testified during a 3½-hour hearing late Monday, saying he has objected to taking medication and that "to my knowledge" he is not suffering from mental illness.

He gave his version of what has happened to him since he was taken into custody in Palm Beach, Fla., in December, 1960. FBI agents said he had dynamite, detonating devices and incriminating letters in his possession when he was arrested for a minor traffic violation.

Pavlick has been indefinitely committed to the hospital on an order signed by two Manchester doctors who acted on a complaint signed by the three governing selectmen of Belmont, his home.

He said he suffered a back injury in the armed services and went to a series of veterans' hospitals for brief periods of rest.

Pavlick added that some doctors refused to listen to him when he tried to talk with them.

W. Burns that Pavlick was not in the need for further medica... treatment or observation.

On March 23, Dr. Burn... informed Justice Griffith tha... "on the basis of Dr. Rosen... wald's report Mr. Pavlick doe... not represent any menace eithe... to himself or to the community... at this time. Therefore I would...

Ordered by Superior Court

Pavlick Wins Total Freedom

CONCORD—The last restraints on the liberty of Richard Paul Pavlick have now been lifted.

The man once accused of plotting the death of the late President John F. Kennedy was granted his unconditional freedom yesterday by Superior Court Justice Robert Griffith.

Richard Paul Pavlick, 80, formerly of Belmont and now residing in Framingham, Mass., won a parole from the state mental hospital Dec. 13, 1966 after a two-day hearing before Justice Griffith in the Merrimack County Superior Court.

In granting Pavlick his freedom, Justice Griffith imposed the condition that the elderly man consult with a physician at least once a week for a period of three months. A report would then be presented to the court for evaluation. Both hospital officials and Justice Griffith expressed concern for Pavlick's physical condition if released from the hospital.

Under Doctor's Care

In complying with the court's order Pavlick has been under the care of Dr. Richard J. Rosenwald of Framingham, Mass., during his parole period.

After three months' treatment and observation of Pavlick Dr. Rosenwald notified New Hampshire Hospital Supt. Dr. Warren

Despite the findings of a... Kansas City federal judge tha... Pavlick was competent to sta... trial, federal authorities refus... to allow the case to be heard i... a courtroom.

Then, by admission of former... New Hampshire attorney gen... eral William Maynard of Con...

happens at the hearing and how the court decides in this matter. You just have to wait and see what develops in these things," commented Waters.

Using Chapter 135—Section 30, of the New Hampshire Revised Statutes, Waters contends Pavlick is not suffering from any mental illness and ought not to be detained at the state mental hospital.

Waters, in his petition yesterday, referred to the commitment order sending Pavlick to Concord as "that such certificate issued, and such confinement ensued, and continues, under circumstances highly prejudical to the Petitioner in that, on information and belief, the same rose out of an offense alleged to have been committed by the Petitioner; commission of which offense the Petitioner denies, for which he has never been tried, and with respect to which no charge is pending in any court."

The petition also asked the court, acting under the provisions of the statute, "investigate, by causing the petitioner to be examined by independent psychiatrists and by such other means as the court shall deem appropriate, whether there is sufficient cause for the detention of the petitioner in said hospital; and if it appears that there be no sufficient cause for

Move To Determine Detention's Legality Initiated by Counsel

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

"This is the most wonderful news I've heard in a long, long, time. At last I am going to be treated like a human being—I am going to appear in a courtroom, and before a judge—finally I'm getting some of my rights guaranteed under the Constitution."

This was Richard Paul Pavlick talking yesterday afternoon shortly after he was informed legal petition seeking to determine the legality of his confinement to the New Hampshire Hospital was formally filed in the Merrimack County Superior Court in Concord.

The legal action instituted yesterday by Atty. Warren E. Waters of Concord, acting on Pavlick's behalf, and representing the Legal Aid Committee of the New Hampshire Bar Association, could bring about Pavlick's release in the very near future.

The brief filed by Waters, requested the presiding judge of the Superior Court to hold a hearing to determine the legality of Pavlick's continued confinement at the state's mental institution where he has been "detained" since Aug. 4, 1964.

Sets Hearing Date

Henry P. Callahan, Superior Court Clerk, set Dec. 12 at 1:30 p.m. as the hearing date with Justice Robert F. Griffith of Nashua presiding.

The delay gives Atty. Gen. George Pappagianis an opportunity to prepare the state's case since he will represent the New Hampshire Hospital at the high court hearing. The attorney general's office would only give

man raise his voice . . . his talking makes sense . . . he takes care of himself . . . he has the same attitude day in and day out."

Alfred R. Forest of Concord, an attendant at the hospital, said he sees Pavlick every day and that man has "good normal conduct . . . like an ordinary man."

Pavlick's Parole Seen Imminent

Psychiatrist Says Pavlick Doesn't Belong at Concord

Union Leader reporter Arthur C. Egan has revealed details concerning the arrest, detention and investigation of Richard Paul Pavlick, 79-year-old Belmont man accused of plotting to assassinate John F. Kennedy in December of 1960. The previous articles disclosed no such law existed under which Pavlick was arrested yet he was indicted by a grand jury; an interview with a former New Hampshire attorney general who made startling admissions concerning the legality of the case; comments from the Secret Service agent who headed the investigation; statements from Belmont town officials regarding the accused man and finally the friendship of one Contoocook man who stills believes the old man is innocent of the crime for which he was charged — and from which he could never defend himself because the federal government legal authorities blocked any court trial.

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

me at all — really hates me — did he mention me in your talk?" Murphy's voice betrayed an intense note of concern when he spoke of the former town resident.

"I have been told he would like to start a lawsuit against me for turning his mail over to postal inspectors," said Murphy.

This remark by the postmaster opened the discussion on the alleged threats to Kennedy and for the first time it was learned all written material purporting the threats were addressed to Murphy personally.

"All pieces of mail sent to me by Pavlick, some postcards and a letter, were turned over to PAVLICK postal inspectors in Manchester when I became alarmed over Pavlick's inference of possible harm to the in-coming chief executive," explained Murphy.

"He was very anti-Kennedy and he let everyone around here know it too. Claimed Jack Kennedy bought the presidency with his father's money and power. I have the impression he was anti-Catholic also, just from some of the things he would say," recalled Murphy in reference to a query on Pavlick's known attitude in the town.'

Murphy told how he watched the postmarks on the pieces of mail sent by Pavlick. "When they came from Hyannis Port, Kennedy's home I became frightened. I thought he might be plotting some harm to the newly elected President," the postmaster related.

"Knowing how Pavlick felt about the President-elect, and knowing he, Pavlick, was going to be in the same area as Kennedy I became real scared and notified the postal inspectors," went on Murphy.

The Belmont postmaster said one card sent by Pavlick said, "Kennedy might never live to get in the White House" and to me it meant he was planning harm to the President-elect," he said.

oped from the business transaction and the Contoocook man is probably the only person who openly expresses the view the Belmont man was "railroaded" into the mental institution.

"I was getting pretty discouraged and had just about given up hope anyone would take an interest in the old man's case. You have rekindled my faith in humanity," Dillingham told this reporter.

"This is a deplorable situation. Here is an old man whose mind is fully alert, knows what he is doing, knows what he is saying, yet he must remain confined in a mental institution. For the past four years I have been assisting him in fighting to secure a trial where he can prove his innocence. By keeping him confined in Concord the authorities can suppress the truth in his case," said Dillingham with bitterness.

The former Youth Center officer said he visited Pavlick at the Medical Center in Springfield, Mo., during the period of his second confinement there. "I wanted to let the old man know he was not a forgotten man and I would do all I could to help him," said Dillingham.

"Maybe when people read your story they will realize just what can happen to a person who has no friends or relatives to battle for them. This could happen to anyone, any place, any time, even though the laws of our country are supposed to protect us from just such an injustice. To my way of thinking, the Justice Department was going to keep Pavlick confined by 'hook or crook' as the old saying goes," remarked Dillingham disgustedly.

The Contoocook man said he had a trunk full of correspondence received in answer to letters Pavlick wrote to influential persons requesting legal assistance in his fight for freedom.

One communication in John B. Dillingham's possession, dated Aug. 16, 1963, came from Holmes Alexander, well-known Washington columnist, in which he requested more information pertaining to the Pavlick affair. At that time he informed Dillingham he would personally contact Bobby Kennedy and talk the matter over with hi.

Ten days later Alexander again wrote to the Contoocook man and told him the Justice Department said Pavlick had a record of mental illness and never would bring him to trial.

This reporter contacted Alexander at his Washington office and learned it was U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and his assistant Nicholas Katzenbach who made the decision on this matter.

The reporter pointed out to the press secretary that Kennedy was one of the most outspoken leaders in the fight for constitutional rights and privileges.

Finally, on the fifth day, disappointing news was forthcoming from Kennedy's office — the junior senator was unable to recall any details of the Pavlick case — according to the press secretary. All the records pertaining to the case were in the Justice Department files and would the reporter contact them for the necessary information?

Asked again about the senator's conversation with Holmes Alexander the secretary replied in the negative — Kennedy was unable to recall any such conversation with Alexander.

"The senator vaguely remembers the unpleasant affair concerning Mr. Pavlick but can be of no assistance to you at this time," was the concluding comment of the press secretary.

Called Harmless

On Nov. 25, 1964, Dr. Albert E. Marland, a Washington psychiatrist, in a letter to a Concord attorney, said it was his belief Pavlick was competent to stand trial and a Washington federal judge agreed with him during a show cause hearing requested by the accused man.

The physician said Pavlick was not entirely free from psychosis but regarded him as harmless. In excerpts from his letter Dr. Marland is quoted, "I believe if he came before the Commission of Mental Health he would be discharged as not a danger to himself or others.

"While there may be some difference of opinion on this point this is my personal belief and to this I would testify. My impression is that most doctors with the institutional viewpoint might disagree with me."

Marland said he would be happy to appear and testify in Pavlick's behalf but his fee was

onal physician, said, "The man as a very alert mind for his ge. According to previously conducted psychological tests he as an IQ of 132.

Pavlick is suffering from an inferiority and persecution complex. I would also say he is a schizophrenic and paranoid," said the doctor in commenting on Pavlick's condition and state of mind.

The staff psychiatrist said Pavlick didn't really belong at Concord and could receive far better treatment at a Veterans Administration hospital. "I wouldn't oppose such a move for the man, in fact I think it would be good for him," said Koutras.

Hospital authorities confirmed Pavlick's report that after a Union Leader reporter interviewed him for the third time he was suddenly given "ground privileges" one hour a day, three times a week.

"I was never allowed out alone before you came to the hospital," Pavlick told this reporter displaying his ground privilege card to the reporter.

the Justice Department's Rights Division expresse terest in the recent re tions by the Loeb newsp only after considerable ding by this reporter.

However both agencies declare that if their st the UNION LEADE DAY NEWS disclosure cate any violation of Pa rights, they will endea effect remedial measur

The newspapers con an exhaustive investiga the case after Pavlick handwritten letter fro state hospital, appeal Publisher William Loe help.

At the conclusion of a part series detailing Pa lengthy confinements what appeared to be s procedural irregularitie federal, state and Be town authorities, this re laid the facts before bo American Civil Liberti ion and the Civil Division of the U. S. D ment of Justice.

After being furnished the published stories Melvin Wulf, of New City, executive director o ACLU and Atty. Maceo bard of the federal Rights Division in Was ton, D. C., said they w give the case serious stud

Follow-up phone call Hubbard elicited the resp that the Division would to do something if there been any violations of c tutional rights. That is policy."

"Of course," said Hubb "you must understand who is involved in this ma That has something to do it."

Aside from the late P dent Kennedy, the only of national prominence has appeared in the publ articles is that of his bro U. S. Sen. Robert Kenne New York. He was hea the Justice Department ing much of the time

to say "I would be inclined to parole him" under a program by which "he could get treatment if he needs it."

The judge immediately called attorneys for Pavlick and representatives of the state Attorney General's office into his chambers for a conference to work out details.

He said that no charges are pending in any court against Pavlick, who has been confined at the New Hampshire Hospital since the federal government in Aug. 1964, dropped charges that Pavlick threatened the life of the late John F. Kennedy.

Great Weight

"Right or wrong," the judge said, "it is clear that people at the state hospital have given great weight to people who have no interest in this case now" — explaining that he meant the Secret Service and the FBI.

Dr. Warren Burns, superintendent of the hospital, said that on the basis of his "relatively brief examination I would feel that if some provision could be made for supervising medication that he (Pavlick) could be maintained outside of the hospital."

Dr. Christos Koutras, director of correctional psychiatry at the hospital, testified earlier that Pavlick is suffering a severe mental illness and should be kept in a protective environment.

Koutras described Pavlick as having a "schizophrenic reaction, chronic undifferentiated type."

The doctor said Pavlick was "excessively suspicious" and that Pavlick felt the Kennedy family was directing authorities to keep him locked up.

Resents Medication

Koutras explained the medication which Pavlick is receiving and added: "He has resented taking medication all along."

He admitted that he has never seen Pavlick when the man was not under the influence of the medication but that if Pavlick did not take it "he would be more aggressive and more anxious."

recommend that he be discharged from parole status with no specific recommendation as to continued psychiatric treatment."

After receipt of both Dr Rosenwald's and Dr. Burns' report Judge Griffith yesterday issued his unconditional release order for Pavlick.

Seven-Article Series

A series of seven articles appearing in the Union Leader last November brought Pavlick's case to the attention of the state and nation. As a result of the articles the N.H. Bar Association pressed for action in the case and through Atty. Warren E. Waters of Concord took energetic steps in the man's behalf.

Waters filed a petition for a hearing on Pavlick's sanity with the Merrimack County Superior Court. Joining with Waters in the court hearing was Union Leader counsel Ralph Sullivan of Boston.

Midway through the second day's hearing Justice Griffith called a halt to the proceedings and set Pavlick free with the remark, "I've heard enough on this matter, the case is closed.

Pavlick's release from confinement had been opposed at the hearing by the N.H. attorney general's office, represented in court by Asst. Atty. Gen. William O'Neil.

Pavlick, termed a "political prisoner" of then Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, was confined to 19 county jails, four federal prisons and three mental institutions during his six years of confinement.

The retired Boston postal worker and veteran of World War I, was arrested in Palm Beach, Fla., by the Secret Service and charged with "threatening the life of President-elect, John F. Kennedy."

Protests Innocence

Although Pavlick continually protested his innocence and requested a court trial before a judge and jury he was never accorded his constitutional right to such a hearing.

cord, a "deal" was made between the state of New Hampshire and the federal government whereby Pavlick would be committed to the Concord mental institution for the rest of his life. This legal proceeding took the federal government "off the hook" and still was a "means to an end" — the life-time confinement of the elderly man.

The plight of the 79-year-old man was called to the attention of William Loeb, publisher of the Union Leader by a letter from Pavlick pleading for assistance in his illegal confinement to the mental insititution.

Appeals for Assistance

A staff reporter, Arthur C. Egan Jr., was assigned to investigate Pavlick's appeal for assistance and became convinced of the man's innocence and that he was illegally being held at the state institution.

Then, at the Union Leader's expense, Loeb ordered an all-out investigation which lasted nearly two months. The search for the truth of Pavlick's case carried the reporter to Florida, Georgia, and Washington, as well as contacts in Missouri and other states where Pavlick had been confined.

Not a shred of evidence existed, or had ever existed, Egan finally reported, which would stand up in a courtroom to justify Pavlick's conviction on the original charge.

As the result of his work on the case Egan has been nominated for numerous journalistic awards. The Pavlick story was named by Associated Press editors as one of the five top 1966 New Hampshire news stories. It also brought generous editorial acclaim from other ate newspapers.

such detention, may order release thereform."

Will Appear in Court

The Superior Court Clerk said New Hampshire Hospital officials would be served with legal papers later, requiring them to produce Pavlick in the Concord court along with all records pertaining to the confined man which are now in the possession of the hospital.

Callahan, commenting on the petition filed yesterday by Waters, said, "We, the court will treat this application for release with the same dignity and expediency as a writ of habeus corpus.'

The court clerk explained, "that in the interests of justice we give a writ of habeus corpus the red carpet treatment here, so to speak."

For Pavlick, this was the first positive legal step taken in his behalf during his long six-year struggle to secure a hearing on his mental competency or on the charges placed against him by the Secret Service in December of 1960.

Accused in 1960

On Dec. 14, 1960, the former Belmont retired postal worker was taken into custody in West Palm Beach, Fla. and charged by the Secret Service with "threatening the life of the President-elect John F. Kennedy."

Since his arrest, Pavlick has been confined in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement at a federal medical center and confinement in a private mental institution.

Since Aug. 4, 1964, Pavlick has been an inmate at the Concord Hospital.

The charge placed against Pavlick was long since dropped by the government, mainly since a U. S. attorney admitted the charge lodged against Pavlick was "illegal" from the very start.

a terse "no comment" yesterday when asked their plans concerning the Pavlick hearing.

Waters, former chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, and also assistant attorney general from 1950-53 and deputy attorney general from 1953 to 1960, said he and his client were both willing to carry the case to the State Supreme Court if necessary.

"It will depend on what

'Admitted Deal'

During the six years of his confinement Pavlick steadfastly has maintained his innocence but never was accorded his rights under the U. S. Constitution, that of a trial by jury in a court of law.

Pavlick's confinement at Concord came about by an "admitted deal" between state and federal legal authorities who agreed that if Pavlick ever came up for trial in a court of law, and if the charges were dismissed, then the state of New Hampshire would take steps to see that he, Pavlick, was confined to a mental institution for the rest of his life.

In response to questions from Asst. Atty. Gen. William O'Neil, Pavlick denied that he had ever talked about a "secret plan" and contended he never said that Koutras was on the Kennedy payroll.

One witness called by Pavlick's attorney described the man as being "extremely well in touch" with his surroundings.

Asked if he thought Pavlick had "lost touch with reality," John Dillingham of Contoocook responded: "No, I'd say (he is) very normal."

Dillingham, who said he has been in contact with Pavlick several times, described Pavlick as being "extremely well aware of his circumstances."

Bernard Dumont of Chichester, who said he is an attendant at the hospital, said Pavlick "acts the same as a normal person on the outside does."

Parker Smith of Allenstown, another worker at the hospital, said he has "never heard that

Justice For ALL

Recently a four-page handwritten letter was sent to the publisher of this newspaper from the State Hospital in Concord by a man in his 80th year.

In this letter he stated:

"You impress many that you believe in law and order, but do you? . . . I have asked for the rights supposed to be guaranteed in the U. S. Constitution but did not get them . . . A diabolical plot to keep me confined was planned."

Because this newspaper respects the rights of EVERY citizen, no matter what the color of his skin, or his religion, or whether he is important or unimportant, we immediately assigned a reporter to investigate. Our reporter was provided with the assistance and guidance of competent legal counsel retained by this newspaper.

The facts uncovered by Mr. Arthur Egan—which will be set forth in a series of articles, the first of which is on this front page today—may startle you. They may also frighten you when you think that this could happen to YOU or to a loved one.

After reading this series one can't help but wonder, based on the facts uncovered, how many others have been similarly treated.

In exposing the story of Mr. Pavlick this newspaper, of course, passes no judgment as to whether he is or is not guilty of any crime.

Certainly the safety of the President of the United States must be protected at all times. The assassinations of Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and Kennedy are all too vivid in our minds for anyone to believe otherwise.

We realize that once we let down our guard in any way, terrible consequences can follow.

But certainly Pavlick—or any other American, no matter WHAT he is accused of—is entitled to his day in court. He should not be handled as this lonely old man, without any friends or relatives, seems to have been treated.

It seems to this newspaper that there must

The Pavlick Case — Summarized

The story of Richard Paul Pavlick, as it was revealed in microscopic detail by Reporter Arthur C. Egan Jr., is not a tale of heroes and villains. The fixing of blame is not as important as the securing of justice for this forgotten old man.

So heinous is the crime of which Pavlick originally was suspected — the planned assassination of the President of the United States — and so vivid are the memories of Lee Harvey Oswald's cowardly deed, that it is perhaps understandable that many have been reluctant to involve themselves in defense of Pavlick's rights. Indeed, we are well aware that we will win no popularity contests for doing so.

But in this aftermath of Thanksgiving, we would ask you to consider whether you really meant it when you bowed your head in prayerful thanks for the blessings of freedom. If you meant it, then you will join us in protesting the denial of freedom, without due process of law, to this lonely old man.

We ask you first to consider the facts in the case, bearing in mind that none of them have been challenged in the two full weeks since Reporter Egan began his seven-part series:

1—Since he was arrested in 1960 and charged with threatening the life of then President-elect Kennedy, Pavlick has been denied his "day in court." Instead, although several times ruled mentally competent to stand trial, he has been shuttled back and forth between 22 penal institutions and 4 mental hospitals.

2—It has never been ascertained that Pavlick planned violence. His close associates in the town of Belmont characterize him as a man unalterably opposed to violence of any kind. It has been alleged that Pavlick sent letters and postcards which "implied" physical harm to Kennedy.

3—During the many hours of interrogation following his arrest in Palm Beach, Pavlick did not have the protection or advice of legal counsel as guaranteed under the Constitution. Federal agents would not allow him to exercise his right to seek legal counsel prior to or during his questioning.

* * *

4—William Maynard of Concord, at that time assistant to then U.S. Attorney Maurice Bois, gave verbal permission over the telephone, authorizing prosecution of Pavlick on the charge of "threatening the President-elect of the United States." A short time later, Maynard said, "I

that he was competent to stand trial, but asked that charges be dropped "because the indictment was faulty from the start." Judge Choate ordered all charges dismissed and transferred Pavlick to Concord where similar charges were pending. On Aug. 4, 1964, Louis M. Janelle, U.S. attorney, his assistant, Paul L. Normandin, along with then Atty. Gen. Maynard, appeared with Pavlick before Judge Sweeney. At Janelle's request, the charges were ordered dismissed.

* * *

7—Pavlick was then taken into custody by the county sheriff and transported to the New Hampshire Hospital, since Belmont selectmen had in the meantime signed papers requesting his commitment. The commitment order was signed by two Manchester physicians, Dr. Jean N. Leclerc and Dr. Lionel D. Lavoie, after they had examined Pavlick at the Hillsborough County Jail prior to his appearance before Judge Sweeney. The commitment order contains some startling omissions and raises serious questions about the entire commitment procedure. Significantly perhaps, Maynard, now in private practice, told Reporter Egan that when he was attorney general, "arrangements were more or less made and understood that if Pavlick was ever brought to New Hampshire in respect to the charges, and if the charges were dismissed, he would then be commited to the State Hospital." Maynard also concedes that Judge Sweeney was never informed that commitment papers for Pavlick were already signed and in the possession of legal authorities in the courtroom when Pavlick appeared before Judge Sweeney on Aug. 4, 1964.

8—Describing the circumstances surrounding Pavlick's arrest, Maynard told Reporter Egan, "I would say that could raise a sticky legal question now in view of recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings. It might be just possible the whole thing would be thrown out of court and Pavlick might have grounds for a false arrest suit since the original issuance of the complaint was illegal from the beginning."

9—Maynard said the three Belmont selectmen "did as they were told" in signing the commitment papers for Pavlick. Maynard said he talked to Washington several times but can't now recall ever having a direct conversation with then Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, brother of the deceased President.

10—Maurice Bois, who is now in private practice, confirmed the report of a high Secret

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An Editorial

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observation. He told his story but no one would believe him. He told it again at Matteawan — adding the bizarre twist that he had seen his wife's lover drink his own blood mixed with beer as "proof" of his manliness.

An obvious paranoid schizophrenic, said the psychiatrists. The fact that Rosario had been steadily employed and had no record of mental illness did not impress them.

From Matteawan, Rosario — assisted by other inmates — began sending applications for writs of habeas corpus to the State Supreme Court. They were denied. He then wrote to several lawyers, pleading for their help.

Only one replied — Mrs. Sara Halbert, an energetic woman who, after accepting a small retainer, conducted her own investigation. The pieces began to fall into place; Rosario's bizarre story seemed almost plausible. The common-law wife admitted lying to the police. Two of their children recalled seeing her lover drinking the blood-and-beer cocktail of which Rosario had spoken. In 1962 Rosario was released and the assault charge was dismissed. Mrs. Halbert sued the state for malpractice and wrong imprisonment, and in October of this year Rosario was awarded $16,350 by the Court of Claims for the 11-months of illegal detention between the filing of his third habeas corpus application and his discharge from the hospital. The case is a landmark decision in the area of legal protection accorded to those who allegedly are mentally ill.

Is the ordeal of Richard Paul Pavlick another "Rosario case?" There are striking similarities, but the final determination of that question must be made in a court of law, not in the columns of a newspaper.

We believe we have fulfilled only part of our responsibility to the cause of justice by setting forth the facts of the case in the seven-part series by Reporter Arthur C. Egan Jr.

Pavlick says: "All I want is my day in court."

We intend to see that he gets it.

An Editorial

o Pickets
r Pavlick

No Pickets
For Pavlick

leave for warmer climate. I have spent many years in Florida, have gone to Arizona, California and Louisiana. I am no stranger to the Palm Beach area having gone there many times," said Pavlick.

The Belmont man said he was born and raised a Catholic but had not followed his faith for many years. "I am not anti-Catholic as the Belmont postmaster claimed, but I do not feel that any religion should have a person choose between his country and his church. That is just what the Catholic Church might ask of Kennedy. My country comes first and that is

PAVLICK Page 21

PAVLICK

(Continued from Page 20)

why I was against Kennedy," said Pavlick.

Asked if he felt Kennedy was bad for the country, Pavlick replied he thought so at the time he was seeking the presidency. "But I had to accept the choice of the majority—that is what our country is founded on — the majority vote of the people."

When asked about a letter found in his car at the time of his arrest in Florida, which the Secret Service said was uncomplimentary to Kennedy, Pavlick readily admitted it was there and he had written it.

"I once read in a book, when you are angry, sit down and write your anger in a letter — then put it away until the next day and read it over again and you will see how foolish you were to write it in the first place," Pavlick explained with sincerity.

Pavlick said he never before was in trouble with law enforcement officials. "Oh, I go a couple of parking tickets but I deserved them," he said

Possessions Missing

The whereabouts of Pavlick's personal possessions taken from him at the time of his arrest, remains a mystery. The Boston Secret Service office disclaims any knowledge of the items but said they assumed their agency was still holding some of the articles.

Pavlick said about a year after his arrest, he received a bill from a Miami garage for over $150 in storage fees and was informed his car would be sold to satisfy the bill. "I guess the car has been sold by this time. I didn't pay the bill and I haven't seen the car since my arrest. There were many other personal items taken from me and never returned," said Pavlick.

"I couldn't get the price I was asking for my Belmont home so I gave it to the youth center. The children might receive some benefit from the money gotten for the place," said Pavlick in explaining the donation of his home to the center.

"I didn't need the money — I [redacted] my service

War I, my retirement from the post office and my Social Security check, so I was well off, I don't need much to live on," he said.

Wants Day in Court

"After Jack Kennedy was elected, and my dislike of the area's winters, I decided I would live in Mexico for a few years. With my income I could

His adventures as a boy, especially those of working around the stable, associating with older men, listening with awe to their tall tales, gave him the "Huckleberry Finn" type of characterization with the other youngsters. To this day Pavlick envisions himself in just such a role.

Class President

Graduating from Lawrence High School, Pavlick was elected class president, an honor he felt undeserved. "Perhaps no other class had such a poor leader. I was not qualified by ability, emotional stability or understanding to lead the 150 students in my class," said Pavlick in summing up his educational background.

In March of 1914 he received a position as substitute clerk in the Boston Post Office and held that job until he joined the U.S. Army Air Corps in December of 1917.

Pavlick served with the 334th Aero Squadron and his overseas base was in Liverpool, England. The squadron was returned state-side and he received an honorable discharge in December of 1918 at Camp Mills, Long Island.

Like so many of the Army veterans of his time, Pavlick was a "lost man" following the end of World War I, for there were few jobs open to them. He was unaware he could apply for re-instatement to his old position.

Wanders for Years

Wandering aimlessly for several years, Pavlick worked as a rubber worker at the Goodyear tire plant in Akron, Ohio; a harvest farm hand in Kansas for two dollars a day, room and board; a dishwasher in New Orleans; bus boy in several California restaurants; diner worker in Prescott, Ariz., and dining room employe in many Veteran Administration hospitals in the Far West.

whether Pavlick is sane or not sane. Once that has been determined, then he should be tried, as he himself demands, on the original charge. He is either guilty of this or NOT guilty. If he IS guilty he should be imprisoned. If he is NOT guilty he should be set free.

Like any American citizen, Pavlick has certain basic rights. This is what distinguishes the United States from Communist and other dictatorships. This is the cause for which the American Revolution was fought.

We believe that after this series is completed our readers will come to the same conclusion that this newspaper has—that is, that Pavlick's rights have NOT been protected.

This newspaper intends to see that the rights of this lonely, forgotten, old man are protected just as carefully as if he were a rich and powerful person.

Publisher

Statement By the Publisher

Today this newspaper concludes a seven-part series detailing the strange circumstances surrounding Richard Paul Pavlick's six-year confinement in 19 prisons, jails and asylums.

Now that we have presented the facts of this case we look for prompt action in Pavlick's behalf by such champions of freedom as the American Civil Liberties Union, the Civil Rights Division of the U. S. Dept. of Justice and assorted other advocates of individual liberty.

Naturally they will all fall over each other in their rush to assure fair treatment and impartial justice for this forlorn and friendless old man.

Unless, of course, they are too busy defending Stokley Carmichael, the draft card burners and the college beatniks of Berkeley, Calif.

Publ

knew the complaint to be faulty since the statutes did not cover any legal grounds for prosecution in this case." Still not explained is why the warrant was signed a day later when both Maynard and Bois knew the charge to be illegal. Nevertheless, on May 15, 1961, a federal grand jury was convened at their request and an indictment was returned on the charge. In the absence of transcribed minutes of grand jury hearings, it is impossible to determine whether members of the jury were informed of the illegality of the original order for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution. (JFK did not officially become the President-elect until Dec. 19, 1960 — 5 days after Pavlick's arrest).

5—Pavlick was arrested with seven sticks of dynamite in his car trunk and the detonating caps in a "safety box." There is no evidence, Secret Service agents admit, that the caps were ever connected to the dynamite, which Pavlick claims he bought to remove tree stumps from his property on Route 106 in Belmont. Pavlick said he didn't know how to use the dynamite but didn't want to throw it away for fear of harming children who might find it. It is alleged that, under questioning — Pavlick claims "they were putting words in my mouth" — the Belmont man "changed his mind about exploding the bomb when he saw little Caroline Kennedy" in church.

6—On Dec. 19, Pavlick appeared before Judge Emmet Choate and was ordered examined by a psychiatrist. It is indicated that he was examined by a Miami doctor, but the findings are unavailable to the press. On Feb. 9, 1961, Pavlick was sent to the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., for mental evaluation. Nearly a full year later, on Feb. 2, 1962, a writ of habeas corpus was filed for Pavlick in U.S. Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo. and Judge William Becker ruled him competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial. Upon his return to Miami, however, he was kept in solitary confinement for several months. Again, some court records are unavailable, but it is known that on July 20, Pavlick was brought to New Hampshire and an attempt was made by state and federal authorities to confine him at Concord. But hospital authorities refused to admit him as a patient because of the court charges pending against him. Pavlick's itinerary until Sept. 23, 1962 is not known, but on that date he was admitted for the second time at the Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., and following a second writ of habeas corpus, he was again found to be sane by Judge Becker. Back again to Miami and the Dade County Jail. On Dec. 17, 1963, after two months confinement, Judge Choate refused to hold a trial and ordered Pavlick committed to St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington, D.C. He was released on July 5, 1964, and appeared again before Judge Choate. The U.S. attorney conceded

last month that at one time he considered representing Pavlick in his fight for freedom. Bois added: "But then how would it look for the man who signed the original complaint to turn around and represent the man whom he ordered arrested and prosecuted, so I dropped the idea . . . And I think I could have freed him, too."

11—Concerning his role in 1964, Louis M. Janelle, now serving as U. S. attorney for the District of New Hampshire, told Reporter Egan: "It is my duty to protect the rights of the accused as well as prosecute the guilty. In Pavlick's case I knew the charge and the indictment to be faulty and requested the court to dismiss the indictment on these grounds."

12—Frank McDermott, Boston Secret Service bureau chief, who signed the original complaint against Pavlick following his 1960 arrest in Miami, revealed to Reporter Egan that (contrary to reports) Pavlick "did not have any dynamite on his body at the time of his arrest . . . " McDermott said, "The Secret Service had nothing to do with his confinement in New Hampshire. That was all handled by agreement between state and federal legal authorities . . . I didn't think he would be confined this long. The usual procedure is to commit a man for a specified period of time for observation and then hold a board of review on his mental state. . . There always have been some doubts in my mind about the legality of the man's transportation about the country during his confinement."

* * *

13—Former Belmont Police Chief Donald Leith described Pavlick as a "chronic complainer," but said he had never known the man to threaten anyone in the town with violence. He recalled that Pavlick was never in trouble with police, that he was extremely fond of children.

14—Selectman John F. Moynihan, one of those who signed the commitment papers: "To my knowledge Pavlick never threatened any person in this town with violence even though he was critical of them at times."

15—Postmaster Thomas M. Murphy, who thought Pavlick's letters threatened the security of the President and turned them over to his superiors, said that one card sent by Pavlick said, "Kennedy might never live to get in the White House," which he construed as a threat although, he added, Pavlick "never did come right out and say he was planning to kill Kennedy."

16—Columnist Holmes Alexander, who looked into the Pavlick case at the Justice Department level: "I guess they (Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and his assistant, Nicholas Katzenbach) just don't want the old man to reach a court. I'm sorry I couldn't do more for him. I would like to see him get a fa trial." Repeated attempts by Reporter

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**aper DOES care, because we be-
could happen to Mr. Pavlick,
to any of us.**

**STUDENTS MAY PICKET FOR
SEE OBSCENE MOVIES, BUT**

Page 13

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m Loeb: I read your paper
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(Continued from Page One)

YOU DON'T SEE ANY COLLEGE STUDENTS PICKETING FOR THE MUCH HIGHER CAUSE OF MR. PAVLICK'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

When people become indifferent to the freedom of their fellow men, their fellow men soon become indifferent to **their** freedom.

Therefore, in the absence of any public support by Gov. King or any of our Republican or Democratic representation in Congress for an investigation of the Pavlick case this newspaper, at our own expense, has asked our legal counsel to proceed with proper action to assist anyone who wants to see that Mr. Pavlick is at last given justice.

Publisher

friends all gone against him, for something they can not prove?

So let's all the veterans of this country all get together, and do a little writing ourselves, and see if there isn't someone who can help this old veteran live out what few years he has left in peace.

FRED S. GILBERT SR.

Lisbon

The final article today describes Pavlick's life from his early childhood until his arrest in Miami, Fla., on Dec. 14, 1960, on a charge which did not exist on the federal law books.

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

Pavlick's life history is a

besides, maybe I could write the story of my life — you know I have had some wonderful experiences roaming around the country — I make Huckleberry Finn look like a piker with my

times, a dismal chronicle of incidents characterized by a complete lack of self-confidence in his own ability to meet the every-day problems of life.

Born in South Boston on Feb. 13, 1887, son of immigrant parents — his father was from Bohemia, his mother from Prussia — Pavlick was the youngest of five children. Both of his brothers have died as has one sister. The oldest child of the family, now a woman of 88, still lives in South Boston.

For the first 15 years of his life the family resided on Gold Street in South Boston, later moving to West 6th Street, where, one by one, the children grew up and left the family security.

During his grammar school days, and part of high school, Pavlick worked as a stable boy for Michael Hickey, earning the tremendous sum of 50 cents a week. He was hired to carry the hay, oats and grain for the animals and sweep out the five stalls.

"Nearly every day before school Mr. Hickey would let me ride one of the horses to the barrel shop and back as I performed errands for him. This made me feel important at the time," Pavlick recalled.

Reminiscing about his early childhood, Pavlick remembered the hard times neighborhood toughs gave him over his hair — his mother made him wear long curls, typical of the style mode of the era.

As Pavlick expressed it, "In a tough Irish South Boston neighborhood a boy just didn't wear curls. Only boys, and some of the girls, really made life tough for me."

innocent of the charges placed against me — I did not want the charges dismissed — I wanted a trial to prove the charges false," concluded Pavlick.

younger day's adventures," said Pavlick with a smile.

"All I ask, all I want, is my day in court — to prove I am

was re-instated in his postal job and held this position until the death of his mother in 1934, at which time he again left for California.

While is California he tried to gain admission to a veterans hospital but was refused admittance. Without funds, without food or a place to sleep Pavlick pulled a "dodge" common in those days — he told hospital authorities he contemplated suicide. This ruse gained him admission to the hospital but they soon found out he was faking and discharged him.

Down and Out

This pattern was repeated several times later when the Belmont man found himself "down and out" and in dire need of assistance. But as he said, "My life of luxury would end when they discovered I was faking it and they would kick me out."

Sometime in 1936, Pavlick could not recall the month, he was once again re-instated in the Boston postal system and worked until his retirement in 1949.

It was during this last period of employment that he purchased about 150 acres of land in Gilmanton which he farmed for enjoyment of the work.

"I need a small home in which to live so I sold the land in Gilmanton and purchased property in Belmont which had a small three-room house and plenty of land." Pavlick said this was just right for his needs. It was this property he donated to the youth center when he left Belmont.

"The winters in New Hampshire were just too cold for me so five months a year I would

When published
"6 Years in Hell
by R.F. Pavlick

157-324-30

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/MP
376018

Chief of Police
Pasco
Washington 99301

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-324) DATE: 10/4/68

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (62-0)

SUBJECT: RICHARD PAVLICK
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BLE/LMP
376018

For the information of the Bureau, there is being transmitted herewith some literature and mimeographed sheets, furnished to Tampa by Chief of Police EDWARD M. SMITH, Dunedin, Fla.

It should be noted that PAVLICK shows his address as 45 Water Street, Manchester, New Hampshire, 03101.

From review of this material, it would appear that the Bureau probably already has same; however, this is being furnished to Bureau in case it does not have it.

2 - Bureau (Enc. ENCLOSURE)
1 - Boston (Info.)
2 - Tampa
JFS:av
(5)

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

EX 109

REC-9 157-324-31

15 OCT 7 1968

65 OCT 22 1968

~~Do Not File. Return to 4750~~
~~Not Recorded~~

ENCL FROM TAMPA TO Bureau

RE: Richard Pavlick

Urfile

TPfile 62-0

DESC: Literature & mine-
engraved sheets
captioned

Rep, Let, AT, dated 10/4/68

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED on this envelope
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 Beeler
376018

151-324-31

ENCLOSURE (5)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 10/24/68

FROM : SAC, Savannah (62-0)

SUBJECT: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BEB/amp
376 018

Attached was received by me from the Office of the City Manager, Savannah, Ga., bearing the return address Manchester, N. H. Indices are negative re PAVLICK.

Being forwarded Bureau and Boston for attention and any action deemed necessary, since possibility exists that Bureau or Boston may be in possession of previous correspondence.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 3)
2 - Boston (Encl. 1)
1 - Savannah

KWW:FMT

(5)

EXP. PROC.
39 OCT 28 1968

157-324-31X
REC 26 112561

12 OCT 28 1968

EX-101

No action necessary - provided and maintained by Crim. Rec. Sec.

CRIME RESEARCH

54 NOV 4 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

A PETITION

An innocent man makes this his last appeal to the President, Congress and the citizens of the United States of America for his constitutional right to be tried by a jury of his peers, or Congress, to prove his innocence of the charges that were made against him and to show the illegal actions, arrest by Palm Beach police, of Frank McDermot and John Marshall, Secret Service Agents, of the U. S. District Attorney of Miami, and of the mentally disturbed postmaster, Thomas Murphy of Belmont, N. H. The police and the Secret Service denied him his right to have counsel when arrested, and to be tried in Concord, N. H. according to law.

In 8 years, $12,000 has been spent and 10,000 letters recently mailed; also 1,000 more earlier to fire chiefs, police chiefs, Kiwanis and Lions Clubs, lawyers, law schools, colleges, mayors, governors, superintendents of mails, 1,900 newspapers, congressmen and the President, yet only William Loeb of the Manchester Union Leader and a young lady, Virginia Leary of Barnstable, Mass. cared.

Three times he was declared competent to stand trial, yet Judge Choate and the U. S. District Attorney wouldn't let him have a trial or a guardian so he could go to court. Now the Statute of Limitations denies him the right to go to court, so he must appeal to you and Congress for an investigation.

Your apathy and disregard of this miscarriage of justice could be the beginning of the loss of your country and freedom. DO YOU CARE? If you care, then demand of Congress that it investigate the illegal arrest, confinement, and denial to have a lawyer.

IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU, TOO!

Richard Paul Pavlick
45 Water Street
Manchester, N.H. 03101

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/lmp
376018

157-324-318
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DATE 4/21/97 BY SP 5 Bef/kmp

157-321-32

ENCLOSURE

157-3011-32

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/MP
376 01 pd

J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington
D.C.

b6
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August 19, 1969

Airtel

1 - [redacted]

REC-41 157-324-32X

TO: SAC, Philadelphia

FROM: Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BEE/lmr 376 018

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
INFORMATION CONCERNING

EX-102

Reurairtel dated 8-16-69.

Facts of re communication should be submitted in form of LHM by return communication. Insure copy of this is disseminated to Secret Service.

PAC:ms
(4)

NOTE:

Reairtel indicates subject was going to travel to Washington and had made threats against President Kennedy in the past. These facts have been furnished to Secret Service office at Philadelphia, Pa., and it is felt they should also be brought to the attention of Secret Service Headquarters.

MAILED 6
AUG 19 1969
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
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59 SEP 3 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 8/16/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-0)

SUBJECT: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY SP5 BCE/kmp 376 018

b6
b7C

[redacted], Philadelphia Police Department, Airport Police Unit, furnished the following information to the Philadelphia Office at 7:10 p.m., 8/15/69.

An individual described as a white male, age 65 to 68, approached [redacted] Airport Police at the Phildelphia International Airport at about 2:50 p.m., 8/15/69 and requested directions to downtown Philadelphia. The man then identified himself as RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK and exhibited a pamphlet headed, "The PAVLICK Case Summarized". He was carrying a case containing what appeared to be numerous copies of the pamphlet.

He was also carrying a large covered package which he said was a poster depicting the wrongs done to him and that he intended to display the poster at a "future date." He then told the officer that he had been arrested in 1960 for threatening to kill President-Elect JOHN F. KENNEDY. He said he had spent six years in prison but did not specifically state that it was because of the threats. He told the officer that his current address is care of [redacted]

b6
b7C

157-324-38X

After receiving directions to downtown Philadelphia PAVLICK stated that he was visiting Philadelphia, would not stay long, and was going to Washington "later."

2-Bureau
1-Philadelphia (62-0)
DBB:PNJ
(3)

[redacted]

REC-41

AUG 20 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C

PAVLICK did not make any kind of threats to anyone and said nothing that could be construed as a threat to anyone.

In view of PAVLICK's statement that he had been arrested for threatening a former President, the above information was furnished to Secret Service Agent [redacted] at Philadelphia at 7:90 p.m., by SA DARWIN B. BARE.

Philadelphia indices contain no reference to PAVLICK or [redacted]

The above is being furnished the Bureau for information.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 9/3/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
INFORMATION CONCERNING

b6
b7C

Enclosed herewith is the original and six copies of an LHM captioned as above. Information contained in this LHM was furnished to Secret Service Agent [redacted] Philadelphia Office, U.S. Secret Service, at 7:50 p.m., 8/15/69 by SA DARWIN B. BARE.

[redacted] IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY SP6 BCE/kmp
376018

1-LHM-Secret Service
1-LHM-RAO-Criminal
9-5-69
WAK/mjs

REC-116

157-324-30X1

SEP 4 1969

(2)-Bureau (Enc. 7)
1-Philadelphia (175-27)
JLA:kmr
(3)

SEP 10 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

to Miami and the Post Office until arrested at 10:30 a.m. Dec. 14, 1960 by Lester Free of Palm Beach who didn't ask for any identification papers. Without protest I went to the Palm Beach police station where my name was taken and everything, including $53 was taken and never returned, except for my camera and typewriter. I also lost $3.50 in change in the glove compartment, but they overlooked four $50 and $120 in Travelers Checks.

On Dec. 15, 1960 the U.S. Marshall took me before Judge Choate and after that I was put in Palm Beach jail. From then, until I was committed to the New Hampshire Hospital in August of 1964 at the request of Attorney General Maynard by the Selectmen of Belmont who hadn't seen me for four years, I was confined in jails in cities across the country, traveling handcuffed as much as 300 miles a day, frequently without blankets, soap or towels. The "tour" included Clearwater, Fla., Pensacola, New Orleans, ElDorado, Ark., Springfield, Mo., Memphis (where I was almost overcome because the air conditioning was shut off), Montgomer, Ala., Orlando, Fla., Miami--again--, Jacksonville (where cockroaches looked at the food and hurried away), Fayetteville, N.C., Brunswick, Ga., Salisbury, Del. (a humane jailer), Wilmington, Del., Westchester, N.Y., Manchester, N.H., Danbury, Conn., Lewisburg, Penn., Leavenworth, Kansas, and again in Springfield, Mo., Miami, Jacksonville, and Fayetteville, plus a stay at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington.

I was finally released from the New Hampshire Hospital (Dr. Ames Robey almost destroyed my mind when he prescribed Thorozene because I would answer only one question. He never talked to me. Counsel advised me not to talk) by Judge Robert Griffith who dropped the hearing, stating he had heard enough, that reports did not agree, and that the Secret Service and FBI shouldn't have been concerned.

Only William Loeb, publisher of the Union Leader helped me to get a hearing and freedom. The rest of the country was afraid of the Kennedys.

My story is not Reporter Arthur Egan's which is reprinted here: my story is ready to be published whenever funds are available from anywhere. Only 15 per cent will come to me to keep promises.

WHAT GOOD IS THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IF IT CANNOT BE USED TO GIVE ME MY RIGHT TO PROVE MY INNOCENCE BECAUSE ALL COURTS ARE CLOSED TO ME BECAUSE OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. ONLY CONGRESS CAN HELP ME NOW TO PROVE MY INNOCENCE. THE FUTURE OF FREEDOM IN THE UNITED STATES MAY DEPEND ON CONGRESS AND DETERMINED CITIZENS TO GIVE ME MY CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO A TRIAL.

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN. THERE IS STRENGTH IN NUMBERS. REMEMBER, WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO ME COULD HAPPEN TO YOU.

RICHARD P. PAVLICK
c/o J. B. Dillingham
P. O. Box 84
Concord, N. H. 03301

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

September 3, 1969

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

b6
b7C

[redacted] Philadelphia Police Department, Airport Police Unit, furnished the following information the Philadelphia Office of the FBI at 7:10 p.m., 8/15/69.

An individual described as a white male, age 65 to 68, approached [redacted] Airport Police at the Philadelphia International Airport at about 2:50 p.m., 8/15/69 and requested directions to downtown Philadelphia. The man then identified himself as Richard Paul Pavlick and exhibited a pamphlet headed "The Pavlick Case Summarized". He was carrying a case containing what appeared to be numerous copies of the pamphlet.

He was also carrying a large covered package which he said was a poster depicting the wrongs done to him and that he intended to display the poster at a "future date". He then told the officer that he had been arrested in 1960 for threatening to kill President-Elect John F. Kennedy. He said he had spent six years in prison, but did not specifically state that it was because of the threats. He told the officer that his current address is care of [redacted] b6 b7C

After receiving directions to downtown Philadelphia, Pavlick stated that he was visiting Philadelphia, would not stay long, and was going to Washington "later".

Pavlick did not make any kind of threats to anyone and said nothing that could be construed as a threat to anyone.

On August 17, 1969, [redacted] advised that at 12 noon on 8/16/69 Richard Paul Pavlick held a one-man demonstration. [redacted] said the reason for the demonstration wasnot exactly known by him but he would furnish a copy of the literature passed out by Pavlick. b6 b7C

The following is the literature furnished by [redacted]

[redacted]

157-324-321

ENCLOSURE

4/21/94 376015 SPS BEE/Lmp

MANCHESTER UNION LEADER

NEW HAMPSHIRE

"here is nothing so powerful as truth"
—DANIEL WEBSTER

NEW HAMPSHIRE SUNDAY NEWS

Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty —
II Corinthians 3-17

WILLIAM LOEB, President and Publisher

GEORGE E. CONNELL, General Manager; RICHARD H. BECKER, Assistant General Manager; ROBERT E. ELLIS, Comptroller; B. J. McQUAID, Editor-in-Chief; HUGH R. O'NEIL, Editor; T. A. DEARBORN, Editor, Editorial Page; JAMES J. FINNEGAN, Chief Editorial Writer; JAMES R. BUCKNAM, Managing Editor; WALTER F. HEALY, City Editor; PAUL A. LACAILLADE, Night Editor; MEG GERAGHTY, Women's Editor; EINAR O. PETERSON, Advertising Director; DAVID P. BLIVEN, Director, Research and Development; ROBERT L. LAPOINTE, Circulation Manager; MARGARET McALLISTER, Assistant Circulation Manager.

William J. Montague, General Manager 1948-1960

Published daily except Sundays by the Union Leader Corporation, Box 780, Manchester, N. H.

Price of the UNION LEADER: Single Copy 10c; carrier rate 70c per week or $35.00 per year pa in advance. Mail rate in U. S., outside of Manchester $30.00 per year; $16.00 six months; $8.50 months; $3.00 per month. Price of the NEW HAMPSHIRE SUNDAY NEWS: Single copy 35 cen carrier or mail, $17.00 per year in advance; six months, $9.00; 3 months, $4.50; monthly, $1.7

Story & Kelley-Smith Inc., Publishers Advertising Representative

The following is the sole responsibility of Richard P. [redacted]

THE UNION LEADER IN 1968 PRINTED 5,884 LETTERS FROM READERS, AVERAGING ABOUT 113 A WEEK AND 308 FULL PAGES. YOU EXPRESS YOUR THOUGHTS, MAKE COMMENTS, AND THE UNION LEADER PRINTS 3 PAGES OF THEM EVERY DAY, IN TWO EDITIONS, WITHOUT PREJUDICE OR COMMENT.

--IT IS A PAPER FOR AND OF THE PEOPLE

This is my sixth, and last, appeal for justice to the President and Congress of the United States of America and all Citizens, for my Constitutional right to a trial by my peers (Congress) to prove my innocence of the diabolical charges made by Postmaster Thomas Murphy of Belmont, N.H., Frank McDermot, Secret Service Agent, former U.S. Dist. Att'y. Maurice Boise, and William Maynard, former N. H. Attorney General. All my savings have been spent ($12,000) and 14,000 letters have been sent asking for a trial or investigation of the illegal charges, which eventually had to be dismissed, and for which I was illegally confined in jails and hospitals for nearly 6 years.

Because the Statute of Limitations denies me any appeal to the Courts, only Congress and the citizens of the United States can undo my defamation of character, the libels and perjury. I am innocent of the charges against me.

When arrested at Palm Beach, Florida by the police on Dec. 14, 1960 on charges of traffic violation and vagrancy, both of which were illegal, the police would not let me hire a lawyer; later the Secret Service who arrested me without a warrant also refused me my right to hire a lawyer and did not warn me about my right to remain silent. Without a warrant, I was kidnapped, car searched (also my cabin) and everything was taken away from me. Only a camera and typewriter were returned. The charges were dropped on Aug. 4, 1964 because they were illegal. There was no President Elect on Nov. 8 and Dec. 14, 1960, not until Dec. 19 when the Electors met and voted.

Although declared competent to stand trial 3 times, Judge Emmet C. Choate of Miami refused me a trial, and declared me insane on Jan. 27, 1961, but didn't appoint a guardian for me.

I was not out of the State of New Hampshire from June 13 to Nov. 26, 1960, yet the indictment issued on March 15, 1961 read that I had sent a letter and card to the Postmaster in Belmont, N.H. on Nov. 8, 1960 from Hyannis Port, Mass. The letter and card somehow have never materialized! During this period I got my mail each day at the Post Office, and the daily paper at the drugstore in Belmont.

The indictment read that I was in Belmont from Nov. 8 to Dec. 16, 1960, inclusive, yet I left Belmont on Dec. 3, was in Ashland, Mass. to the 7th, in Washington on the 8th and in West Palm Beach, Florida on the 10th. I traveled back and forth

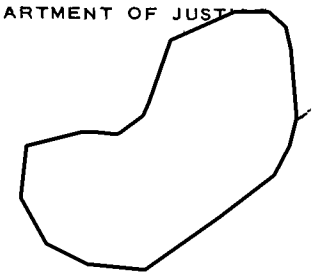
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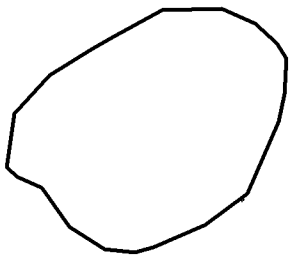
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUST[redacted]

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MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. BISHOP
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

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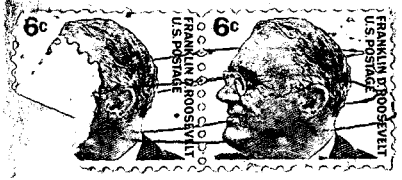
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. WALTERS
MR. MOHR
MR. BISHOP
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
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MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. SOYARS
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

No ack necessary
Mental card rec'd
file - see 157-32[illegible]

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
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Describes Pavlick as 'Political Prisoner'

IN 6-YEAR ORDEAL

The Pavlick Case — Summarized

The story of Richard Paul Pavlick, as it was revealed in microscopic detail by Reporter Arthur C. Egan Jr., is not a tale of heroes and villains. The fixing of blame is not as important as the securing of justice for this forgotten old man.

So heinous is the crime of which Pavlick originally was suspected — the planned assassination of the President of the United States — and so vivid are the memories of Lee Harvey Oswald's cowardly deed, that it is perhaps understandable that many have been reluctant to involve themselves in defense of Pavlick's rights. Indeed, we are well aware that we will win no popularity contests for doing so.

But in this aftermath of Thanksgiving, we would ask you to consider whether you really meant it when you bowed your head in prayerful thanks for the blessings of freedom. If you meant it, then you will join us in protesting the denial of freedom, without due process of law, to this lonely old man.

We ask you first to consider the facts in the case, bearing in mind that none of them have been challenged in the two full weeks since Reporter Egan began his seven-part series:

1—Since he was arrested in 1960 and charged with threatening the life of then President-elect Kennedy, Pavlick has been denied his "day in court." Instead, although several times ruled mentally competent to stand trial, he has been shuttled back and forth between 22 penal institutions and 4 mental hospitals.

2—It has never been ascertained that Pavlick planned violence. His close associates in the town of Belmont characterize him as a man unalterably opposed to violence of any kind. It has been alleged that Pavlick sent letters and postcards which "implied" physical harm to Kennedy

3—During the many hours of interrogation following his arrest in Palm Beach, Pavlick did not have the protection or advice of legal counsel as guaranteed under the Constitution. Federal agents would not allow him to exercise his right to seek legal counsel prior to or during his questioning.

• • •

4—William Maynard of Concord, at that time assistant to then U.S. Attorney Maurice Bois, gave verbal permission over the telephone, authorizing prosecution of Pavlick on the charge of "threatening the President-elect of the United States." A short time later, Maynard said, "I knew the complaint to be faulty since the statutes did not cover any legal grounds for prosecution in this case." Still not explained is why the warrant was signed a day later when both Maynard and Bois knew the charge to be illegal. Nevertheless, on May 15, 1961, a federal grand jury was convened at their request and an indictment was returned on the charge. In the absence of transcribed minutes of grand jury hearings, it is impossible to determine whether members of the jury were informed of the illegality of the original order for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution. (JFK did not officially become the President-elect until Dec. 19, 1960 — 5 days after Pavlick's arrest).

5—Pavlick was arrested with seven sticks of dynamite in his car trunk and the detonating caps in a "safety box." There is no evidence, Secret Service agents admit, that the caps were ever connected to the dynamite, which Pavlick claims he bought to remove tree stumps from his property on Route 106 in Belmont. Pavlick said he didn't know how to use the dynamite but didn't want to throw it away for fear of harming children who might find it. It is alleged that, under questioning — Pavlick claims "they were putting words in my mouth" — the Belmont man "changed his mind about exploding the bomb when he saw little Caroline Kennedy" in church.

6—On Dec. 19, Pavlick appeared before Judge Emmet Choate and was ordered examined by a psychiatrist. It is indicated that he was examined by a Miami doctor, but the findings are unavailable to the press. On Feb. 9, 1961, Pavlick was sent to the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., for mental evaluation. Nearly a full year later, on Feb. 2, 1962, a writ of habeas corpus was filed for Pavlick in U.S. Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo. and Judge William Becker ruled him competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial. Upon his return to Miami, however, he was kept in solitary confinement for several months. Again, some court records are unavailable, but it is known that on July 20, Pavlick was brought to New Hampshire and an attempt was made by state and federal authorities to confine him at Concord. But hospital authorities refused to admit him as a patient because of the court charges pending against him. Pavlick's itinerary until Sept. 23, 1962 is not known, but on that date he was admitted for the second time at the Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., and following a second writ of habeas corpus, he was again found to be sane by Judge Becker. Back again to Miami and the Dade County Jail. On Dec. 17, 1963, after two months confinement, Judge Choate refused to hold a trial and ordered Pavlick committed to St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington, D.C. He was released on July 5, 1964, and appeared again before Judge Choate. The U.S. attorney conceded that he was competent to stand trial, but asked that charges be dropped "because the indictment was faulty from the start." Judge Choate ordered all charges dismissed and transferred Pavlick to Concord where similar charges were pending. On Aug. 4, 1964, Louis M. Janelle, U.S. attorney, his assistant, Paul L. Normandin, along with then Atty. Gen. Maynard, appeared with Pavlick before Judge Sweeney. At Janelle's request, the charges were ordered dismissed.

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7—Pavlick was then taken into custody by the county sheriff and transported to the New Hampshire Hospital, since Belmont selectmen had in the meantime signed papers requesting his commitment. The commitment order was signed by two Manchester physicians, Dr. Jean N. Leclerc and Dr. Lionel D. Lavoie, after they had examined Pavlick at the Hillsborough County Jail prior to his appearance before Judge Sweeney. The commitment order contains some startling omissions and raises serious questions about the entire commitment procedure. Significantly perhaps, Maynard, now in private practice, told Reporter Egan that when he was attorney general, "arrangements were more or less made and understood that if Pavlick was ever brought to New Hampshire in respect to the charges, and if the charges were dismissed, he would then be commited to the State Hospital." Maynard also concedes that Judge Sweeney was never informed that commitment papers for Pavlick were already signed and in the possession of legal authorities in the courtroom when Pavlick appeared before Judge Sweeney on Aug. 4, 1964.

8—Describing the circumstances surrounding Pavlick's arrest, Maynard told Reporter Egan, "I would say that could raise a sticky legal question now in view of recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings. It might be just possible the whole thing would be thrown out of court and Pavlick might have grounds for a false arrest suit since the original issuance of the complaint was illegal from the beginning."

9—Maynard said the three Belmont selectmen "did as they were told" in signing the commitment papers for Pavlick. Maynard said he talked to Washington several times but can't now recall ever having a direct conversation with then Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, brother of the deceased President.

10—Maurice Bois, who is now in private practice, confirmed the report of a high Secret Service official to reporter Egan and admitted last month that at one time he considered representing Pavlick in his fight for freedom. Bois added: "But then how would it look for the man who signed the original complaint to turn around and represent the man whom he ordered arrested and prosecuted, so I dropped the idea . And I think I could have freed him, too."

11—Concerning his role in 1964, Louis M. Janelle, now serving as U. S. attorney for the District of New Hampshire, told Reporter Egan: "It is my duty to protect the rights of the accused as well as prosecute the guilty. In Pavlick's case I knew the charge and the indictment to be faulty and requested the court to dismiss the indictment on these grounds."

12—Frank McDermott, Boston Secret Service bureau chief, who signed the original complaint against Pavlick following his 1960 arrest in Miami, revealed to Reporter Egan that (contrary to reports) Pavlick "did not have any dynamite on his body at the time of his arrest . . . " McDermott said, "The Secret Service had nothing to do with his confinement in New Hampshire. That was all handled by agreement between state and federal legal authorities . . . I didn't think he would be confined this long. The usual procedure is to commit a man for a specified period of time for observation and then hold a board of review on his mental state. . . There always have been some doubts in my mind about the legality of the man's transportation about the country during his confinement."

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13—Former Belmont Police Chief Donald Leith described Pavlick as a "chronic complainer," but said he had never known the man to threaten anyone in the town with violence. He recalled that Pavlick was never in trouble with police, that he was extremely fond of children.

14—Selectman John F. Moynihan, one of those who signed the commitment papers: "To my knowledge Pavlick never threatened any person in this town with violence even though he was critical of them at times."

15—Postmaster Thomas M. Murphy, who thought Pavlick's letters threatened the security of the President and turned them over to his superiors, said that one card sent by Pavlick said, "Kennedy might never live to get in the White House," which he construed as a threat although, he added, Pavlick "never did come right out and say he was planning to kill Kennedy."

16—Columnist Holmes Alexander, who looked into the Pavlick case at the Justice Department level: "I guess they (Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and his assistant, Nicholas Katzenbach) just don't want the old man to reach a court. I'm sorry I couldn't do more for him. I would like to see him get a fa trial." Repeated attempts by Reporter Egan to talk to Sen Robert Kennedy were unsuccessful, an aide saying only that "the senator vaguely remembers the unpleasant affair concerning Mr. Pavlick but can be of no assistance to you at this time." It was also claimed that RFK could not recall any conversation with Holmes Alexander.

• • •

Again, we repeat our challenge. After consideration of these facts, will you join these newspapers in protesting the denial of freedom without due process of law, to Richard Paul Pavlick — considering the facts presented above but retaining all the while an open mind on the question of innocence or guilt?

I AM 6061 INNOCENT

Richard Paul Pavlick

5 JUN 8 1966

5 JUN 3 1966



RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
[illegible] E. DILLINGHAM BOX [illegible]
CONCORD, N. H. 03301

AN INNOCENT MAN ILLEGALLY ARRESTED SPENT

Six Years in Hell

by

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, MANCHESTER, N. H.

A short autobiography of his life and the true story of an illegal arrest, indictments and false charges; lies by Postmaster of Belmont, N. H.; the refusal of the police of Palm Beach, Florida and the U. S. Secret Service to let him have counsel when arrested; the seizure of all his property after they were refused a search warrant; and the retention of his property although released December 13, 1966.

12/12/03 60290 Pavlick/mlt
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To whom it may concern;

As it has been impossible for me to hire a writer or a lawyer because of prejudice , I have had to use the pages that I had written with the hope that it may tell you the truth about my imprisonment on false charges although innocent.

Some of the evidence and difficulties endured are not a part of this book for they have been reserved for evluation by a jury of my Peers or the Congress of the United States of America. Congress if it believes that the Constitution protects the rights of all citizens.and will see that they get their rights as guaranteed by the document.

Am hoping that after you have read these pages that you will demand of Congress that it investigate the false charges.- illegal conduct and actions of the Palm Beach, Florida police - U S Secret ServiceAgent John Marshall of Miami. Florida. Former N H Attorney General William Maynard - former U S District Attorney for Comcord N H who had me indicted on March 15, 1961 on illegal charges.

I have spent almost all my reserve money , $17000 and sent out 21000 letters to all walks of life since Dec, 13, 1966 and only 10 people were interested.

This is my last appeal to the citizens of the United States for help to clear my name.

Richard Paul Pavlick

EPILOGUE:

This book is dedicated to my friends, whose loyalty and belief that I was innocent made it possible for me to regain my voice in the society from which I was separated for six years.

Joseph F. Howard, of Ashland, Massachusetts, did all that it was possible for him to get someone to help me. No one could be more loyal and sincere. Frank Howard opened his home to me so that I had a place to go out to, the only place that I could find shelter and understanding. John B. Dillingham, of Contoocook, New Hampshire, who gave up time to visit me and be my only contact with the outside world. I owe much to the extraordinary reporting, investigating and digging out the truth to Arthur J. Egan, Jr., a reporter for the Manchester Union Leader.

To Mr. William Loeb, of the Manchester Union Leader, I owe my life for he believed in me and had his reporter dig out the truth; without his help and backing of his lawyers and the paper, I might still be in a hospital. There are no words that can really express my thoughts of gratitude to them.

Richard P. Pavlick

COMPLETE STORY ABOUT RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

This story must begin on the day of my birth on February 13, 1887 in South Boston, Massachusetts. On this day Boston experienced one of the worst blizzards in New England; the doctor found it almost impossible to get to 106 Gold Street. (I have to rely on my memory of what my mother told me about my birth.) I was born at 11:45 p.m., on February 13.

After about three months I was taken to the St. Peters and Paul Church where I was baptized, in the Catholic Church. My Godmother and Father were Italians who lived in our house, Mr. and Mrs. Somario Sorazio. The reason that they were my Godparents was that my mother said that the doctors couldn't cure her breast fever, but the Sorazios did, and to show her gratitude they were permitted to be my Godparents. My mother had all the boys, three, Christened in the same church, yet none of us ever joined the Catholic Church or any other church or religion. My father had been a Catholic, but as he told me, his two cousins in Wesoka, Slavonia had children with the local priest, so he quit the church and never to my knowledge ever went to a church again.

At the age of six months, the doctor had given me up to die if he couldn't take water from the back of my ear, which one I don't know; it was too late in life to have me get the real facts because the doctor had died just two weeks before

my mother told me about it. I have suffered all my life from motion sickness and could not ride a street car without becoming sick; perhaps the needle the doctor used in his attempt to remove the water was the cause.

My mother said that she never had any trouble with me, that I was her best child of the two boys and girls that she had. Although I slept with my brother who had diphtheria, I never caught it; in fact, I have never had any children's disease.

My early life to the age of six was spent at 106 Gold Street among other children living there. My closest friend was a girl named Annie Brady, with whom I played daily. It was on a nice warm day when we were playing in the yard that in some mysterious way Annie dropped the back of her drawers and I tore up a newspaper, spit on it and then pasted it on her backside; the receipt that I got was from my mother who must have seen us, for she used her slipper in the same place on me. I remember calling her a son-of-a-bitch, perhaps I got more paddling for that. Day after day went by and as the weather permitted all the kids had a good time with each of us.

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The house that we lived in was two-story and basement; [redacted]. I can see myself in the arms of Mrs. O'Leary who didn't have any children, as she rocked me to sleep. I wish she could rock me to sleep now, I need sleep.

All of us kids had played hopscotch, hide and go seek, baseball and tried to smoke the corn silk cigarets that we made. I don't know how we got matches, they were the wooden sulphur kind.

One day someone started a fire in the street and I threw a burning stick onto the roof of the Felton Rum Brewery across the street from our house; the wooden shingles started to burn, but fortunately for me and the Brewery an adult came along, got a ladder and put the fire out. What a fire that would have been, for it took up about three-fourths of the block (the Brewery did) from C to D Streets. The Norcross School was also on D Street.

It is too bad that my sisters did not have the curly hair that I was born with. My grandfather was a nobleman, a Von Elfenbein, from Prussia, who hated the Prussian way of life and didn't want to be a soldier so he gave up his right to the name and took the name of Dargartz. My mother was the only child. My mother was born in Tuchel, W. Prussia, and my father came from Wesoka, Slovania. He came to the U.S. about 1869, he was born on June 14, 1849. My mother was born on December 20, 1857. They were married in Boston, Mass. about 1880, their early life was spent on Rochester Street, then an Irish neighborhood and later a Jewish settlement, and then moved to Fifth Street, South Boston and later bought a house on Gold Street, where my sister, Ulga, and younger brother were born.

My mother worked in Berlin, for a Jewish family, as seamstress and in later years she was to meet the sons and daughters of the Jewish family who had come to the U.S. and became rich. My mother always talked about how little meat they had at home. The usual meal was potatoes and once a month they had some meat. Nothing was said if they had milk.

She was a normal girl and had many escapades, which a normal girl would experience. While my mother could read and write, I cannot remember when she ever read any German books but she could read the newspapers and talk English. My father, however, always mixed with his countrymen and enjoyed his liquor to excess, only when we went to a dance by the Slovaks. Those were happy days for me and my brother. Many a time when returning from a dance on Washington Street near Waltham Street, in Boston, my father would be "loaded" but he could walk except when he went downhill on Dover Street near Dochester Avenue where he would fall into the snow, and we would have to rescue him. I cannot remember any quarrels that my mother and father ever had.

I cannot boast that my parents were educated people. They were like all the rest of the people, good citizens although my father never could read English or talk well enough to be properly understood in English. That was to be expected as long as he mixed only with his countrymen who liked him, although he was given to too much boasting. Father came from a District where most of the men were wire workers. He claims to have made the first wire coat hanger and made his way through Russia and Germany as a lad of 18. When my car was taken illegally, I lost the only picture that I had of him with the coat hangers.

As a child I had to wear long curls and skirts until after I was six years old. My life wasn't a happy one amongst the Irish boys, and in later years those who knew me always referred to the time when I wore a skirt. Of course I also

wore long stockings and also underwear.

I was never strong and so even though I knew that I could lick some of the boys I always ran away from them for two reasons, one was that I didn't want to be arrested (I had to wait until I was 74 to be arrested). The other was that I knew that I couldn't lick the other fellow, with a few blows that I was licked, so to avoid the licking I ran away from trouble. I would like to tell about another reason why I knew that I couldn't win in an extended fight, but it might be used against me sometime. The average person wouldn't understand and a doctor wouldn't know.

About 1894 we moved from Gold Street to 39 6th Street, South Boston, where we stayed until about 1901 when we moved to 167 Dorchester Street, S. Boston. My home before 1900 was a jumping off spot for the countrymen of my father, who accepted his hospitality and when they got settled soon forgot all about him. One fellow told my father that he was going to commit suicide, and my father bought him a horse and wagon and stocked him with things to sell, and when he sold all the goods he left Boston, and all my father had was a note that wasn't any good. My folks didn't have any money but what they had they helped those they thought needed help. My father sold his Government Bonds, mortgaged his home, and stopped the eviction. The time came in 1917 when my aunt now had three houses, all clear, thanks to my father. Our home was now mortgaged, and when my father died, the mortgagor wanted their money, so Mother went to her sister and asked for help and was turned down; my aunt said that she didn't have the money, that

was the gratitude she received from her. No matter what we did my half cousins were jealous and they didn't think that we should even have a piano.

My grandmother spent most of her life in America with this family when the children were young, and when they were older they didn't want her so they sent her to my mother. She was now too old to help much around the small house we had. Fortunately, after many years my grandmother died at the age of 88.

As a kid I enjoyed the company of all the other boys. There was never any discrimination amongst us boys because one was a Jew or Protestant or Catholic. We were just people and enjoyed each other for what we were. I always remember when George Frawley told us that when he was in the church for Sodality on a Sunday afternoon, he farted and the nun hit him, he thought that it was a joke. There was Bert Meskell, with whom I used to go to Minnie Pond to fish. Before we went, Bert would always go to Canty's Store. An old maid ran it. He would go inside and before Miss Canty came out he would go behind the counter and gather some of the money on the shelf and then buy some soda crackers and pickles with her money. He was never caught. Then we would go up to the Pond, take off our shoes and dig for clams, and have a Clam Bake.

When I was about 10 years old I got a job cleaning up the stable for Mike Hickey; really it was for Charles Sullivan. I got 50 cents a week, but I had the pleasure of taking the horse about one mile away to the shop where the horse was

hitched up to the wagon that hauled empty barrels away to be sold. On Saturdays I would drive Mike Hickey home in a Concord Buggy; he would always tell me, "Now, Sonny Boy, be sure and take the horse back to the stable." Well sometimes I did take it back at once and sometimes when I could find some boy we would go for a ride out what is now Columbia Road, but we never went farther than the Railroad Bridge.

I always wondered why someone didn't make the horse collars so they didn't have to be twisted around the horse's neck. I was too young to understand how to do anything about making a better collar; perhaps the fire horses had broken collars then because they had to fit into the harness fast when there was a fire.

Every morning, weather permitting, I rode the horse to the shop and then went to school; I really sympathize with the teachers who had to put up with the stink from unclean bodies and the horses.

In primary and also grammer school I was always called upon to sing and to declaim in front of the whole school. I always had to sing about "my pigeon house that I open wide and let all the pigeons free." It was a hardship for me to stand up before the classes and do what they expected of me because I was self-conscious.

My mother always told me to work hard and to obey the law and to think about what the other people thought of me. I never had to be urged to do anything. I wanted to learn to play the piano, but Mother didn't think that I could learn on the piano because it had a few keys broken. I was never urged

to use my brains but my little brawn.

My father didn't like the idea that I wanted to work although he only worked for $12 a week; he was proud without reason. I tried to sell papers and pick up coal but there was only discouragement from home.

I was a leader in any mischief that was to be done. Yet we thought that it was only fun. We broke windows in empty houses. Each trying to break more than anyone else. All in fun. We went down to the tide and took a dory out into the channel and rocked the boat. Of course you cannot overturn a dory, but that wasn't understood by our mothers who would try to get us to come to shore before we drowned.

At 39 6th Street, when the tide was high, the waters would come into the cellar, but that wasn't all that came in. The water rats would come in also. In fact, I think that they made their home in the cellar under the ell. Snap traps were put there and rats were trapped but all the other rats left was the bone under the spring. My grandmother had a finger eaten, only a piece, by some rat that came up to the attic where she slept. I often wonder how we got our baths, if we got any, for we didn't have any bathroom; in fact, not many had them. Our toilet was in the cellar and used by two families. Lamp lights were all the light that we ever had. Only business houses had electricity and not many of them had that. They depended upon gas and oil lights. In 1900 gas lamps lit the streets. The lamplighter lit them at night and put them out in the morning. For lights all homes had lamps.

The age had not been reached when gas was taken from the crude oil, so many lamps exploded because of the gas in the kerosine.

It was while we lived at 39 6th Street that my mother was sent to the hospital and the girl whom my folks had helped when she came from Europe left us (my two sisters and two brothers) and went her way without a thank you. My oldest sister was only 16 at the time. Well Mother recovered but I was next to get in trouble. It was about the 4th of July and at that time we had all kinds of fireworks; I had what was called a Volcano. We used Chinese punk to light all our firecrackers. The punk was a brownish stick about eight inches long and stayed lit all the time. The Volcano that I had had lost its fuse; it had fallen into the cone. I put the punk in and had said, "I found it." About that time the Volcano erupted and I got most of the fire in my face but not in my eyes. My mother put olive oil on it, and for weeks I had a white bandage-like mask on my face. The doctors said that they could not do anything better for me so I recovered and there isn't any scar left.

In 1901 we moved to 167 Dorchester Street and from there I went to the South Boston High School as the first class to enter there. A new building, it was built in the old reservoir on Dorchester Heights. There were three and four year classes, and I took the commercial course for three years. I never studied much, only to get a passing mark. I was a Lieutenant in the Boston School Cadets. In 1904 the class elected me to be their President. That was a mistake but they insisted on my remaining in office which I believed should have been given to some other person better equipped mentally than I was and

who had experience in parliamentary laws.

* * * * * *

I am now going back to when I lived at 39 W. 6th Street, South Boston.

When I was about 11 or 12 years old, four of us kids went down to the Old Colony railroad tracks that went below 6th Street between A and B Streets. As we walked along the road we met a fellow about 35 years old. Now I don't know why we stopped to talk to him, but while we were talking to him he pulled out his penis and masturbated. I remember that something white came from the head. He tried to get us to go with him but we scattered and only one couldn't get away, but we told some man about it, and I don't know just what if anything happened. The kid and the man went to the railroad yard nearby on Dorchester Avenue. Two of us boys escaped by climbing the granite wall to 6th Street. This fellow could have been a homosexual.

We kids used to play leap frog and baseball on the street until the cops chased us away. We didn't have any playgrounds. We used to have fun with Mary and Annie Corrigan; we didn't have any Jews around; we rode on old man Corrigan's jigger, a flat wagon, drawn by two horses. I remember George Lynch's mother. She had what we now call appendicitis; they called it inflammation of the bladder. I can now remember how she screamed in pain. George, after his mother's death, went west to Long Beach and married his first cousin; they lived at Signal Hill, California. I remember a woman who was having a

baby (I was only 12 at the time). She cussed and screamed and then was silent; her sons turned out to be bullies.

I always liked animals and my mother permitted me to have some, even a white rat and stray dog, but my life should be in the open spaces on a farm or ranch, and it wasn't until 1908 that my mother located her cousin in Kansas and I spent 1908 and 1909 there, in Glasco, Kansas, Cloud County.

I had only two fights when I lived on 6th Street and they were about my girl, Dolly Anderson; two blows and I was the winner. It was while I lived at 39 6th Street that somehow I went to the Morgan Memorial Church on Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. Some of my time was spent around Corning Street where the Church was located. I sang in the choir and for singing they gave me piano lessons, but because my mother thought that I couldn't learn on the piano with two or three keys broken, I never did learn to play a piano. We speak of delinquents; well at that time the kids were no different than they are now. There were a few who always wanted to get what wasn't theirs. I remember how one of them took a glass cutter and cut a corner out of a window, directly across from the Church. It was a store window. Then they held their coats against the glass and pushed the broken window out and helped themselves to what they could reach. It was possibly from here that the Boston Young Man's Union of Boylston Street sent me to the country for ten days. We went to Ayer to a Mrs. Lord's place.

We arrived when apples were ripe and we chose sides and

had a battle with apples. Mrs. Lord would give us only one meal on Sunday. It was while here that my back troubles may have been started, for I was standing on a limb of the tree and had tried to reach the limb above me when I fell and landed in an upright manner, and with a loss of breath. When I landed my legs were stiff, not bent; that is what perhaps caused my spondylothelesis of the fifth vertebra. I can see the other kids standing around not knowing what to do. This trouble isn't unusual, but it is hell to live with it. I cannot go to a picnic because I cannot sit or bend down. I had another girl from Winchester Street, a kid about my own age. She lived in a neighborhood where she was raped by old men. One day we went to an outing down to Long Island, just for the day. I used to like this kid. I do remember a kid who even in winter never wore shoes or shirt and never caught cold; he was a neighbor.

This section of South Boston was called "Cork" Point. It was here that the ignorant, wealthy Yankees used to come over to South Boston, which was to have been the Back Bay of Boston, but when the Irish boys held them up in their carriages, they went to live in what is now the Back Bay.

Perhaps my class may be the only class that didn't have class pin, ring or any record to pass on to posterity, all because I failed them and they didn't have any more knowledge than that which I had, and the headmaster and his assistants didn't do any supervision.

While living at 167 Dorchester Street, I had a double runner sled which we used when the snow was deep enough to

slide down W. 6th Street towards F Street. One day, one of the "Forth Thieves" (a gang from E Street and where I sometimes went but left when they went elsewhere to steal and rob) jumped on my back as I started downhill, with others on the sled. I tried to stop him so I finally called him a son-of-a-bitch. Then he wanted a fight, so we went down to F Street to an open lot with a crowd following us, but all I had was one punch in his face when I fell down and then someone stopped the fight. Well for weeks I had to avoid going home from the Lawrence School through the shortest way because this fellow was always there and wanted to fight. I could have fought him but I didn't want to be arrested, so while I felt that I could win, we never came to blows again and I didn't get arrested; to have been arrested might have prevented my taking a Civil Service job.

In 1901 I had a 32 caliber revolver which I used to shoot off blank cartridges. Sometimes we would put nails in the barrel but we never knew where it went, if it went anywhere. I mean by we, my brother and I.

I never went anywhere with my brother except when we had a canoe. My brother was interested in my cousin, but he wouldn't let me go with my brother, and I have a scar on my leg where he hit me with a stone.

My brother told me once that you didn't have to have a girl, and it wasn't until many years later when I started traveling about that the thought came to me that my cousin was a homosexual. My brother appeared to be all right and as I look back I cannot find any action of his that would lead

anyone to suspect that he might have been a homosexual; to me he never was.

After my graduation from high school I got a job at Brown Durrells, wholesale dry goods, on Kingston Street, near Essex Street. My wages were $4 a week. After one year I asked for an increase, only to be told that I was not fitted for the business, so I left and got a job with E.L. Patch Co., wholesale drugs. They were on North Street (99). I had charge of patented medicines, tinctures, fluid extracts, etc., and also morphine trituate tablets, which came in small bottles. We also had vanilla beans and oil of roses, both of which sold for $6.50. The oil of roses sold for $6.50 an ounce. Essential oils were on the shelves and also some 5% nitroglycerin. When a doctor came in from the road, he would go to the cough medicine and take a two-ounce bottle and drink it. That was what good he thought the cough medicine was. Because the shipper, a Mr. Smail, and I couldn't get along I quit. He was always accusing me of not filling an order, only to find that I had. One day I forgot to lock the elevator door and we had a fight so I quit. I was also charged with not ordering Cascara Sagrada by the gallon from the factory in Stoneham, yet as soon as I took the Cascara off the shelf, I would order it and would not get another gallon for weeks. I did all that I could. My next job was with Ennis & Stoppani, Bankers and Broker, at 50 Congress Street. I was trusted with much money, but one day I paid a bill and it seemed that there were two firms by the same name in the same place. I got a receipt and then had to show the cashier where I had paid the bill.

One day I failed to put the "spot" cotton price on the sheet which I gave to the Boston Transcript, but I did call back as soon as I realized that I had forgotten about it. It was then that I realized that these things should be checked; my employers lost the free advertising because of the mistake. I was fired but hired again, and after a time I went to another job in an architectual iron works shop on Albany Street, Boston. Because when I did have time to rest, the foreman put me to sorting out machine screws (there were a number of barrels of them), I quit and went to a lithographing place. This concern, John Worley Co., printed music. I liked the job and might have stayed at it, but some of the men thought it funny to throw a "sucky duke" on my work and I had to do it all over again. I got tired of that and quit. A "sucky duke" was chewed tobacco cud.

My next job was with E.P. Crowell Co., at the Castle Square Stables, as a bookkeeper. Here he paid me $12 a week. I stayed there until my mother found her cousin's address and wrote her asking if I could go there, so I went and stayed in Glasco for two years (1908 and 1909).

For a whole year I used to go with Lulu P. Rice but there was no love on my part, although I did use her time for one year and then left for Kansas never to see her or hear from her again. She was a wonderful dancer but jealous. We had many wonderful days that year, canoeing, going to the theaters in Boston, free, for I had passes to any theater in Boston and sat anyplace in the orchestra. We also went riding, thus giving some of the horses exercise. I did have my own horse,

Dodger, he was a dodger, you had to be alert all the time you were driving for he would duck at anything moving in the streets. I also had another fast horse who overstepped himself. If I had him today I would make him a race horse. The only bad feature about him was that you couldn't pull too hard a line on him or he would stand still or balk, as they called it, then all one had to do was to lead him one step and he would travel like "lightning." We had many wonderful days together, and once we got stuck in a canal on the Charles River shortcut at West Roxbury and I had to get out of the canoe and push the canoe back to where we started. At no time did I ever think of sex with her. I used to like to take her hair down because it was very long; it reached to the floor; she was about 5 ft. 2 inches. Later in 1912 she married and had one boy, and when she thought that he was going back into the Army she jumped out of a window, 30 feet above the street, and almost landed on pickets on a fence on Cortez Street, in Boston. That was the last of her.

I think that it was about April 12, 1908 that Lulu and I went to see the Chelsea fire which almost destroyed the whole of Chelsea. It started in a Jewish rag shop and was out of control until it almost destroyed the complete Chelsea area.

At that time it was easy to get someone to start a fire in your business or house. Some used powder, which was painted on the walls, some used candles which they put on excelsior, lighted it, and then left, and when the candle burned to the excelsior, the place would burn. My cousin had four fires and he was never accused of starting the fires. He was a German

whose loyalty I found after WW 1 was with Germany although a citizen of this country. His first fire was in a grocery store on Armory Street, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He got insurance then he learned to be a bookbinder. His first fire here was on Summer Street where the Boston fire of 1872 started. His fire started between his place in a closet and the business next door; he got a big insurance. His next fire was on Devonshire Street near Franklin Street. His next fire was on Chauncy Street, near Milk Street, and then his final fire was on Arch Street. This left him with all the machinery that he needed that could be saved and with about $59,000. He had that when he died. He was clever and could have made a name for himself in the auto world for he was mechanically inclined.

He had one of the first bicycle shops in Boston on Marine Road, South Boston. He was a member of a club with the Berlo boys. They had tandem bicycles and a five-man bicycle; they used to race at the M Street playground, in South Boston.

Late in April, 1908, I left for Glasco, Kansas, where I was to work on the ranches about the town, harvesting, plowing, driving cattle, and threshing wheat. This work was really too difficult for me, yet I did it with severe pains in my back. I never knew until after the war that it was my backbone that was injured early in life and which prevented me from bending and heavy lifting and standing around without pains. I was always slipping when loading wheat on wagons and pitching the bundle into the threshing machines. It was tough working

harvesting wheat in bundles and shocking them, many bundles would be broken. The first time that I shocked wheat I was walking in back of the binder when a rattlesnake was almost stepped upon. Fortunately I had long boots on, but it did not get a chance to attack me so I killed it with a black-snake whip. I was never afraid to pick up snakes, even rattle-snakes. I used to put the bull snakes around my neck; some were about five feet long; they were not dangerous. In the harvest field when the boys found a snake they would call me and I would pick it up. Once I took a rabbit out of the coils of a bull snake. I wonder what the snake called me.

One day while threshing we found some rotten eggs and one fellow wanted me to throw them to him. All went well until he missed and got spattered with the rotten mess. He was going to kill me, and if he could have gotten down, I would have had a fight on my hands. Some of the hands tried to make me drink liquor, and it is lucky for them that I am not violent or they would have had a pitchfork through their belly after I got up from the ground.

Harvesting and threshing were hard on the women folk for they had to get up early and make breakfast, then make dinner and supper for many harvest hands. Some certainly could eat, and at that time I, too, could eat after a hard day's work. But tired as I may have been I still couldn't get much sleep. We had fun as well as hard work. When harvesting, one lived with the people for whom he was working, but when threshing, you slept wherever you could find a place, on the ground or in a shed. One night some hogs got loose and scattered all

our clothing around but did not bother anyone. This man was noted as a poor feeder. One man gave my blankets to another man to sleep on and he went on top of some wheat. That ruined the blankets for the beards could never be removed from the blankets.

One fellow was very "goosey" and when you touched him and said "get her" he would put his arms around anyone nearby. One day he put his arms around the girl carrying some food and it went to the floor. He was a good worker but that was all. He had some Indian blood in him for his mother was a pioneer and an Indian. His sister had designs on me but I didn't think that way. Because of my relationship with some of the pioneers, I was accepted by the bank as trustworthy, so without any money I bought a horse and buggy and had to break in the horse both to saddle and buggy. Once when in the saddle the horse decided to go up in the air and then fell backwards, but I was off and on again before it got to its feet. It made a good horse after it ran away once with me. It traveled about 25 miles that day after it ran away with me. I used a snaffle bit after that, not a straight bit.

One day I shocked from 30 acres, 30 bushels of wheat but the heat almost got me for I didn't have brains enough to rest. Everything went black, that was all. We were paid $2 a day up to 1917. After that it was $7 a day, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Even though the price of wheat was low, 75 cents a bushel, if they could have had a vacuum cleaner to gather up the waste wheat in the stacks of threshed wheat, money could be made. No machine could get all the wheat; the cattle were turned in

to eat the wheat straw in the winter.

Corn cultivation was hard work and while it made about 25 bu. in 1908, now it makes about 200 in some cases, and the price is not 75 cents a bushel but about $1.75.

The romance of farming, if there was any besides hard work, is gone for the tractor has made work easier and more expensive, and more can be done in a day. Horses are seldom seen on the ranches of the West. There are some, but very few.

The heat and the wind of Kansas for two years was not what I liked. I was in two tornados about nine miles out of Glasco. The first one moved a storage bin with about 5000 bu. of wheat, but missed the house by 10 feet. It was about 4 a.m., I got up and then went back to bed; the tornado tore up three cottonwood trees near the house and somehow narrowly missed the house. It would have been found in pieces; that was in 1909.

After working in the wheat fields, I went to Denver, but I didn't find any work for I didn't know what to do--a jack of all trades and master of none.

Market Street was then the "red light" district, legally operating. There were all kinds of people there. The Chinese and the Negro prostitutes were charging 25 cents, the French about 50 cents, and another house required that you show $10 before they would let you in, so I was told. A colored girl was telling the patrolling officer that someone had cheated her of her 25 cents.

It was a tough winter there and one day, while I was near the convention hall, the wind was so strong that it blew me into the wall of the building; it was impossible to buck the wind.

After a few weeks in Denver and when my money was used up I went back to Glasco, Kansas and later went back to Boston.

In 1910 I took a job with the Edison Electric Company as a driver for the installation wagon. My work was to help the other man who took out meters and installed new ones and also to provide new bulbs and take back the used ones. These were carbon bulbs, but later they had Mazda bulbs which gave more light. Many days all we did was rest in the shade on a Back Bay street as we didn't have work to do. When the electric trucks took over, I tried to get a job to run one of them but I lost out. Tom Collins, my boss, told me that if he had had charge they never would have let me go. Maynard, the electrician who installed the meters, was drunk on Christmas Eve and I did all his work that day, yet he made charges against me that he refused to voice before me and his boss. Someone too lazy to put the used bulbs where they should be left them near an elevator. I put mine where they should be left, but I was accused of leaving them where the other fellow had put them. That didn't mean anything however.

Later I took a job with the Fels Naptha Co., of Philadelphia, putting up metal signs on buildings and stores and putting in window displays. My trip took me to Lowell and later to Barnstable and Centerville, but as Hyannis Port was too far away to drive a wagon I didn't get there.

On December 4, 1960 I drove down to Hyannis Port in my Buick, arriving there about noontime and leaving there about 2:30 p.m. My reason for the trip was that I wanted to see how much the roads and scenery had changed, and also to see the Kennedy home there. I never did see it, for after eating a lunch at the airport, I drove towards the waterfront, and as I was almost near the waterfront road two cars came around the bend and the officers patrolling the street ordered me and all other cars to the side of the road where we remained while Kennedy and the Secret Service men passed within ten feet of me. I was headed towards the ocean; they were coming towards me, going to the airport. I turned around and followed them to the airfield and walked up to the fence where Kennedy was shaking hands with many people. Had he come another 25 feet, I may have shaken hands with him. As there was no reason why I should stay around, I got into my car and went back to Ashland. In my car at the time, because I had forgotten all about it, were ten sticks of dynamite, some fuse and electric detonators (I think about 10). The fuses were in a safety box in back of the front seat and the dynamite was in the trunk. This is one time when luck was with me for I did not know that a false charge of threatening Kennedy was made by the Postmaster, Thomas Murphy, of Belmont, New Hampshire. Fortunately, all went well and I got back to [redacted] I was not interested in Kennedy after the election.

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After three days I started away again for Mexico via Miami. The last time that I was in Cape Cod was about 1910 or 1911 when I worked for Fels Naptha Soap Co.

I don't know just what year it was but it was before the election for President [redacted] I went down to Provincetown to see [redacted], but he wasn't there and so we stopped at someplace where [redacted] After that it wasn't until December 4, 1960 that I went down to the Cape.

In 1913 I took the examination for Postal Clerk at Boston, and in March 1914, the day that Parcel Post went into the Postal service, I was appointed a substitute clerk at 20 cents an hour and lucky to get over two hours a day. Day after day we went to the Post Office and sat on the "bench" to wait for work but there was not much work, and we did come back in the afternoon, and then at night about 5 p.m. we got about two hours work. Those who were in right politically got the eight-hour jobs of men, sick, etc. Much of my work was in the Registry Department because I was a fast writer and an accurate one. While Wm. Hurley was Postmaster, I suggested to him using the numbering system then used in London, applying to the different stations. Hurley got all the credit for it. I suggested the money order system now in use but not as it is used today, for I thought only about the half dollars and quarters that were lost in the mails. I suggested that money orders, without a payee, be sold up to $1, payable anywhere in the Postal system. Wm. Hurley stopped me from getting a transfer to Sherborn to a rural route. I wanted to get out into the fresh air. I then transferred to Winchester, Mass., and later went into the U.S. Army on December 15, 1917.

Because there wasn't room at Fort Slocum, N.Y., we were housed in every church, synagogue, school, firehouse, etc. except the Catholic churches there. Before we left New Rochelle for the Fort, I, without any help and going without sleep and proper food or dress, collected about $500 for a bronze memorial tablet, now in the library near the entrance, on which was engraved the appreciation for what the people of New Rochelle, N.Y. had done for the enlisted men waiting to go into the service. The Y.M.C.A. man from the Fort said that this was a time when he would be a big man. He had the band from the Fort lead us in a parade and I gave the money to the city for the tablet. He forgot all about me but I didn't want to make a mess of the affair so I went along with the boys. There was a Kelly from Rochester, N.Y. who was supposed to have been the treasurer but he didn't show up, so all work of collecting money fell upon me. The only place that my right to collect the money was questioned was at the synagogue, and they were right because I could have been on the make or have kept money for myself. All I got out of it was the loss of my hat, which Mrs. Casangian replaced with a new one.

At the New York Athletic Club, because I was not getting sleep and seldom eating, I almost fainted. All we got were eggs and coffee and bread. I went to pieces and Mr. Myers, of Liggett and Myers, gave me his room to rest in and some brandy to get back on my feet again, although I don't drink.

In a few days we were in the Fort and while there my father died of heart disease. I got a furlough for five days and went to Boston. Not having the money for the fare, one

soldier gave me the money and told me to give it to another fellow if he wasn't there; that is what I did when I came back. I was flat broke. At Christmas we had turkey but most of the turkey was in the bottom of the GI cans. We ate on wet tables that had been washed by the KP's. It was cold in the mess halls.

By the looks or appearance of the snow on the ground, the doctors must have added a laxative to the coffee. Many of the men waited just too late and had to take off their "johns" which had been messed and left them on the ground. It was easy in the dark to find your way to the toilets at the waterfront. We slept on the floor on small mattresses, only a barrel stove heated the long barracks, and when the doors were open those near the door felt the severe below zero cold of outdoors.

After we were doped, vaccinated--and got parathyroid injections--heart examined (no one fainted in our group), we were returned to barracks where we remained a few days until we were sent south to Texas (Waco), then Charlotte, N.C., and finally to Camp Mills from where we were sent overseas. It was funny in Waco to see a big lieutenant running away from his wife. He had been a sergeant and only held the office during wartime. He ran through the squadron barracks, then down to the headquarters, and she was only about 5 feet 2 inches. He cheated all the merchants in Waco with whom he dealed of the food that was provided for the Officers' Mess.

Temporarily I had a job as Sergeant at Charlotte, N.C. I was informed of the death of my only brother and so I had

another furlough to Boston but not in time for his funeral.

At Camp Mills we were sent to our ship, the Mandingo, for overseas duty. This ship was the Appam and had a reward to anyone who sank the ship, because the Germans had taken it as a prize of war after the Germans had brought it into Newport, News, Va., before we went to war on April 7, 1917.

In England, when we got there at Liverpool, the kids lined up on the street asking for pennies. We had heavy Munson last shoes with cleats, and the streets were paved with bobble stones and with every two steps we took we lost one.

We had a few scares and a few deaths. The bodies were dumped at sea. I am not a sailor and motion sickness came to me soon after eating chocolate. The galley stunk until the Army cooks took over. I was sick and had to fall out of line for sanitary reasons. When we got to camp at Flowerdown, I had a bath, cold, the only one to take. The English cook on board ship made money by stealing our fruit and selling it back to us in pies. Somewhere in the South as we went south to Texas we cleaned out the bake shops, for all we got on the train were canned cold beans and coffee. At one "patriotic place" they raised the price of the pies. In High Point, N.C. Grace Bencinie gave us bacon sandwiches and cigarettes.

At Camp Mills, our Lieutenant, George Elliot, wouldn't let anyone go to New York City and he gave us plenty of "policing" If there was any other officer more hated (60 days) than George Elliot, we never heard of him. He seemed to go out of his way to make life miserable for the men.

At our camp in Cirencester, England we were assigned to work with the English. They kept their bed boards clean, but their bodies just stunk: They used our Y.M.C.A. while we went to town. Our attempts to wash our clothes, while not a failure, were difficult. Many who never washed anything until they got into the Army didn't know how to wash, so some burned their clothing trying to use hot water over a wood fire. When we were first served a meal in Liverpool, we had a pail for coffee and another for lamb stew, our only food, and black bread, no potatoes. Those who were on KP got all they wanted, and the last man was swearing a blue streak for he got very little, if any. When we served American style we all got our share, and believe me, no one left any black break on the table for they made bread pudding of it. We soon had a rash from the food.

At Cirencester the Major wasn't going to let us fly our flag, so the American officer in charge lined us up to leave the camp. After that the English also saluted our flag when it was raised and lowered. The English officers thought they were better than the men over whom they ruled.

Because I had a bad back to begin with, it became worse as I had to carry the weight of the tail of an aeroplane on my shoulders when putting it under cover. And together with the little sleep I ever got I went down to Winchester to the Army hospital. I had a chance to see London but passed it up. At the camp hospital I was sent to a tent under observation; the doctor wouldn't stop his game of cards to examine me. A man from Billings, Montana was in another tent. He was the only

occupant and a diphtheria carrier, so being alone I transferred to the tent but I never got any trouble. As they didn't take my clothes away and the other man had money, he used my clothing and went to the English canteen and bought food; we were never caught. The diagnosis that the doctor made was neurasthenia, yet he never saw or talked to me. Upon my return to Cirencester I was put in the office but had no duties until they told me to censor mail, but gave me no instructions as to what was not allowed to be sent in the mails. I was still in the office until we embarked for America. We had taken over $1000 worth of cigarets, candy, and soap but all I ever got was what I paid for, although I brought $250 worth of supplies with me when I was transferred to the Squadron.

We arrived back in New York, the second boat to return, but if it hadn't been for the storm we would have been first. We lost a few days riding the waves. At New York we had our first white bread in the form of buns; the longshoremen threw money to us. Before we left England we were given Duke's mixture tobacco because we had never received any such rations, but most of it was thrown overboard. Unlike our trip over when men begged for tobacco and would pay 25 cents for Duke's mixture, in Liverpool. The Limeys went for our tobacco.

Before we left England we were deloused, our clothing except leather goods was put through extreme heat. If shoes were put in the bag they came out very small shoes, one-third the size when they went into the heat. One Russian Jew who slept next to me in the tent had plenty of lice on him; as they took them off of him they put them in a bottle; they were large.

I never got any lice at any time.

Only once when we stood retreat on Salisbury Plains, the officer in charge was some General of the Medical Service. He alone saluted the flag although it is customary for all officers to salute when in formation.

After our return to Camp Mills we were discharged on December 21, 1918, and then we returned to our homes.

I didn't know that I could be reinstated in the Post Office so I started wandering around from job to job. In 1920 I went to Akron, Ohio to work in the Goodyear Rubber Company plant. Everybody who wanted work could get it, but they overloaded their plants and went into receivership. The Dillion Read Co. took over. They were a good company to work for, they had a House of Representatives to whom all complaints could be made and then passed on to the Senate, and if they approved, it went to the Manager, and if he disapproved, which he seldom did, the House and Senate could override the Manager's veto.

After leaving Akron, Ohio I went to the harvest field in Kansas, around Glasco, then to western Kansas where I could have married an heiress with over $300,000, but I didn't love her and so wasn't interested. Then I went on to California and drifted from one job to another always hoping to find the round hole for a round peg but I was never to find it. Finally I drifted back to Boston and was reinstated in the Post Office as a substitute clerk, but I overworked and almost had a nervous breakdown. I worked 12 hours a day for almost six months hoping to get a good starting salary when I would be appointed

regular clerk. When I felt that I might get sick, I left and went to California and tried to get into the Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle. The first time they refused to admit me, but when I told them that I tried to commit suicide, they admitted me and I remained there for one year without any medical or psychiatric treatment. I never tried to commit suicide for I was never depressive manic psychotic.

After my return to Boston I was again reinstated in the Post Office as a substitute clerk and remained that way until later. I again left the Post Office service. I was in W. Los Angeles when the last earthquake occurred in Long Beach, California. I took over the distribution of sandwiches and coffee, even to getting the ladles from the Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward stores there. I saw the inefficiency of the Salvation Army to take over in an emergency. There was an awful waste of food, particularly the beans and frankfurters. The American Legion didn't play favorites; all people were treated alike, and those that asked for bags of food got what they needed. But unfortunately many took more than they needed. When the Red Cross took over, they were more strict and fair.

I started hitchhiking to Boston after leaving Los Angeles. On the way two veterans who had been at the Home picked me up and later picked up a crook who had one little girl with him and had left his wife, pregnant, and with two children at Pasadena, and they were to be sent to Oklahoma. He was a crook and the other two veterans were also. At Lawton, Oklahoma the three of them stole into an open office and took away

a shotgun, a watch, revolver and pen. When I learned of this I left them in Tulsa. It was then that I learned that, while I was walking the street with the three-year old child, they were stealing. The gun was thrown away when the driver was scared that he was being followed by police. He also had two sleeping bags that they got at Long Beach. In St. Louis I was to get some money so I continued my trip to Boston.

Again, I got back into the Post Office and decided not to take a regular job for I wanted to be able to stay away from work when my back bothered me. So as soon as I could I got a place in Winchendon-Royalston, Mass. and spent my week-ends there alone with my dog, as it was difficult to get anyone but kids to go up into the country.

During the hurricane in 1938 I was at the farm and saw big trees fall but none on the house. I saw Priest Brook become a river and then a lake. I sold the place to a veteran who had had sleeping sickness and bought a place in Gilmanton, New Hampshire--150 acres and a rundown house for $1750, and later sold $1800 worth of lumber off the place. It had over a hundred maple trees and about 15 acres of blueberries, some high bush, small bush and ground berries. This place later sold for $6500 and mortgaged for $5000 and yet there wasn't $1000 worth of lumber on the place and the house was not worth over two thousand dollars.

I moved to Laconia to a store where I made my home for a few months or until I found a house to live in. After living in Belmont for a while, I bought a house and about one acre

of land on Dearborn Street. The place was repaired and new siding put on (Homesote) a waterproof siding.

I always liked children and so the kids in the neighborhood made my home theirs also, but the girls were not allowed in the house unless there were two or more. We never had any trouble with the children because they knew that I was good for a ride, theaters, candy, ice cream, etc., but the youngest had to earn their share by bringing in some wood or dusting the car. They also liked to use the vacuum cleaner. So they used that too. I was also their doctor for bruises and cuts. The only time that two of them got out of line was when they pulled up some sunflowers; then I told them to keep away and they did. Later I relented and permitted them to the same liberties that they had had before. Because there wasn't any meter on the water, I used the water to hose down the kids in the summertime.

I wrote many letters to the Selectmen about things that affected me. I wanted the assessment changed because they raised it about 800%. The water bill I wanted on another bill and not on the tax bill. I wanted a single tax bill for each of my two pieces of property but they would never give it to me. I wrote to about 200 people in Belmont asking them to insist on getting water meters. The people appeared to be carrying the water bill for the stocking mill. I asked that the money paid on the water installment be shown on the water bill, but it wasn't until I insisted on it. I also wanted to know how much was left on the bill but I never learned.

Because from experiences of the past I seldom used my own

name when writing to some paper, because I didn't want any serious troubles if anyone was to break into my home and I would have to shoot to protect myself.

I asked that the inspectors make the postmasters display the flag on the Post Office in Belmont and Laconia. The regulations require that the flag be displayed on good weather days, but Laconia, the Weirs, and Belmont didn't do that.

I never asked the Police to come to my place for anything for I never had any trouble except when I was going to Belmont a drunken man ran his car into my car. As I was about to go down the hill, he came up the hill at about 40 mph and hit the left side of my car, damaging the door. Officer Leith, then Chief, didn't do anything about it. The highway policeman took the man to Laconia and then released him. No charges were made against me or him although he should have been arrested for reckless driving.

I sued the owner of the car for the damages and the Sheriff didn't serve the summons or attachment until I told him that the owner was at home. That was days after the accident. I was called a character because I went down to his office one day as he always ignored all the traffic double lines on Prescott Hill. He was not on an emergency call and he did that everytime that he went to Laconia. I knew who he was, but he wasn't at his office. I didn't know Rodney Crocker, the Sheriff, except to say hello to him. We never had any talks.

Ex-Chief of Police Leith told the reporter that I was a recluse. Whenever any real activity took place and I didn't have any other commitments, I would go to town to take part in

them. The only time that I was alone was when in the evenings I would write my diary and watch the TV programs. The neighborhood children, eight of them, had access to my place every day as long as they behaved themselves, and they did.

When I bought my place on Dearborn Street, I never intended to stay there so I was always trying to sell the place for $2500 without anything. When I couldn't sell at my price, I b6 b7C decided to give the [redacted] a chance to own their own home but they must pay the Spaulding Youth Center $25 a month on a mortgage. It was known that I intended to leave Belmont to go to Mexico long before I decided to go. The Election didn't influence my decision to leave New Hampshire, for if I didn't go to Mexico, I was going to Phoenix, Arizona for the winters. It was because I didn't get my price that I decided that I wouldn't wait any longer as I wanted to write the history of my life, in Mexico, where I would be. Guadalajara was where I wanted to try and live. It had nothing to do with the election, no matter how it went.

Every year I always left Belmont and went to the South or West; Hot Springs, Arkansas; Houston, Texas; or Phoenix, Arizona. In April I always returned to Belmont, about April 15. Early in April I came back to Belmont in 1960 and left it only once to go to Ashland, Massachusetts. I returned to Belmont on June 13, 1960 and never left New Hampshire until November 26, and then returned to Belmont again to leave it forever on December 3, 1960. I was in Ashland, Massachusetts on December 3 to the 7th, in Washington, D.C. about the 8th, and left a change of address card there for Palm Beach, Florida.

On December 10, 1960 I was in Riviera, Florida, and on December I was in The Fort Lauderdale Jail, a prisoner, because the Postmaster of Belmont and the Secret Service Agent accused me of having written a letter threatening John F. Kennedy elect, he was not a president elect. Although I didn't avoid any main highways I was able to get to Palm Beach, Florida on December 10, while the wonderful "lawbreaking Secret Service" was looking for me. I even passed through Palm Beach on December 10 at about 4:30 p.m. I was unaware that anyone was looking for me. On December 10 I learned that the Kennedys had a home on Palm Beach; I went over on Sunday, December 11. I was going to take a picture of the home and then go back to my motel. I thought that the road north of the Kennedy's home was a dead end so I turned around and drove back. I don't know if I took a picture of the place Sunday or Monday. When I got near the Kennedy's home a car ahead of me kept me from going ahead or leaving by the road on the right. That was about 300 feet or so north of the house. While I was parked there and only there, I saw a tall man come out of the Kennedy's home. I didn't know just what time it was, but I learned that it was John Kennedy going to church. There wasn't any other person around near the door except the local police guard at the doorway to the land, or estate. Only two cars were there and only the man, Kennedy, got into the car. There was no Caroline or Jacqueline there, he must have said his goodby in the house. At no time was my car anywhere near or across from the Kennedy's home. If any car was permitted to park anywhere near the home the police officer would have

investigated the reason for the parking; if he didn't, he was inefficient as the FBI or the Secret Service. I had no intention to hurt Kennedy or anyone else, and if I had had such intentions, I never knew that Kennedy had a home there or would be there on December 10, 1960.

In New Hampshire the Postmaster of Belmont and the Secret Service Agent stated that I had been chasing Kennedy around in Massachusetts, yet I was never out of the state from June 13 to November 26, 1960. While there is supposed to be a letter, I have never seen it.

On December 11, 12, and 13, I went over to Palm Beach without knowing that the Secret Service was wanting me. It wasn't until December 14 when I was about to continue my trip to Mexico that I was illegally arrested for crossing a double line and for vagrancy, although I didn't cross the double line until I had a right to do so and the arresting officer was about 1/4 mile in front of me. I had driven into the single lane and waited until the pleasure car ahead of me went ahead. This car was an unmarked police car. When I gave a signal that I was going to pass over the double line, the police car, without a signal, speeded up to the two-ton box truck at the end of the lane; then the man who was in the car spoke to the colored man and then speeded ahead towards the Post Office where I was headed for. After the police car left, the colored man gave me a signal to come on, that all was O K, and then I crossed the lane after a car from W. Palm Beach passed. Then I went over the line but the police car was then about 1/4 mile

ahead of me and going towards the Post Office. When the Police Blockade stopped me, I asked [redacted] what the trouble was, and he told me that he was arresting me for crossing the double line and vagrancy. The officer never asked to see my right to drive or the ownership of the car, a Buick B 1 606, blue sedan. Not alone did he stop me, but he also pulled me from the car. Although I didn't offer any resistance, he also had me put my hands on top of my car, then he frisked me but found nothing dangerous on me. He didn't know if I owned the car or had a right to drive the car. I was taken down to the Police Station and then the Sergeant asked me my name, had me leave all my things on the table, then he asked me my name and address. I did not get a receipt for my personal property. I had $53 in my wallet which I never again saw. It was stolen from me. There also was a pocket book with $3.50 in it; that, too, was taken. Had I not been fast I would have lost $320 in cash and travelers cheques. I saved them because I got to the glove compartment before the slow Secret Service men. It was under some cardboard which would have been passed over by the searchers.

Although there wasn't any warrant for my arrest, the Secret Service took my car and all my personal property after the Judge had refused to give them, the Secret Service, a search warrant. I was kidnapped and my car and personal property were taken. A travelers cheque for $20 was taken out of the mail before any warrant had been issued for my arrest. It was made out to [redacted] but never received by him, in Delphos.

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I demanded the right to have an attorney but neither the Police of Palm Beach or the Secret Service would let me get one. I was interrogated and never told that what I said would be used against me. I was forced into my car and driven around to my motel, the key taken away from me, and all my property taken away. b6 b7C

On my way back in the car to the station house the Secret Service took two letters addressed to me, care of [redacted] and the contents given to the press although the letter was illegally taken from me. Had I used the method that I always use after writing a "mad" letter it would have been destroyed the next morning. I don't know how it got into my bag. All that I know is that it should never have been in the custody of the Police. At sometime I must have told the Police that I had dynamite in my car in the trunk, but there were no detonators in the car. There were ten sticks of dynamite in all, three were in my motel. The detonators were in my motel and in a safety box. I have never used any explosives, and didn't intend to use it against Kennedy or anyone else; that would be impossible for me to do. b6 b7C

At sometime I was taken down to the U.S. Commissioner, who asked [redacted] if I had been arrested in a trap and, although he knew, he said no. I was held in $100,000 bail for the threat (alleged) and $50,000 for taking dynamite across state lines. I was returned to Palm Beach where all the newspapermen were "crowing" and having a carnival. I think that the next day they took me before Judge Emmett C. Choate who appointed an

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attorney and then sent me down to see [redacted] a psychiatrist. While I was there in his office for two hours, yet he didn't talk to me half an hour. And when he recorded something that I was supposed to have said I corrected him and then he spoke into the recorder and said that I had not said that which he had recorded. He asked me questions but didn't record any reply of mine. He asked me what jobs I had had and when I told him that I would have to consult my record, he said, "Never mind." When I was leaving he said into the recorder, "This man is above the normal person in intelligence." He also said that "we all were more or less crazy."

When I appeared in court the next day or later in the day, I was bawled out by the Judge and then sent to the U.S. Medical Center in Springfield, Missouri. But there was no time limit b6 b7C so I was really sent there to die if the staff of the hospital wouldn't let me go to court. Late in November 1961 I filed a writ for Habeas Corpus and, in November, Attorney [redacted] of the U.S. District Court, in his "show cause" why the Habeas Corpus shouldn't be issued, stated that I had dynamite wrapped around me when arrested, which was a lie. I paid $25 for an attorney to come up and talk to me in the open reception room where there wasn't any privacy. Later I paid him $250 to file for writ and then $250 more to investigate the case and then $9 more. b6 b7C

Three months after I was confined in the U.S. Medical Center, the staff held a meeting in which were [redacted] and another. They

asked me how I got there and while they wanted to know the charge (they knew that) I told them that I got there in a Cadillac and with two U.S. Marshalls. I was asked what I had against Catholics and I answered honestly that I didn't have anything against them but that no one was going to tell me what to believe. I was asked if I believed in God and I told them that I believed only in Nature and the first cause, that there was no God. [redacted] asked me why I wandered and didn't wait for a reply. That was about all that was said or done at this staff meeting. When I asked [redacted] what the decision was, he said that I was crazy and that I would never get a trial while Kennedy was in office. (I never did get a trial as the charges were dropped by the Court.) A year later I appeared before Judge Wm. Becker of the Kansas City District U.S. Court. He asked me where I was, how to spell "waived"; a grand jury indictment was waived because I didn't want to give [redacted] free, on the alleged charges that he had made in Belmont, N.H. He asked me who he was and I told him that he was a Judge of law. Later I wrote to him and told him that while he was a Judge of law there were many more judges of different things. The U.S. District Attorney wouldn't do anything because he said that the case belonged in Miami. Really the case should have been heard in Concord, N.H. where the alleged crime is to have been committed. My lawyer wouldn't ask for the arrest of [redacted] for perjury so the charge that he made was broadcast throughout the world; it was a lie.

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Judge Becker declared me competent to stand trial and I was sent back to Miami where I remained for at least a month, and when I appeared before Judge Choate he refused to let me have a trial and ordered that I have another psychiatric examination by a [redacted] who declared me insane. [redacted] from the Medical Center also called me insane. [redacted] asked me how much seven from 100 was, then to count backwards from 100 to one, that was all he asked.) I was then sent back to the U.S. Medical Center in Springfield, Mo. In about another year, when I had the money, I had another writ filed and Judge Becker again declared me competent and was mad because he said that I was competent and that he had declared me competent last year and could not understand why I wasn't given a trial. Again I went back to Miami, the hell hole. There I asked to be placed in a single cell because of some juveniles who wanted to beat me up. I remained here about two months and then was sent back to court; again Judge Choate would not give me a trial, and then after [redacted] declared that I had a fantastic memory he called me insane. It was on November 23, 1964, when Kennedy was assinated, [redacted] came down to get my reaction and I told him that I thought that he was kidding me. I couldn't believe that he would be killed in the U.S., although I thought that he might get into trouble in some foreign country through which he might go.

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This time Judge Choate sent me to the St. Elizabeth Hospital for 60 days, but after that time expired I got another Habeas Corpus and was again declared competent to stand trial, but Judge Choate wouldn't give me a trial. He dropped all

charges and declared me competent and sent me to New Hampshire to be tried on the charges against me there. On August 4, 1964 all the charges were dropped and I was seized by Sheriff Parker and taken to the New Hampshire Hospital. Before the charges had been dropped by the Attorney General Wm. Maynard, he had the Selectmen of Belmont commit me to the New Hampshire Hospital as insane. They had not seen me for four years. On August 4, 1964 I was taken to the Hospital and confined in P.I.A. Ward.

All my clothing was taken away and I slept without any clothing and not under a blanket but under a canvas. In the corner was a pail for sanitation. In the morning I was put in a cell and given my clothing. I still had a pail under cover and taken out from outside. I had a bed mattress and two blankets and towel. The toilet room and the wash room were always kept locked but opened when one asked the attendant to do so.

This ward was an observation ward. After four months I was sent to Ward Ps N2 where I remained all the time that I was in the New Hampshire Hospital.

In P.I.A. were plenty of magazines, papers and also TV. During my four months in this ward I never saw any dangerous cases. There were two very smart men; I cannot pass judgment on them but I liked them and would help them all that I can. One would always run away when they placed him on parole.

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I didn't know that the Attorney General had placed me in this hospital for life although I was innocent of the alleged charges against me. On August 4 or 5 [redacted], the

[redacted] asked me who my guardian was and then didn't wait for a reply. I didn't know I had been declared insane January 27, 1961. I was not to see him for over a month when he came back on September 12 after a vacation.

After three days I was taken with handcuffs to the M & S Department. Here I objected to being placed on a table and a spinal puncture would be taken. I made a half attempt against it but they put me on the table and [redacted] punctured me from a position in front of me and three times he missed the spine and hit the vertebrae, and for three days I was sore in the back. The usual method is to have the patient bend over and then the needle is put through the pad after cleaning the spot where the needle would go in. The doctor did not put anything on the spot that he used to penetrate my spine. As I had not had any examination by any doctor, I cannot understand why he made the puncture. Later on I saw this same doctor about a callous below the metatarsal arch; I asked him for an arch and he told me to massage the spot (try and massage the bottom of your foot). Later I had a cheap arch placed in my shoes and that cured the callous in my right foot. It hasn't bothered me since.

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On September 12, 1964 [redacted] came back to work in the Hospital and this was the only time that he ever tried to talk to me; he would walk away. After getting a double dose of thorizene I almost lost my mind. I couldn't read, write, talk intelligently, nor could I enjoy TV. I never could sleep during the daytime and very little at night. Yet I was very much upset after the medication was given to me in liquid form. After

I went asleep at a table in the Day Room P.I.A., the thorizene was cut down, and when I went to P 2N I was always conscious of all that was taking place. I was living in reality but didn't like my environment.

During my two years, eight months in the N.H. Hospital I wrote to over 1000 lawyers and VIP's to ask their help to get a trial and vindication, but it wasn't until after I questioned the Manchester Union Leader whether they meant what they printed that I got help. Then Mr. Wm. Loeb had a reporter call on me and took five tape recordings. Then after that Mr. Loeb wrote me that he was 100 percent behind me and would get me out of the N.H. Hospital.

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The material that [redacted] reported after two months of investigation finally got me into court, and on December 13, 1966 I was discharged by Judge Griffith, but put on a three-month parole because he questioned that I might need hospitalization because of my physical condition.

All the reports that the reporter made to Mr. Loeb were printed for over one week, front page.

On March 27, 1967 I was released from my parole.

(1)

DIARY

(OR TRAVEL RECORD)

1960

On December 14, 1960 I awoke and rode to Palm Beach to get my mail at the Post Office's General Delivery window. However I never reached this destination because the police arrested me in a trap (or rather one half mile, from the trap set to catch me). The arrest was illegal as the police car pulled away before I had started my engine. After the cop stopped at the truck, that was there to block the single lane and to force me to cross the double line which I did after the cops drove away and talked to the negro driver of the truck. Usually when stopped by a police he asks you to show your drivers license and car registration but he didn't ask for any identification, he told me that he was arresting me for going over the double line and vagrancy. It wasn't until in the police station that he learned my name. He was looking for my car, a blue Buick with New Hampshire license plates number B-1 606 N.H.

In my pocket was $53 and hidden in the glove compartment under a piece of cardboard I had four $50 bills and $120 in Travelers Checques. The $53 dollars was stolen from me at the Palm Beach police station, perhaps by [redacted] the desk officer, on Dec. 15th, when I signed some papers and never received anything. (The property bag I received at Fort Lauderdale, didn't contain the $53). The cop, [redacted] took me down to the police station in his car. I went willingly and said nothing until [redacted] asked me to empty my pockets. I had two notebooks, two ballpoint pens, a watch, pocket knife, keys, a wallet with identification papers and a wallet with money. I never got the wallet or money back. I demanded that they let me get a lawyer but they wouldn't let me get one. Under normal conditions I would never have talked so I must have been under some kind of shock.

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When reading about criminals saying that they had blacked out, like most people I believed that it was only a lie but now I know that they may have, after what had happened to me. The police then put me in a detention room where I was to remain for a long time but after a while I was taken to a room where there was two men and a large recorder. I did say something but don't know what I said. It was while being there, that the Secret Service tried to get a search warrant but a Judge refused to give them any.

Of course I cannot remember all that took place five years ago. The Palm Beach police did'not press their charge against me, they turned me over to the Secret Service without their having any arrest warrant. The SS Agent, [redacted] [redacted] told me that they were arresting me for having written a threatening letter against John F. Kennedy, to someone in Belmont N. H., on or about Nov. 6th, 1960. b6 b7C

At sometime long after my arrest I must have told them about the dynamite in my car so they tried to get me to open the trunk of my car, they gave me the keys, I put the keys in the lock but did not open it, instead I made a dive for my glove compartment where I had the $320 under a cardboard and $3.50 in a pocket book, that was stolen from me. Previously my car was taken away from me when I was arrested, it was backed up in to the station house, there the SS opened the trunk and took the seven sticks of dynamite. [redacted] said that I was a good fellow and told me that the dynamite would melt, leak into the trunk and explode. There were no detonators in the car, they were in the new Motel (with three sticks of dynamite) which I had rented that day. b6 b7C

After seizing my car, [redacted] took away my key to the Motel, opened the door and took over my personal property which included five record books and a typewriter, two books are still missing. On the way back the police took two letters addressed to me and gave them to the reporters who had gathered at the po-

lice station. I talked but don't know what I said because I must of been in shock, I was not acting normally.

The reporters were soon dispursed and I was led to a very dark cell with bars in front and three solid walls. In order to get water there you push two buttons, one flushes the combination toilet, the other is for water for the lavatory and drinking, but it is impossible to drink water because it requires two hands to push the button in. In order to drink one hand pushes the button, the other hand is held below the faucet and forces the water up so one can drink, the spring tension is too strong to use one hand. After yelling for a cup so I could get water the trustee got me one. I cannot drink coffee.

One Dec. 15th, 1960 the SS drove me down to the U. S. District Court before the Commissioner who ordered me held in lieu of $150,000 bail. [redacted] said that I wasn't arrested in a trap. The Asst. Dist. Atty. Rusk said that he had a charge against me for carrying dynamite across the State lines. On Dec. 15th, before going into Court [redacted] took me into a consultation room, U. S. Asst. Dist. Atty. Rusk was also there, I didn't have any attorney. [redacted] asked me or rather suggested that I was going to kill Kennedy at the Catholic Church, three times he was told he wasn't going to put those words into my mouth, because he couldn't get me to say that, he then suggested that I was going to ram my car into Kennedy's car. Kennedy didn't have a car, it was the SS that had the car, after that we went into court. Judge Emmet C. Choate, gave me a court appointed lawyer, he said that he was a good man and had been his clerk. The judge then sent me down to see [redacted] a psychiatrist in Miami. The doctor kept going into another office and back again and in the two hours in his office he only asked me about six questions. He asked me where I had worked, when I replied that my record book would have to be consulted he dropped the question. He was asked why any psychiatrist could be considered sane when they had not been

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examined by a psychiatrist, he said that we were all more or less insane. The U. S. Marshalls said that I was only a misunderstood old man who was harmless. We returned to Court and judge Choate wouldn't listen to my attorney, he ordered me sent to the U. S. Medical Center in Springfield Mo., but placed no time limit for evaluation of my mental condition. This permitted the Staff there to keep me confined for life if they wanted to, the Clinical Doctor would have done so altho he never examined me.

From Springfield I was sent to a Fort Lauderdale jail where I remained until Feb. 9th, 1961. There was no kangaroo court here, we were allowed $3 of our money a week to buy cigarettes, candy, milk and writing paper from the commissary truck that came thru the hallway twice a week. I bought some Bugler tobacco for some of the men who didn't have any money. There were four bunks in each cell with one piece toilet and lavatory, controlled by push buttons, a screened protected light was in the rear of the cell. Bunks were welded to a metal partition. When one moved on the bunk the man on the other side of the partition was disturbed, the man on the other side of my partition did push ups every afternoon about 50 at one time, he disturbed me when he moved on the bunk. One fellow must have had a pull because he could have suitcases and clothing in his cell. Our clothing meaning coats were hung on barred partitions between cells and the bullpen. A toilet and sink and shower bath were in the bullpen. Plenty of soap powder was provided but clothing such as under-wear had to be washed in mpp pails used for cleaning the floor of the cells and bullpen. Towels were torn up to make clothes lines. Hot shower baths were taken twice a week.

We had a child molester, a retired army major, rapist, murders, bank thieves, narcotic addicts and pushers; car thieves bank robbers and one fellow who stole a rental car and for five months traveled the West and South with his wife and two children, getting help from Catholic priests. He went to one priest a second

time, so he was jailed.

I played poker and lost only $3. The jailer wouldn't let me call my lawyer altho I had money to pay for the call. One man tried to commit suicide in another set of cells but was found in time. There was one Deputy Sheriff from W. Va. who treated everyone like human beings it was he who made the clerk in the Sheriff's office get one of my $50 bills changed so I had money to spend. When a new Sheriff took over he was discharged. The nurse was a wise guy, she knew everything before you spoke to her, yet she wasn't smart enough to prevent the stealing of some drugs from her office. The colored men were kept in another section of the jail on the same floor. Food was pushed under the bullpen partition. Large glassed in rooms was provided for lawyers consultations but visitors were limited to four by four inch heavily screened holes thru which one couldn't see their visitor. My fingerprints and pictures were taken here. I didn't see any cockroaches at this jail.

On Feb. 9th, we left for Springfield, Mo. in a cadillac with two U. S. Marshalls stopping along the road for snack and some nights for chicken dinners, when we couldn't get to jail for supper. We usually ate breakfast at jails, and lunch along the road. All U. S. Marshalls drove about 1to to 200 miles before stopping except for gasoline. Some drivers obeyed the traffic speed, a few reckless drivers put one hand at the top of the steering wheel, very dangerous driving at 70 mph. In Memphis my cell was very close so I took off all my clothing still I sweated, it was what is called solitary confinement. I had the jailer call the Marshalls so they turned the air on, this jailer was a tough, ignorant person.

The night before Mardi Gras we arrived in New Orleans at 4:00 PM, but while we didn't see the real show we did see one small parade, at the jail. The jail was one of the worst that I had been in, it was like going into a dungeon, the

cells had four wooden bunks in pairs, open on one end and small windows in the rear, the lavatory was above a stinking dirty toilet. We changed into coveralls, this was the only place that I didn't wear my own clothing, the cells were over-crowded. In my cell were two young Chinese, one had a wife and three kids in China, there eight men who had brought 40 packs of Opium and 25,000 dollars, into the U. S. The Chinese gave me and the other old man the lower bunks so I gave them my money. We had raisin pudding and coffee for supper in an aluminum dish or pan 4x4x12 inches. To get a towel or cup for coffee would cost $1.00.

About 7:30 AM we were on our way to Missouri, stopping everynight at some jail. We had chicken one noontime, my picture was taken on a moving picture camera, the Marshall had, but I needed a shave. On Feb. 14th, 1961 we arrived at Springfield, the car stopped at the tower and the Marshalls surrendered their guns, then I was taken to the entrance room, and given a receipt for personal property, my clothing were sent away as I would be supplied with three changes of clothing. The psychiatrist examined my lungs but not my prostate gland. After a shower bath a white suit of coveralls was given me to wear. I was then sent to ward 10 for quarantine, until a ward bed was available.

All cells are locked. One pane of glass is removable to get air in each cell. There is a loud speaker that can be turned off or on but the programs can be heard when the speaker is turned off. Men go to the mess hall three times a day and can buy at the commissary. Toothbrushes, combs and powder are provided free. After a few days they sent me to 3-2 W and I slept in a dormitory, where the mattresses are about 1 foot too short, many need to be replaced. There is a window behind each bed. The room is swept and washed or moped each day. It takes all day long to dry out the floor. From 9:00 AM to 2:30 PM the dormitory is closed but the men sleep on the floor or on benches in the day room. Most of the talk is about sex.

The window screems are six inches too short and wasps make nests between the

screens and windows. I killed sixteen in one afternoon in two windows. Heat is provided but some radiators are noisy. Windowa are kept opened, some men sleep in all their clothing even shoes. One man's feet stunk from atheletic feet and the day room stunk when he was there. One negro masturbated any place, he was a rapist, about 40 yrs. old. The laundry was changed once a week. The TV operated from 11:AM to 10:00 PM. One man used to drink from waste cans in the day room. Men were usually quiet. One man tried to set my bed afire because I wouldn't give him a banana,,another didn't want his brass polished. There were foru homosexuals on the ward, one was a professor at some college in Florida. One day b6 b7C over three lockers were broken into and all commissary stolen, mostly cigarettes. [redacted] refused me a room but a lieutenant finally gave me one. [redacted] is unfit to be a doctor altho he is officer of the day, it took over two hours to get him to attend an emergency. He and I quarreled but he never sent me to the hole. Some were sent for electric shocks when he couldn't handle them. Mexican wetbacks were treated but neither they or [redacted] understood each other. [redacted] gave me potassium iodide for laryngitis, it caused severe asthmatic coughing. Before he even talked to me he called me insane. [redacted] never talked to me in three months yet his decision was that He went along with the Staff. All the doctors were Interns, only [redacted] thought that I was competent. b6 b7C

New linoleum was laid in the forty foot hallway to replace battleship linoleum; beneath the new linoleum were many airpockets. The office tile linoleum was perfect but it was torn up. Forty eight window panes of glass were broken out in partitioned hallway doors making a very cold drafty hallway.

An ex-prizefighter beat a patient who was held down by other guards and unable to defend himself. Some men sat around watching TV with no shirts on in 30 degrees weather, wind blowing from south to north. An Apache Indian kicked me

on my left leg as I passed him because I was going to ask the guard to close a window, the heat was off and snow was coming into the day room thru poorly fitted metal windows. Only dormitory door are kept locked, some rooms are locked when men are at work. Two wetbacks (crossing Rio Grande River to U. S. A.), a murderer-U. S. Army, and two income tax evaders were amongst the inmates. Guards gave medicine, locked razors and watched out for trouble. Sickcall once a week. One night I felled to the floor as I tried to close the window against the rain. In the nine bed dorm, some of the men would keep windows open in freezing weather, they turned heat off. One man had stolen suitcases and bags from the RR station where he was in charge, they discharged him for care outside by psychiatists. He had a $35,00 home, and he was insane! There seldom was any trouble in 3.2-W. Most of the men were young.

It took me over ten months to get an xray on my left shoulder although I appealed to Warden Settles over ten times. When I asked [redacted] to send me to have my arches corrected, he would say "how do you know that they hurt", if you wanted aid for body troubles he would say "keep in touch with me." There was only two cases of cruelty, one was in the "hole" In my opinion the Internes were inefficient and only draft dodgers. Warden Settles saw me only once for about a minute and referred me to [redacted] For one week the Dr. had me on Cardiac examination, issued no medicine except for sleep once in a while. Yearly chest examinations were given. The prison had to provide me with a coat, pants and shirt whenever I left the prison. There wasn't any place other than the general visiting room where one could talk with one's lawyer, no notes (nothing) were permitted when visiting the lawyer.

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I changed to white clothing when I visited with my lawyer. Letters to lawyers were not permitted to be sealed. Some letters received were never delivered to me, some were held for days before mailing. [redacted] parole officer refused to let me

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hire a second lawyer. One couldn't get any letter unless the sender was on the list of permitted senders. Food at the Medical Center was better than many get outside. We had toast, fried or boiled eggs, wet and dry cereal, french toast, coffee and milk for breakfast. For dinner and supper we sometimes had T bone steak, hamburger, soups, lima and navy beans, spareribs, meat loaf, ham, cabbage, string and yellow beans, boiled and mashed potatoes, puddings of all kinds, salads, fruit juices, fruit pies, cakes and tea. While we had knives and forks along with spoons there never was any trouble in over thirty months that I was there. There were only three guards whom I could and would call bastards. [redacted] was very strict, he made one eat what they took at counters. You could get all you wanted but must eat it. There were no seconds. Bread and butter were also there without limit, also sugar. b6 b7C

Twice judge Wm. H. Becker declared me competent and was angry because judge Choate wouldn't give me a trial. In all my trips to and from Miami, to the Medical Center I had to sleep injails over night, some trips took four days, and some took five days. To have a lawyer call at the Medical Center, one has to pay $50 for an interview only. The government should provide a permanent lawyer at the Medical Center to interview prisoners when asked, without money to hire a lawyer. One can get a life sentence because the Staff won't send him to court.

Why were new Hosoital beds put in wards and no mattresses, the present mattresses being at least a foot short. The beds are also too high, because of the wheels. Why were sixteen aluminum loudspeakers put in the 250 chair dining room, just before warden Settles was transferred to K. C.? There is laxity in the hospital wards, instruments,and drugs are where sick workers can steal them. Some orderlies would not empty a bed pan unless they got a pack of cigarettes. Good clothing in the laundry was stolen and given away for cigarettes, this condition perhaps can never be changed. [redacted] tried to get me to work in the brush b6 b7C

shop although because of esophagus trouble I cannot walk far and cannot do manual work. At least Warden Steeles realized that and never assigned me to any work. In the Craft shop I made 200 wallets, two bags and 35 eye glass cases.

The driving speed limit were ignored by the U. S. Marshalls (one from Minneapolis, sometimes drove 90 mph in a 50 or 60 mph zone), most of them drove above the posted speed limits.

When Sheriff Kelly Williams was in power he had cruel deputies under him, none of the cruel monsters, called deputies of police, would dare do the same thing outside the jail that they did inside, they would be beaten up, only ignorant people woulda act as they did. This Miami jail, altho new, was the worst of all the jails I'd been to. On my first of four trips to Miami Jail, the booked me then used a metal detector all over the body for hidden metal, then they fingerprinted me and took front and side view pictures, I was then placed into a "detentioned" aid conditioned room with combination toilet and lavatory and drinking fountain. It was large enough for twenty people but had only one barred door, about 36" x 7', it was very close. The wooden seat was about 10" wide, very uncomfortable and the men crowded to the door. Later we undressed and used the shower bath booth, our clothing was searched, our bodies mouth and buttocks examined, then one thin towel and blanket was given each man, there was no physical examination given. Each man was assigned to a cell block to which we later were taken. Negroes were kept separate from whites. I was lucky to get a lower bunk in my first open cell block, I think there were twelve men there, there were young bastards, car thieves, narcotic peddlars, rapists and two homosexuals. Between the cells and the outside was a four foot corridor used by the guards to check on the inmates. The windows were always open during rain, sunshine, wind, hot or cold, they were louvre style.

The building is supposed to be air conditioned but it is useless with openwindows. Except after 10:00 PM it was comfortable, then a blower was turned on and

and the temperature was lowered. I slept on a mattres (dirty) on the floor with a blanket on top of me and a mattress above that, besides sleeping with all my clothes on. The wind blew hard and the blankets were thin and shoddy. For awhile laundry was done by the jail and returned within two hours, sometimes we got a khaki sheet and towel each week. Orders were taken two times a week for commissary letters were written in pencil on light glossy block paper, no ball pens wer permitted. Mail was delivered at 12 noon. There were no magazines only an occasional daily paper bought by me. The men rolled their own cigarettes. For breakfast there was cereal, toast or bread and coffee, Dinner consist of bowls of soup, coffee, bread perhaps bologna. Supper very similar to dinner. The radio came on early about 5:30 AM and it was terrible to have to listen to the "jungle" music, it continued until 1:00 AM sometimes. The noise from opening the metal doors was constant all day long and sometimes late at night. Most men slept during the daytime and after 10:00 PM they started talking, until late, preventing others from sleeping, that was true of the young auto thieves. There wasn't any trouble in this cell or ward.

In another ward (cell of 8) there was a fellow who took his girl across the State line, he wanted to marry her but her parents would let him so he was jailed. None of the others had serious crimes. There were many good books but guards had taken the hard board covers off.

Most of the men were under fifty. In two of the cell wards three young punks were going to beat me up, altho I yelled for help no help came and they didn't hit me apparently because I was an old man. I never had anything to do with them. Much of the soup given us was thrown down the toilet, the soup was composed of all leftovers in the kitchen and had everything in it but meat. We had coffee with each meal as well as bread. We ate at large tables in the bullpen, we read, wrote letters played cards and rolled cigaretes on the tables. Washing was done in the

cause I had $53 stolen at Palm Beach, sometime in March, I was sent north to Washington, D. C. in one jail along the way the bunk assigned to me had a damaged foam rubber mattress and beneath the foam mattress on the top bunk was much water which came from paneless windows during rains. At Brunswick, Ga. the jail was filthy, the plumbing in need of repair, all the pipes shook very loudly when water control buttons was pushed. In all of the jails one had to sleep in all of his clothing. In one jail at Wilson, S. C., the Sheriff or jailor was an understanding and humane person.

In Jacksonville they had a fine doctor and a wonderful understanding nurse. From Jacksonville the Marshalls should have gone on north on Saturday but they put it off until Monday. In my cell were two juveniles, one had a radio and seemed ok but the other was crazy, he didn't like giving up the lower bunk to me, the other kid had a TV, which he kept going hours after 10:00 PM. He wouldn't turn it down low. Someone in my cell filled my shoes with water but the water leaked out. This is one time that I had a deep sleep for about four hours. In the bullpen there was plenty of light and books to read. The guard didn't check up for hours, the older men were sympathetic, one was a murder.

We stopped at New Castle, Del. where the jailor got me a razor, soap and brush so I could shave after a hot shower bath. You could easily tell that he was a good man, the actions and the behavior of the men told you that, this place was a house of corrections. I stayed here overnight. We arrived at W. Chester, N. Y., where my fingerprints were taken but no shower bath was allowed, this was the classiest jail of all. The cell had three sided open bars, and a good bed but very drafty as the windows were only five feet away in the outside wall. Food was pushed under the cell door. Before we arrived in N. Y., one of the Marshalls left because his mother had died so I was left with the other marshall. We drove way downtown in N. Y. City to the U. S. Jail where dinner was served. Eventually

we arrived in Concord, N. H. and because there still were charges against me, the N. H. Hospital wouldn't take me, so they put me into the Hillsboro County, jail in Manchester, a very old building with broken windows and bad plumbing, that needed repairs. The water control push buttons didn't work, drinking water was served in rusty gallon buckets, the westside toilets needed cleaning and repairs, windows were controlled from one source on each side of the cells in the center, at the end were shower baths, guards, could not check on cells unless they came into the cell lines. The guards were good men.

One 18 year old youth, yelled to the guard, saying "you told me that I could screw the first old man that came in" the jailor quieted him but should have put him in solitary confinement. The dining hall was in the basement, each man helped himself to the meager meals. Because one had to walk down about 15 steps there was always danger that someone could push those ahead of one. Five fingerprints of mine were taken here. The next day the U. S. Marshalls took me to Danbury, Conn., whereupon entering one took a shower bath and should have received a receipt for personal property, the kid who booked me stole my newspaper and a clipping from the Laconia paper and opened a refused letter which I was keeping for evidence against my first lawyer. I changed my clothes and then was put into a single cell with bed but no water or toilet, only a hole in the corner for body waste, this was flushed periodically by a valve outdoors. There were good men here also, they let me wash up in the washroom and to walk about for a half hour. They also let me have books to read.

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[redacted] seemed to be a nice fellow, he said that I did not belong there, he gave me for a week some kind of drug, a week later hair appeared on my arm where none had ever grown, and it has continued to grow, perhaps it came from the drug, perhaps not, nevertheless it is there. After two weeks the Doctor transferred me to Leavenworth, Kansas but first I went to Lewisburg, Pa. where I remained over

night in a narrow cell, a window tall and narrow opened to daylight, hot water was provided in the lavatory. Mess-hall resembled a cathedral because of its ornate ceiling, it was about 50 feet from the floor, it was dark and gloomy. Coveralls were substituted for your clothing along with shoes, no baths. At Danbury Conn., the only open window was about a foot squared, hinged at the bottom and could be opened only six inches, heavy screening outside. The Electic door opener down stairs was very noisy.

After two weeks in Danbury, I was sent to some nearby town that had an airfield and a little league ball park, from here a chartered plane took us to another prison where some of the men were left. Being a poor rider I was very sick. At K. C. Mo,, the bus from Leavenworth was waiting. Upon arriving at the jail the guards took everyting away except glasses, even combs. One Bastard took my comb and threw it away. We next took off our clothes, had a shower bath, received coveralls and shoes then had the first prostate gland examination, then we were passed into the jail. I was put into solitary confinement without a lavatory or toilet for one night, the MD, gave me some king of drug for the three weeks that I was there, my behavior, thinking and actions were normal and not unusual. Once a day we were allowed in the dayroom where the radio and books were. We had tub baths. Food was pushed under the cell door, close to the hole in the corner, but I was put into another cell where there was a small locker, toilet and a lavatory. Sometimes I had a fork, spoon and knife, it all depended upon the guard. The meat served was almost always burned, the butter was rancid and everything came in the same bowl, and the cell doors were always locked solid.

After a few days in a dormitory the jail psychiatrist saw me and ordered me back to the Medical center in Springfield, Mo. Upon arrival the usual processing took place - bath, chest examination, clothing change and isolation for a few days, then back to a ward again. After another year and again being declared competent

by judge Becker, I was sent back to Miami. So far it had cost me $525, $750 and $1500. Again Judge Choate wouldn't give me a trial but sent me to St. Elizabeths Hospital, in Washington, D. C. this time for sixty days but after three months I hired a lawyer and was again declared competent. This time I paid for a psychiatrist ($100) and for his appea rance another $100.

At St. Elizabeths Hospital I tried many times to get a receipt for my personal things but never got one. Some articles disappeared. If any clothing went to the laundry it wasn't marked so one never again received it again. Clothing was furnished by the hospital. Patients deliberately tore up good shirts, underclothing and trousers. Only in one Ward (#10) was there any supervision, there was a time limit and a certain day for laundry. All of us washed our shirts and ironed them without starch. In all the dormitories most of the windows were kept open regardless of the temperature or from what direction the wind was blowing. Heat didn't come from radiators it came down from an electrical heating unit in the ceiling, heat distributors were taken out so most of the heat fell directly below. A crank opened the louvre windows but the air blew in thru the hole where the cranks were inserted, it was like piping cold air into the dayroom. As in every hospital we had TV, but there always was trouble about the programs, to be turned on. It was extremely difficult for me to sleep in the dormitory so Woodrow Williams, an attendant, put my bed in a room with storage cabinets so that I had a more comfortable environment, and could open or close the windows, I used tape to cover the crank holes.

Some of the long time patients had their tall lockers crowded with shirts and underwear and shoes. Private rooms was always available for lawyers. Some of the men used the room for musical practice or painting pictures. Movies were provided once a week. The kitchen was located between two dining rooms. Food there was good but much was wasted because it was taken but never used. Four men

sat at each table, about 100 on each side. 75% of the men were colored and most of the attendants of Nurse Assistants were also, there were no unusual behavior there. The Chaplains came thru many times a week and every religion had Church call. After tests for heart trouble and diabetes I got some blue tablets for my heart, the trouble however is in the esophagus. One nurse at M & S (the Medical Hospital) gave me four tablets at one time when they should have been given once after each meal and at 8:00 PM, it caused a painful abdominal upset but no doctor came when the nurse called for one so I had to suffer that until the next day. I never knew what I had there until I left the hospital about June 19, 1964. We had sheets-blankets and pillows but no bedspreads or pajamas.

After my appearance in Court the Judge sent me back to Miami where they put me in a large open cell with an insane man but fortunately I got back to a single cell. I did not appear in court but was sent on my way to Concord, N. H. and locked up about a week before being taken to the U. S. Dist. court where all the charges against me were dismissed on Aug. 4, 1964.

The Atty. General, Wm. Maynard immediately had me [redacted] and taken to the New Hamsphire Hospital in Concord, N. H. On Aug. 4, 1964 I was placed in the hospital in ward P-1-A, there I had to take off all my clothes and was locked up. There was no water there and there was a pail for body waste which one emptied in the morning before breakfast. I slept or tried to sleep under a heavy blanket. The next day my clothing was given back to me and they put me in another cell with a bed and a sanitary pail, the pail was removable only from the outside. The attendants removed the bedding and laid it at the foot of the bed. The windows were locked by a very heavy stainless steel screen impossible to break. The doors were about 2½ inches thick, and solid with a 3 inch diameter glass about 6 feet from the floor thru which the attendants were supposed to flash their lights to observe the man there.

Before I finally arrived in the hospital in Concord, N. H., I had been in about 23 jails overnight, over 30 months in the Medical Center, in Springfield, Mo., and received no medicine except an occasional sedative to help me sleep, over 6 months in Dade Co., jail in Miami Fla., 2 weeks in Danbury Conn., three weeks in Leavenworth, Kansas, 2 months in Broward, County jail, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 3 months in St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., and 1 week in the Hillsboro County jail, in Manchester N. H.

On August 5th, [redacted] the visiting psychiatrist called and asked me who my guardian was but he never waited for a reply. Until Sept. 12, 1964 when the psychiatrist returned from a vacation I read books and magazines; read and wrote letters as I normally had always done. I had no difficulty reading or writing. b6 b7C

On Sept. 12, [redacted] called me into his office, then I told him that a lawyer had told me not to answer any of his questions, he then told me that he would call me insane if I didn't, so I answered the only question that he asked. He also gave me a number, I think that it was 719 but am not sure, every time in court I remembered it. He prescribed thorizine in liquid form, after a few days my whole being changed, I couldn't read, thinking was difficult so was my speech, writing became impossible where before I could write easily. One afternoon as I sat at a table I fell asleep and had hallucinations, I saw white mice in a trap beneath a radiator, I tried to stamp on them but the mice kept coming on, then some white mice started to climb up the radiator. After that I thought that I was either pulling the table towards me or pushing it from me, but itwas the attendant and a nurse trying to get me awake, after one half hour they got me awoke and in bed. The doctor cut the drugs down and there were no more hallucinations.

Our rooms were locked until after dinner, then we were locked up for one hour's rest, then again after supper for another hours rest. The room was locked at night when we slept. After supper we made up our own beds, but not before then. We

had oatmeal, toast, butter, milk, coffee, sugar, jam, peanut butter besides regular food. We had only one Negro who had killed a fellow who had threatened him in Keene, N. H., he was a likeable chap, he was discharged by the court as not guilty. This ward, it is my impression, was for observation cases. On Dec. 14, 1964 I was transferred to Ward P-2. Once I asked [redacted] for a sedative but he wouldn't give me any, he said that he had seen me asleep, I told him that he was mistaken because I have never been able to sleep in the day time except when I was working from 5:00 PM to about 6 or 7:00 AM, then after breakfast sleeping until about 12 noon, then no more sleep until the next moring. Once I had a nembutol capsul, it gave he hours of sleep and when I awoke it was a whole new beautiful world. My usual sleep is to about 3:00 AM then wide awake & full of pep until about 9:30 PM

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I made a sleep checker of an electric clock and swithh plugged into an outlet at home the switch (in my hand) would close only when I was relaxed and sleeping.

In a two weeks test I took 2 seconal tablets each night and got only 4½ hours sleep to 7:00 AM. I have tried seconol, phenebarbitol, aluminol, chloral-hydrate, amytol, sleepease, sominez, natol etc., but they never gave me much sleep, some took hours to put me to sleep. I have asked [redacted] for a sedative, once he gave it to me but always told me to see [redacted] won't give me any so I don't try to see him.

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[redacted] did prescribe Artine, an antispasmodic, Stelezine, a tranquilizer, Nadil - an antidepressant. As I am not depressed and haven't been and also am not disturbed or upset why were they prescribed for me, after asking one question in a five minute interview. Does the doctor go by some other evaluation besides his own.

In 1918, at Cirencester, England the doctor sent me to Winchester to the hos-

pital not because of any mental trouble but because of an injury to the Spine, the 5th vertebrae was injured, I didn't know that until 1944 when Xray was taken. My duty was to get the tail of the ~~aree~~ aero plane on my shoulder and help push it into the hangar, it was too heavy for my weak back, also because then like now I could get only a little sleep. The doctor didn't examine me, he ordered me placed on observation and continued to play poker. At no time did any doctor or orderly visit my tent, located quite a distance from camp, only a young nurse(from Iowa) in love with my tent partner called, he was a diptheria carrier but nothing happened to me. As the other man had money he wore my clothes to the English canteen and bought food. Absolutely nothing was done for me so I was sent back to Witney, England. The orderly who took me back to my squadron wanted to go to london but I passed up the chance to see London. When I got back to camp they put me in the orderly room but never assigned any work for me to do. I had hoped to spend a seven day furlough in England and Ireland but our squadron was sent back to the States on the second boat from Europe, On Dec. 21, 1918. I was discharged at Camp Mills, N. Y. I don't know what diagnosis was made about my trouble but it wasn't mental, it was physical.

In my trips from one jail to another handcuffs were used,,because of my esophagus and heart trouble I could not travel on foot 100 yds, again, I wanted a trial which judge Choate wouldn't give me altho he declared me competent.

One is much safer here in the hospital than outside, there isn't any worry about where one will sleep, eat or have their laundry done or get clean clothes. Only in Veteran facilities does one get real doctoring because the Vet. Organizations investigate any complaints made by the veterans. At the Vet. facility one can get released but the N. H. Hospital tries to keep one there. Some go home over the week end and for Christmas, New Years etc. One man goes home for three weeks to one month then comes back for a few days and then off again for another

U.S.A. vs R. P. PAVLICK

On December 3, 1960 I left Belmont, N. H., for Mexico. On Route 106 I owned a house lot from which most of the maple trees had been cut off. It was my original intention to keep the lot, level it off after the tree stumps had been removed, and whenever I returned to New Hampshire, use it for camping as there was a well there. I bought ten sticks of dynamite and some detonators and was going to hire someone who had used explosives, but I changed my mind and gave the land to the Spaulding Youth Center in Tilton, N. H. b6 b7C

I had tried to sell my house and land but as I couldn't get my price, [redacted] to give them a chance to own their own home. They gave a mortgage to the Spaulding Youth Center for $2500, payable at $25 a month. They failed to pay any monthly installments, so the Center took it back and sold it for 1800.00. I did not receive any down payment.

Sometime in November 1960 I decided to get rid of everything I owned and go to Mexico where it was hoped to write the story of my life from the age of two. As I was afraid someone would get hurt by the dynamite I put it in my car after first packing it so it couldn't move around in the trunk; the detonators were put in a safety box behind the front seat. After that, no thought was given to it, altho it was to be thrown away in some place, it was ~~still~~ in the car when arrested in Palm Beach, Florida, on December 14, 1960 at 10:30 A.M. but the detonators were at the motel.

Ignorance of the law is no excuse. I was ignorant of the fact that without a license one could not take explosives across State lines. Had it been known that there would be a violation of the law I would have thrown the stuff into the river in New Hampshire. However, it was still in my car when falsely arrested in Palm Beach on December 14, 1960.

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Before leaving Belmont I left my change of address as General Delivery, Washington, D. C. Then I drove to Ashland, Mass., for a visit with [redacted] a friend. It was unknown to me that Thomas Murphy, the Postmaster, appointed on October 1, 1960, had made a charge that he had intercepted a letter from me to someone in Belmont and had threatened the life of John F. Kennedy. Kennedy was not a President-elect because the citizens do not elect a President. The electors whom the people elect who are pledged to some Presidential Candidate, elect the President on the 2nd day in January after Congress meets and the President of the Senate counts the votes and declares to both Houses of Congress who has the most votes and then declares him elected.

The Postmaster said I was following Kennedy around in Massachusetts, yet I was never out of N. H. from June 13 to November 26, 1960, and never left New Hampshire until December 3, 1960. Everyday from about 8:00 A. M. I called at the Postoffice for my mail in Box 428 and sometimes the sub-clerk would give me my mail, then buy my Boston Herald daily at Prescott's Drug Store. [redacted]. Where that letter came from and to whom it was addressed is unknown to me. I didn't send it, but the sender knew the party to whom it was sent and the addressee knew the sender. It should have been easy to locate the sender.

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I arrived in Ashland, Mass., late on Saturday, December 3, 1960, On Sunday I asked [redacted] if he would ride with me to Hyanisport, Mass., as I wanted to see the changes on Cape Cod since 1910 when I advertised Fels-Naptha Soap: because the distance was too far from Hyanis and Barnstable I never saw Hyanisport. Before the automobile changed all life, it was said that the natives would include more land in their deeds in a transfer to save taxes. Now they measure it by the inch.

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It was my intention to see where the Kennedys lived so I included their home to be seen. Upon arrival at Hyanisport alone, I parked at the airport, had lunch at the snack bar, talked with an N.B.C. Reporter, then drove across town towards the ocean and the Kennedy home, however, two cars came around the drive at the ocean so the Policemen ordered all cars to the side of the road. When Kennedy had passed, he was within ten feet of my car and dynamite and detonators were in the car. After the cars passed I turned the car around and drove back to the airfield where Kennedy had gone to his plane. Had there been any intention on my part to kill them as he passed me, would have been the place. I was not prepared to explode dynamite nor any intention to use it. To have exploded the dynamite would mean my destruction, but I have never wanted to commit suicide or murder.

While standing at the fence Kennedy walked along and shook hands with everyone. He would have shaken hands with me if he had come 25 feet nearer. After Kennedy went back to his plane I left for Ashland. Fortunately no police were looking for my car, so I arrived safe at Ashland. After visiting for three days I left for Washington, D. C. where I expected to visit my cousin John Kowalker at the soldiers home. Two hours later my trip was continued. At no time was the car on any but the main highways, the turnpike in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland. I don't know where I stopped overnight before arriving in Washington. About 2:30 P.M. perhaps, I drove past the Pentagon Building towards Atlanta, Georgia. Forrester Washington, the only colored man in my class at the South Boston High School...he had been class Secretary, was supposed to be teaching in Atlanta, Ga., but I couldn't find him so I continued on to Miami, Florida. On the way I picked up a man about 30 years old who was going hunting; he put his gun, boots, etc., in the car. He had been

I am sure that if anyone stopped across from the gate the officer would have investigated and asked questions. The County road in front of the Kennedy house is about 40 ft. wide. The main gate to the estate should have been closed, if good protection is to be had.

On Monday, Dec. 12, 1960 I drove to the Palm Beach post office for mail at General Delivery, however there wasn't any. I then drove north past the Kennedy home, continuing on to the 3rd curve where I turned left and drove down to W. Palm Beach and then to Coral Gables, then on to Miami Beach along the beach road as I rode I passed the large parking lot to Miami. I only stopped long enough to find out that the Teamsters were not going to have a meeting on Dec. 15th as I had thought that they would have.

I had traveled too fast as it was Dec. 10th instead of the 15th, that I had arrived in Palm Beach. In 1931 I stopped at W. Palm Beach and again I visited my Soldier-cousin there in 1942. In 1950 I spent three months in St. Petersburg, founded in 1887. One of the largest drugstores is located here, they sell everything and hire old people as their salesmen and clerks.

In ~~Miami Beach~~ St Petersburg, on most mornings until after nine, the benches are wet, these benches are at right angle to the street and the back of the seat is about 2 to 3 inches lower than the front, the benches face each other. Any women siting there displays her undergarments, unconsciously, being unaware that she is doing so. All the streets have parking meters. In the cafeterias colored men stand around to carry any trays to the tables. Most of the people (tourist) for the winter are elderly. There were not many Jews in business there. Auto traffic was very heavy. At the foot of the main street, Central St., is a road leading to a large building at the end, here dances, card games, the purchasing of souvenirs and meetings take place. Large sea-going birds rest here and are

PELICAN

fed fishes. I believe they are Porpoises. At the beginning of the mile road are places where card games and bowling are enjoyed. There are many other places where other games are enjoyed. The professional ballteams have spring training grounds, but the old men also have two baseball fields, one for those under 50 and the other for those men over 50 years old. Nearby is the fountain of Youth, it is sulphur water, and stinks, yet many haul gallons of the water away. There is a very large Banyan tree nearby. The city is beautiful with beautiful flowering plants. Across the bay is Tampa.

I stopped to do some shopping, it may have been Coral Gables. When I examined my tool box I found an electric detonator there so I drove 12 miles west to a Perini development and discharged it by digging a 2 feet hole with a piece of pipe that I had in the car. I faced away from the hole and set it off, a pebble hit me when it exploded. I then returned to Riviera and to my motel to plan on leaving for Mexico on Thursday.

I wrote two letters addressed to me in care of Chet Boyer of Delphos, Kansas, because I was mad at John F. Kennedy because his money had bought him the Presidency of the USA. Usually as it had been my habit I would have read them the next day and then destroy them, instead, when packing, the letters were put into a bag which later on the Secret Service Agent, [redacted] took illegally, without a search warrant and made public to the world, even today I don't know what had been written and never destroyed. On Tuesday, an other trip was made to the post office and on Wednesday was to have been the last day to get mail. I was going to mail some tools and other things not needed, from W. Palm Beach but I decided to wait until I came back to my new motel, to where I had just moved, in W. Palm Beach. I had a hunch not to go there but the trip towards the post office was made.

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Unbeknown to me the police of Palm Beach had a traffic trap set for me. After

passing from W. Palm Beach, there is a single lane on the right side with double lines in the center, it is the only place on that road to the P.O. I pulled into the single lane and waited behind a sedan (which was an unmarked police car) and waited. Ahead of the sedan was a 2 ton box truck but no driver could be seen. All cars coming from W. Palm Beach went by us, then I signalled that my car was going to cross the double line because the other cars were not moving. The sedan, without a signal, pulled out speedily and stopped at the head of the truck, then a colored man came out and talked to the driver of the sedan, then the sedan speeded towards the post office. Because there was a car coming from behind I had to wait, after the truck driver gave me the signal to come on, that it was all right, I passed over the double line and drove by the truck, this was a long while after the police-sedan had pulled out, the double line and passed the truck. I was traveling at about 25-30 mph, towards the post office, looking for a place to park. All the parking spaces were taken so I continued on to the post office. At the county rdad south, near the post office, there was a police road block, with the sedan across the road. When I stopped I asked the cop what the trouble was, he said "why did you cross the double line? I am arresting you for passing over the double line and vagrancy.

He pulled me out of the car although I offered no objections to the arrest. I was ordered to place my hands on top of the car, then he frisked me but found nothing. There was no dynamite wrapped around my waist as charged in the "Show Cause" of Nov. 2, 1961, by U. S. District Attorney of Kansas City. The officer then took me to the police station in his own car, no hand cuffs were used. The desk sergeant took my name and former address but not the number of my license which he didn't ask to see nor my car ownership certificate. I was not given a traffic violation ticket. The police took two ball point pens, two note books,

watch keys, indentification wallet, $53.00 in cash, wallet and small pocket knife. I never saw the money again. I was then put into a detention cell for a long time. Later I was told that the Secret Service tried to get a search warrant but the Judge refused them. Whatever I said was recorded but I was not told that anything said by me would be used against me.

I don't know what I said. Hours after my arrest I told the police about the dynamite in the car, the detonator was in my motel room. Without a warrant the Secret Service officers seiged my car and searched it for the dynamite which I had told them that I had in the trunk of the car. They gave me the keys and I put them in the lock but did not open the lock. I made a quick dash to the glove compartment where I had $3.50 in change and $320 under a cardboard in the glove compartment (four $50 bills and $120 in American Express travelers checques). I got the $320.00 but not the $3.50. The SSO's then took me to my motel (after taking my room keys) but didn't take anything away from the room while I was with them. On my way back in my car the officers took the two letters addressed to me and opened them and broadcast the contents to the world.

I was then placed in a cell after being in a room where my picture and fingerprints were taken. In front of my cell were many Reporters who were permitted to remain there, it was like a circus. I was not myself, perhaps I was in a shock because they never would have gotten any word from me if I was as I normally have been. Some reporters said that I was over anxious to talk. After the reporters were sent away I was taken to a cell where there were no lights and no water, because the spring-tension on the button was so strong it required two hands, one hand just could not send the water upwards. b6 b7C

Sometime during the afternoon they took me before U. S. Commissioner, Davis who asked [redacted] if I had been arrested in a trap, he said no, I had not been. The Commissioner then held me under $100,000 bail and an additional $50,000 bail

for carrying dynamite across the State ling. I was then taken back to Palm Beach and put in a cell. The next morning, before my appearance in Judge Emmet C. Choate's courtroom, [redacted] and the U. S. District Attorney took me into a room where Marshall tried to get me to say that I was going to blow up Kennedy at the Church in Palm Beach. Three times he was told that he cound not put those words in my mouth, then he told me that I was going to ram into his (Kennedy's) car. After a while we went to court, there, Judge Choate gave me an attorney, then sent me to [redacted] a Psychiatrist. The doctor asked me where I had worked when I told him that I would have to consult my records he said nevermind. Three times he was told that I had not said what he was recording. Just as I was leaving he dictated that I was above the normal person in mentality.

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Judge Choate ordered me to the Medical Center, in Soringfield Mo., but didn't give me anytime limit when I should come back to court. Inasmuch as the judge had turned his perogatives to the staff in The Medical Center, they could keep me there until I died, but the lawyer I hired filed a writ of habeas corpus and I appeared before Judge Wm. H. Becker. I did not have a psychiatrist, however judge Becker declared me competent in spite of the fact that [redacted] had said that he had seen me for two hours (he only saw me ½ hour) and declared me insane.

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Later two U. S. Marshalls took me back to Miami. After months there in a single cell (by choice) [redacted] and myself, appearing before judge Choate, had me read the indictment and the judge was told that I understood it. The judge was also told that in [redacted] experience he had not met any prisoner who was so well informed in law. In spite of this judge Choate, unlike Judge Becker didn't ask me any questions and he wouldn't give me a trial so he sent me back to The Medical Center in Missouri. Judge Becker was angry, he said that I was competent and had been a year ago, he couldn't understand why Choate didn't give me a trial. So he sent me back again to miami, that meant sleeping in four more jails overnight.

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[redacted] in Miami pleaded with judge Choate, but he sent me to St. Elizabeth Hospital, in Washington, D. C., for 60 days. After being there three months I hired another lawyer and a judge declared me competent but wasn't going to have his decision overruled, so he sent me back to Miami, Fla. Then judge Choate sent me to Concord, N. Hampshire, on August 4, 1964, all of the charges against me were dropped.

Immediately the Sheriff put the handcuffs on me and took me to the New Hampshire hospital by order of the Attorney General, William Maynard, because the Selectmen of Belmont, N. H., had said that I was insane as of January 1, 1966. I am still there.

MANCHESTER NEW HAMPSHIRE UNION LEADER
"There is nothing so powerful as truth"
—DANIEL WEBSTER
©1966, by Union Leader Corporation

Describes Pavlick as 'Political Prisoner'

IN 6-YEAR ORDEAL

An innocent citizen's last appeal and petition for justice thru the Congress of the United States because the Statutes of limitation bar him from any Court action.

This injustice could be the weak link that destroys the chain.

You must act now before it be too late.

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, MANCHESTER, N. H. was a political prisoner for 6 years and still would be in prison or institutions if William Loeb of the Manchester Union Leader had not found out that Pavlick was telling the truth and secured him a hearing at which Judge Robert Griffith stopped the hearing and released him from the N. H. Hospital, December 13, 1966.

This pamphlet contains the reports made to William Loeb, Pres. amd publisher of the Union Leader as made by Arthur Eagan, Jr. from November 11 to December 13, 1966.

It is a story of injustice never before done in the U. S. It tells of the illegal arrest, false charges, detention and seizure of personal property without a search warrant and false arrest. Property is still retained by Secret Service although all charges have been dismissed since Aug 4, 1964.

Only WILLIAM LOEB cared that a citizen was denied his Constitutional rights, to prove his innocence and helped.

The citizens must demand that Pavlick, thru Congress, get an investigation

of the worst case of injustice perhaps persecution in the history of the U. S. The refusal to permit counsel at the time of arrest by the Secret Service and the police in Palm Beach, Florida, and the refusal of Judge Choate of Miami to give Pavlick a trial after being declared competent, 3 times.

This concerns you for it could have been you.

This is not my story, yet to be published, it is written but funds must be obtained.

America awaken from your apathy, selfishness and disregard for your fellow man before it be too late.

John B. Dillingham and Virginia also were interested in my case. Miss Virginia was a young lady from Centerville (now) then only 14 years old, in the Spaulding Youth Center, Tilton, New Hampshire.

What is your answer, will you demand your Constitutional rights thru Pavlick?

Pavlick enlisted in 1917 to lay down his life if necessary for his country, now he demands his Constitutional rights to be tried by a jury of his pears or by Congress. What are you going to do?

Is Pavlick to be a "Man without a country" because his country refuses to give him justice and the right to prove his innocence.

To Our Letter-Writers

This newspaper is proud of the fact that it allots more space to Reader Opinion than any other paper in the country.

To carry on this policy it is necessary that you cooperate with us to the following extent:

1. Letters should be legible, written on one side of the paper, and we reserve the right to return any letter over 300 words in length. It is not essential, although extremely helpful, if your letter is written on a typewriter.

2. Names and addresses of the letter-writers must be included with the letter. Names will be withheld if requested, providing the letter does not criticize another person by name.

3. Because of the heavy volume of correspondence we cannot publish a communication from the same writer more often than once or twice each week.

[redacted]

Dear Mr. Pavlick,

You do not know me but I have read alot about you. I am sixteen and live in Belton not to far from Belmont and at one time I was at the Spaulding Youth Center.

Mr. Pavlick don't worry about your having a court hearing because I am pretty sure with all the people whom are on your side you'll get it. I think it is rotten for them not to give you a fair trial because every man has his rights.

I have read in the newspaper that you have one hour three days a week to go out on the grounds, well I guess you have alot of visitors but if it would be possible I would love to come down and visit with you.

I know you must get alot of mail but I'm asking please to try and write back. Take care of yourself because alot of other people other than myself care very much for you and what happens to you. All for now.

Love always

[redacted]

P.S.

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Justice for Pavlick

Addressed to William Loeb: I wish it were possible to express my deepfelt thanks to you for your interest in the case of Mr. Pavlick. I never heard of a more pitiful case, and to think, right here in New Hampshire, it has taken six long years to reveal this sad case to the public.

In reading of the case at the time I felt sure he was guilty and deserved to be punished, but after reading the facts of the case as revealed by Mr. Arthur C. Egan Jr. I am fully convinced that it is more of a "political" case. If his name had been Hurley, O'Brien or O'Shea, it never would have happened. And the disgusting part of it is our officials, from the low to the high, made errors, but even when they were aware of these mistakes they made no effort to correct them.

The victim was a friendless man, a bit eccentric, and those kind are to be found all around us. I feel that we all have our queer streaks, I know I do.

It is a plain case of "railroading" a defenseless and friendless man to be deprived of his rights, and you, Mr. Loeb, are to be commended for your action on behalf of this old man, and I hope the story as revealed by Mr. Egan will start action to give this man justice.

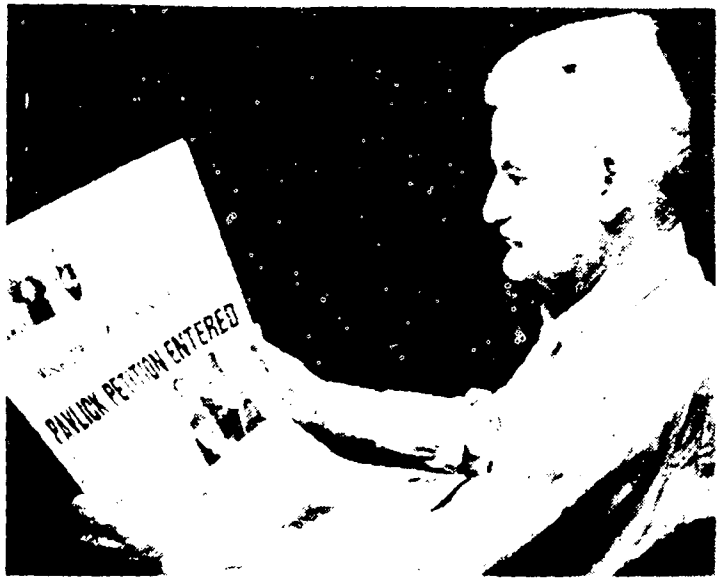
If only Clarence Darrow were alive I am sure he would see that justice was done. We put up a "kick," and justly, about the way the Russians used our war prisoners, or those that in error get across the Russian border, but are we not showing the same resentful feeling in Mr. Pavlick's case.

It is a disgrace to our state and to our state government. Everyone, rich or poor, regardless of color or creed, is entitled to justice.

Derry ARTHUR C. BINGHAM

I also want
to give my sincere
thanks for donating
the money to the Youth
Center because I know
that they can benefit
from it.

PAVLICK AWAITS HEARING



'WONDERFUL NEWS' commented Richard Paul Pavlick yesterday as he read the afternoon edition of the Union Leader carrying the story of a petition filed in his behalf at the Merrimack County Court House. The 79-year-old man was elated that Warren E. Waters, acting on the request of the Legal Aid Committee of the New Hampshire Bar Association, was representing him legally in his six-year fight to win his freedom. (Photo by Egan)

Move To Determine Detention's Legality Initiated by Counsel

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

"This is the most wonderful news I've heard in a long, long, time. At last I am going to be treated like a human being—I am going to appear in a courtroom, and before a judge—finally I'm getting some of my rights guaranteed under the Constitution."

This was Richard Paul Pavlick talking yesterday afternoon, shortly after he was informed a legal petition seeking to determine the legality of his confinement to the New Hampshire Hospital was formally filed in the Merrimack County Superior Court in Concord.

The legal action instituted yesterday by Atty. Warren E. Waters of Concord, acting on Pavlick's behalf, and representing the Legal Aid Committee of the New Hampshire Bar Association, could bring about Pavlick's release in the very near future.

The brief filed by Waters, requested the presiding judge of the Superior Court to hold a hearing to determine the legality of Pavlick's continued confinement at the state's mental institution where he has been "detained" since Aug. 4, 1964.

Sets Hearing Date

Henry P. Callahan, Superior Court Clerk, set Dec. 12 at 1:30 p.m. as the hearing date with Justice Robert F. Griffith of Nashua presiding.

The delay gives Atty. Gen. George Pappagianis an opportunity to prepare the state's case since he will represent the New Hampshire Hospital at the high court hearing. The attorney general's office would only give a terse "no comment" yesterday when asked their plans concerning the Pavlick hearing.

Waters, former chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, and also assistant attorney general from 1950-53 and deputy attorney general from 1953 to 1960, said he and his client were both willing to carry the case to the State Supreme Court if necessary.

"It will depend on what happens at the hearing and how the court decides in this matter. You just have to wait and see what develops in these things," commented Waters.

Using Chapter 135—Section 30, of the New Hampshire Revised Statutes, Waters contends Pavlick is not suffering from any mental illness and ought not to be detained at the state mental hospital.

Waters, in his petition yesterday, referred to the commitment order sending Pavlick to Concord as "that such certificate issued, and such confinement ensued, and continues, under circumstances highly prejudical to the Petitioner in that, on information and belief, the same rose out of an offense alleged to have been committed by the Petitioner; commission of which offense the Petitioner denies, for which he has never been tried, and with respect to which no charge is pending in any court."

The petition also asked the court, acting under the provision of the statute, "investigate, by causing the petitioner to be examined by independent psychiatrists and by such other means as the court shall deem appropriate, whether there is sufficient cause for the detention of the petitioner in said hospital; and if it appears that there be no sufficient cause for such detention, may order his release thereform."

Will Appear In Court

The Superior Court Clerk said New Hampshire Hospital officials would be served with legal papers later, requiring them to produce Pavlick in the Concord court along with all records pertaining to the confined man which are now in the possession of the hospital.

Callahan, commenting on the petition filed yesterday by Waters, said, "We, the court, will treat this application for release with the same dignity and expediency as a writ of habeus corpus."

The court clerk explained, "that in the interests of justice we give a writ of habeus corpus the red carpet treatment here, so to speak."

For Pavlick, this was the first positive legal step taken in his behalf during his long six-year struggle to secure a hearing on his mental competency or on the charges placed against him by the Secret Service in December of 1960.

Accused in 1960

On Dec. 14, 1960, the former Belmont retired postal worker was taken into custody in West Palm Beach, Fla. and charged by the Secret Service with "threatening the life of the President-elect John F. Kennedy."

Since his arrest, Pavlick has been confined in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement at a federal medical center and confinement in a private mental institution.

Since Aug. 4, 1964, Pavlick has been an inmate at the Concord Hospital.

The charge placed against Pavlick was long since dropped by the government, mainly since a U. S. attorney admitted the charge lodged against Pavlick was "illegal" from the very start.

'Admitted Deal'

During the six years of his confinement Pavlick steadfastly has maintained his innocence but never was accorded his rights under the U. S. Constitution, that of a trial by jury in a court of law.

Pavlick's confinement at Concord came about by an "admitted deal" between state and federal legal authorities who agreed that if Pavlick ever came up for trial in a court of law, and if the charges were dismissed, then the state of New Hampshire would take steps to see that he, Pavlick, was confined to a mental institution for the rest of his life.

Publisher Helps Pavlick

Loeb Has Law Firm Move Set

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

A second legal petition in behalf of Richard Paul Pavlick will be filed this week in Merrimack County Superior Court.

Malloy, Sullivan and Sullivan of Boston and Manchester, Union Leader Corporation attorneys, said today they will file a "motion for leave to file a brief as friend of the court" in support of a previous petition filed since Aug. 4, 1964.

Henry P. Callahan, Superior Court clerk, has designated Dec. 12 at 1:30 p.m. as the hearing date on Waters' petition. Justice Robert F. Griffith of Nashua will preside.

Pavlick, a former Belmont resident and retired Boston postal employe, was 73 years old when, on Dec. 14, 1960 he was arrested in Palm Beach, Fla. and charged by the Secret Service with plotting the bomb ing death of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

Subsequently, after Pavlick was confined in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, one private mental institution and two stays in a federal medical center, government legal authorities requested all charges against Pavlick be dismissed.

In an exclusive interview with Pavlick Friday afternoon this reporter sought the confined man's reactions to the first positive legal step in six years in his behalf.

"Please," he said, "Please tell your publisher Mr. Loeb I cannot find the words in my heart to express my appreciation for what he has done for me. Without his help in bringing the truth to the public I would be a lost man."

ONLY ONE HELPED

Grinning the reporter's hand, Pavlick went on, "Over the years I have written to over 200 newspapermen, including all the well-known columnists, and only Mr. Loeb cared enough about an old man to have a reporter investigate my story — he was the only one in the world to help

ACLU Not To Take Role in Pavlick Case

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

A Manchester attorney, state representative for the American Civil Liberties Union of New York City, said yesterday he did not believe the civil rights organization would enter the case of Richard Paul Pavlick at this time.

Winthrop Wadleigh, local ALCU representative, said, "Now that Mr. Pavlick is represented by legal counsel, I do not believe the ACLU should participate in the matter."

The local attorney said the New York City office of the civil rights group had recently requested he, Wadleigh, investigate the Pavlick case and report back to them.

Henry P. Paris of Manchester, regional director of the Alliance for Abandoned American Fighting Men, said yesterday, "This organization is for American fighting men wherever they are, and that includes a man from any war

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Henry P. Paris of Manchester, regional director of the Alliance for Abandoned American Fighting Men, said yesterday, "This organization is for American fighting men wherever they are, and that includes a man from any war

years resided in Belmont, was alleged by the Secret Service to have been plotting the assassination of President-elect John F. Kennedy when he was taken into custody in Palm Beach, Fla., on Dec. 4, 1960.

Charges Dropped

At the request of government attorneys, the charges were dismissed in federal court

Alliance for Abandoned American Fighting Men, said yesterday. "This organization is for American fighting men wherever they are, and that includes a man from any war confined in any place whatsoever."

In a letter to Charles Cunningham, director of the State Veterans Council, Paris said, "We request that you use the power of your office for the immediate release from unlawful confinement of Richard Paul Pavlick and honor your state position so as to obtain his

submitted to the Superior Court Friday by Warren E. Waters of Concord, Pavlick's attorney.

James M. Malloy, senior partner, said his firm would assist and act in conjunction with Waters in preparing and presenting Pavlick's defense at the Dec. 12 hearing in the Concord court.

"This action by the Union Leader's law firm is in keeping with the offer made publically in an editorial by publisher William Loeb to furnish legal assistance to Mr. Pavlick or to any attorney representing the confined man," said Malloy.

PETITION FILED

Last Friday, Waters, acting for Pavlick at the request of the Legal Aid Committee of the New Hampshire Bar Association, filed a petition with the Superior Court using Chapter 135-39 of the state statutes requesting an "Investigation of Detention" in connection with his client's confinement.

Waters' legal action in securing a hearing for his client could bring about an early release of Pavlick from the state mental institution in Concord where he has been confined since 1961, when he was declared "mentally competent" by Federal Court, the accused man was declared "mentally competent" and the charges were dismissed. On Aug. 4, 1964, ten days later, the same pattern was repeated in Concord Federal Court, but yet Pavlick was taken into custody in the courtroom and committed to the New Hampshire Hospital.

FOUGHT FOR RIGHTS

For the past six years, alone and nearly destitute for funds, and with only one friend believing in him, Pavlick carried on an intense struggle for his constitutional rights — a trial by jury to prove the charges against him were false.

To Richard Paul Pavlick, a right guaranteed to every citizen under the United States Constitution became a nightmare — became the driving force in his very existence — and at times, admittedly, became an obsession with the aging man. For the accused man wanted only one thing — to defend himself against what he considered were false accusations — wanted to exercise his right as a free man — trial in a courtroom under due process of law.

Asked what he would do if he was released from the Concord hospital Pavlick answered, "I'm heading for warmer climate. I am getting old and can't get around like I used to — oh, I have the energy and the spirit but the old frame just isn't what it used to be."

With a laugh Pavlick added, "You can bet it won't be Florida I will be going to."

Pavlick thanked this reporter for the articles he wrote following a five week investigation and said, "You know young fellow, there was a couple of times I got perturbed with you when you quoted some of the people you interviewed. They didn't tell you all the facts or they changed them a little — but you were fair — no one should be afraid of the truth — I'm not."

In parting with the old man, confined in a double locked room, except for three days a week when he is allowed to wander the hospital grounds alone, Pavlick said, "I wonder if people know what being kept in a place like this is really like — believe me — it is hell."

requested he, Wadleigh, investigate the Pavlick case and report back to them.

The Union Leader, 10 days ago, contacted the ACLU's New York office regarding the Pavlick case, inquiring if they might possibly be planning some legal action since Pavlick's constitutional rights had been flagrantly violated.

Melvin Wulf, legal department director of the ACLU, requested copies of all seven articles on Pavlick published by the Union Leader Corp. This request was immediately complied with and Wulf promised a report from a subordinate.

Meanwhile, Wulf took a leave of absence and Mrs. Eleanor H. Norton, an assistant, took the Pavlick case under advisement, awaiting Wadleigh's action.

When asked by this reporter if the ACLU might have an "observer" at Pavlick's hearing Dec. 12 in the Merrimack County Superior Court, Wadleigh replied, "No, I don't think it would serve any useful purpose."

Yesterday the New Hampshire Council was called upon to exercise the power of its office to effect the quick release of Pavlick from the New Hampsoever."

In a letter to Charles Cunningham, director of the State Veterans Council, Paris said, "We request that you use the power of your office for the immediate release from unlawful confinement of Richard Paul Pavlick and honor your state position so as to obtain his guardianship and care of his needs and regain his deserved dignity."

In an interview yesterday Paris said, "It is the job of the director of the State Veterans Council to protect the rights of every veteran in the state. Evidently Cunningham has not been doing in the past where Pavlick is concerned. I think it is about time the state director began to use his office for the purpose for which it was intended when established."

Pavlick, a veteran of World War I, has been confined at the New Hampshire Hospital, the state's mental institution, since Aug. 4, 1964, where he was committed following an appearance that same day in Federal Court in Concord.

The former retired Boston postal employe, who for several and then by an admitted "agreement" between federal and state legal authorities Pavlick was committed to the Concord hospital.

Previous to his confinement in Concord the accused man was held in 19 county jails and three federal prisons and had two periods of confinement in a federal medical center and one in a private mental hospital.

Six Year Battle

For the past six years Pavlick has been denying the charges placed against him and has been waging a constant fight for a trial by jury on the charges — and also waging a continous struggle to gain his freedom from the Concord hospital.

Last Friday, Warren E. Waters of Concord, representing Pavlick and the Legal Aid Committee of the New Hampshire Bar Association, filed a writ in the Merrimack County Superior Court, asking the presiding justice to hold a hearing on Pavlick's confinement.

Attorneys for the Union Leader Corporation are expected to file a writ this week at the Merrimack County Superior Court in support of Waters' petition in behalf of Pavlick.

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File New Petition in Behalf of Pavlick

Pavlick

Continue Legal Actions To End Long Detention

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

A second legal petition in behalf of Richard Paul Pavlick was filed today in Merrimack County Superior Court by attorneys for the Union Leader Corporation.

Richard A. Sullivan of North Conway, member of the law firm of Malloy, Sullivan and Sullivan of Boston and Manchester, filed a motion "for leave to appear as a friend of the court."

Last Friday, Atty. Warren E. Waters of Concord, acting in Pavlick's behalf and representing the Legal Aid Committee of the New Hampshire Bar Association, filed a petition with the Superior Court in Concord, under Chapter 135-30 of the New Hampshire Statutes, "Investigation of Detention."

The action by Waters and the Union Leader Corporation's attorneys, could bring about the release of the 79-year-old man in the very near future. The legal motions were the first positive steps taken in Pavlick's behalf since he was committed to the New Hampshire Hospital on Aug. 4, 1964.

Henry P. Callahan, clerk of the Superior Court in Concord, set Dec. 12 at 1:30 p. m. as the hearing date on both motions. Justice Robert F. Griffith of Nashua will preside.

Commenting on the latest legal move in Pavlick's behalf, Sullivan said, "If our motion to file a leave as friend of the court is allowed, we have attached a brief stipulating the Union Leader Corporation will assume the cost of an outside, independent psychiatrist retained by Mr. Pavlick."

The North Conway lawyer said, "In our brief we have noted that Judge William Becker of the Kansas City, Mo., Federal Court, twice has ruled Pavlick "mentally competent" as has Miami Federal Judge Emment A. Choate and Concord Federal Judge George Sweeney."

Sullivan said transcripts of such court proceedings are now being obtained and will be submitted to the court at the Dec. 12 hearing.

"Political Prisoner"

Pavlick, described as a "political prisoner" in this country, was taken into custody in Palm Beach, Fla., on Dec. 14 1960, and was charged by the Secret Service with plotting the violent death of the President-elect, John F. Kennedy.

The former Belmont man, a retired Boston postal worker, was alleged by Secret Service agent John Marshal to have planned to make himself a "human bomb" and destroy himself and Kennedy.

Subsequently Pavlick, 73-year old at the time of his arrest, has been confined in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement in a federal medical center and commitment to one private mental institution before being confined at Concord, site of the state's mental institution.

Rights Denied

The charges against the elderly man were never proved since federal government legal authorities asked for a dismissal of the charges lodged against the accused man. The former New Hampshire Attorney General, who was the U. S. Attorney here at the time of Pavlick's arrest, admitted the authorization of arrest and charge were faulty from the beginning.

Pavlick has been waging a six-year struggle to obtain a trial by jury since he vigorously denied the charges placed against him by the Secret Service.

An investigation conducted by this newspaper, covering five week's of research, disclosed many of Pavlick's constitutional rights were violated, by both the Secret Service and court officials, state and federal.

THE WEATHER
Colder-Flurries
(Details on Back Page)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
MANCHESTER UNION LEADER
"There is nothing so powerful as truth"
-DANIEL WEBSTER

CITY EDITION

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PAVLICK 'COMPETENT'

JAMES J. BARRY
COMMISSIONER

State of New Hampshire
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH
NEW HAMPSHIRE HOSPITAL
105 PLEASANT STREET
CONCORD
December 22, 1964

-R.C.Y.M.H.D.
DIRECTOR OF MENTAL HEALTH

DEC 24 1964

Arthur H. Nighswander
Nighswander, Lord & Bownes
Attorneys at Law
Laconia, New Hampshire

Re: Richard Pavlick

Dear Mr. Nighswander:

Enclosed is the Petition for Conservator which Mr. Pavlick has signed and which has been witnessed by two of our Registered Nurses.

At the present time Mr. Pavlick is considered to be mentally competent to understand the petition and to select a conservator to handle his affairs for him while he is detained in the New Hampshire Hospital.

Sincerely yours,

G. Donald Niswander, M.D.
Acting Superintendent.

GDN/f

COMPETENCY LETTER concerning Richard Paul Pavlick found on file in the Belknap County Probate Court Office yesterday is reproduced above in its entirety. Document was filed with court clerk Jan. 4, 1965.

Opinion Stated In Letter Dated Dec. 22, 1964

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

A virtual legal bombshell was uncovered late yesterday with the discovery of a document filed in the Belknap County Court House which declared Richard Paul Pavlick "mentally competent" to comprehend the terminology of a legal petition."

The document, a letter dated Dec. 22, 1964, was filed by Dr. G. Donald Niswander, then acting-superintendent of the New Hampshire Hospital where Pavlick had been confined since August of that year.

Niswander's letter, addressed to the law firm of Nighswander, Lord and Bownes of Laconia, was in support of Pavlick's petition to the Belknap Probate Court for the appointment of a "conservator" to handle his legal affairs while he was "detained" at the Concord mental institution.

The letter written by Niswander was discovered by this reporter during a routine check at the office of Richard G. Tilton, Belknap County Register of Probate, for any legal action concerning Pavlick which might have been filed in Belknap County.

The petition submitted by Pavlick, through the Laconia law firm, requested a John B. Dillingham of Concord, now of Contoocook, be appointed as

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PAVLICK PETITION ENTERED



Pavlick's petition for release was filed today in Merrimack County Superior Court by Atty. Warren E. Waters (left) of Concord. Waters, acting in behalf of Richard Paul Pavlick, confined at the New Hampshire Hospital, was presented to Henry P. Callahan (right), clerk of the Superior Court. Pavlick was arrested in December of 1960 and charged with "threatening the life of the President-elect John F. Kennedy." (Staff Photo by Chris Goudas)

Court Hearing On Competency Set For Dec. 12

By ARTHUR C. EGAN

CONCORD — Legal action was instituted today in Merrimack County Superior Court which, in the very near future may bring about the release of Richard Paul Pavlick from the New Hampshire Hospital, the state's mental institution in Concord.

Warren E. Waters of Concord, acting in Pavlick's behalf, and representing the Legal Aid Committee of the New Hampshire Bar Association, formally filed the legal petition with Henry P. Callahan, clerk of the Superior Court in Concord.

The legal brief filed by Waters early today requested the presiding justice of the Superior Court to review and determine the mental competency of Pavlick, an inmate at the hospital since Aug. 4, 1964.

Hearing Scheduled

Callahan immediately placed the petition on the docket for hearing on Dec. 12 at 1:30 p.m. before Justice Robert F. Griffith of Nashua.

Using Chapter 135—Section 30, of the New Hampshire Revised Statutes, Waters contends Pavlick is not suffering from any mental illness and ought not to be detained at the state mental hospital.

Waters, in his petition today, referred to the commitment order sending Pavlick to Concord as "that such certificate issued, and such confinement ensued, and continues, under circumstances highly prejudical to the Petitioner in that, on information and belief, the same rose out of an offense alleged to have been committed by the Petitioner; commission of which offense the Petitioner denies, for which he has never been tried, and with respect to which no charge is pending in any court."

Will Appear in Court

The Superior Court Clerk said New Hampshire Hospital officials would be served with legal papers later today requiring them to produce Pavlick in the Concord court along with all records pertaining to the confined man which are now in the possession of the hospital.

Waters asked to comment on the possible release of Pavlick in the very near future, would only say, "This would depend entirely on the court's determination of Pavlick's mental competency."

Callahan, commenting on the petition filed today by Waters, said, "We, the court, will treat this application for release with the same dignity and expediency as a writ of Habeus Corpus."

The court clerk explained, "that in the interests of justice we give a writ of Habeus Corpus the red carpet treatment here, so to speak."

For Pavlick, this was the first positive legal step taken in his behalf during his long six-year struggle to secure a hearing on his mental competency or on the charges placed against him by the Secret Service in December of 1960.

Accused in 1960

On Dec. 14, 1960, the former Belmont retired postal worker was taken into custody in West Palm Beach, Fla. and charged by the Secret Service with "threatening the life of the President-elect John F. Kennedy."

Since his arrest, Pavlick has been confined in 18 county jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement at a federal medical center and confinement in a private mental institution.

Since Aug. 4, 1964, Pavlick has been an inmate at the Concord Hospital.

The charge placed against Pavlick was long since dropped by the government, mainly since a U. S. attorney admitted the charge lodged against Pavlick was "illegal" from the very start.

'Admitted Deal'

During the six years of his confinement Pavlick steadfastly has maintained his innocence but never was accorded his rights under the U. S. Constitution, that of a trial by jury in a court of law.

Pavlick's confinement at Concord came about by an "admitted deal" between state and federal legal authorities who agreed that if Pavlick ever came up for trial in a court of law, and if the charges were dismissed, then the state of New Hampshire would take steps to see that he, Pavlick, was confined to a mental institution for the rest of his life.

'Did Not Have Any Dynamite on His Body'

Secret Service Tells of Pavlick's Arrest



QUIET AND PICTURESQUE, this little hamlet of Belmont, nestled in the New Hampshire hills, was shocked to its foundation when it was learned one of their "very own" was charged with threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy. (Photo by Egan)

Note: In the first three articles of this seven-part series on Richard Paul Pavlick, reporter Arthur C. Egan has taken readers through the arrest of Pavlick, his "merry-go-round" type of confinement for four years, his struggle to receive a court trial, and dismissal of the charges by a federal court.

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

Louis M. Janelle currently serving as the U.S. attorney for the District of New Hampshire, said his only participation in the Pavlick case was in 1964 when he appeared as federal prosecutor in the Concord federal court.

"The charges, the investigation, the presentation of evidence to the grand jury, were all before my time in this office," declared Janelle.

"It is my duty to protect the rights of the accused as well as prosecute the guilty. In Pavlick's case I new the charge and the indictment to be faulty and requested the court to dismiss the indictment on these grounds," Janelle said in explaining his actions at Pavlick's court arraignment.

Janelle expressed the belief Judge Sweeney, presiding justice, was not informed, either before or during the court session, that a commitment order for the accused man was already signed and in the possession of law enforcement officials present in the courtroom.

A transcript of the court proceedings, secured from the Concord Federal Court clerk, disclosed no mention of the July 30 mental examination in Manchester or the subsequent signing of the commitment order.

Attempts to locate material pertaining to the case against Pavlick, especially the postcards and letters allegedly expressing the threats to Kennedy, led to the Boston Secret Service office.

GRANTS INTERVIEW

Frank McDermott, bureau chief, granted this reporter an interview but only on the condition, "you leave your notebook in the outer office. I can't talk if you are going to take notes."

The Boston bureau chief said he was well acquainted with the Pavlick affair since it was he who signed the original complaint against the Belmont man following his arrest in Miami.

When questioned about

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MAILING ASSISTANCE APPEALS is a common ritual for Richard Paul Pavlick seen here just after dropping another two-page letter in the New Hampshire Hospital mailbox in Concord. The 79-year-old man has sent over 1,000 letters to influential persons ages all over the United States appealing for aid.

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(Continued from Page One)

the quantity and location of the dynamite said to be in Pavlick's possession at the time of his arrest, McDermott said, "It has been a long time now and I cannot remember the exact details. I do know however he did not have any dynamite on his body at the time of his arrest by a Palm Beach police officer."

McDermott went on to relate it was his belief seven sticks of the explosives were in the trunk of the suspect's vehicle and the detonating caps were in a safety box in Pavlick's motel room.

Asked how the "human bomb" story first came to light, McDermott said it was his understanding Pavlick allegedly told Secret Service agents the story under questioning in Miami police headquarters.

Pressed for details on the government agency's participation in Pavlick's commitment to the Concord mental institution McDermott replied, "The Secret Service had nothing to do with his confinement in New Hampshire. That was all handled by agreement between state and federal legal authorities."

The Secret Service chief said he was unable to identify the federal men involved in the so-



WHEN QUESTIONED about the quantity and location of the dynamite said to be in Pavlick's possession at the time of his arrest, McDermott said, "It has been a long time now and I cannot remember the exact details. I do know however he did not have any dynamite on his body at the time of his arrest by a Palm Beach police officer."



OLD BELMONT POSTOFFICE situated on the Main Street, is now a converted apartment house. It was to this structure that the alleged threats to President-elect John F. Kennedy were mailed to Postmaster Thomas M. Murphy by Paul Pavlick. (Staff Photo by Egan)

he was called to Pavlick's home on several occasions when the old man complained abont local children teasing him or calling

Sweeney conceded he never had personal contact with Pavlick, only new of him or had heard about him from other town residents.

'Maybe Some Day Pavlick Will Receive Justice'

not in his department, therefore he would not have the information.

"We were glad to get Pavlick off our hands," McDermott said, and added, "I didn't think he would be confined this long. The usual procedure is to commit a man for a specified period of time for observation and then hold a board of review on his mental state."

GOT LETTERS

Asked if he ever received letters from Pavlick regarding his arrest and imprisonment, McDermott laughed and said, "Oh yes indeed. For a man his age he is quite a letter-writer. And he never gives up — he is always writing to someone trying to interest them in his case."

"In fact, I have a letter right here which I received just this morning from California, from the mayor of San Francisco. Pavlick wrote him a month ago concerning his case," McDermott said displaying a two-page document.

"There always have been some doubts in my mind about the legality of the man's transportation about the country during his confinement," said the Boston bureau chief, but he declined to elaborate further on his statement.

Queried about the possibility of viewing the written threats allegedly made by Pavlick, the Secret Service chief said he did not know where the evidence was at this time.

"I can't give you anything on that subject — you might contact the U. S. attorney in Concord, he might have something in the files he could show you," concluded McDermott.

Former Belmont Police Chief Donald Leith, when interviewed said, "Pavlick was regarded as the local town character and was deemed harmless to anyone. He was just a chronic complainer about everything."

"He was a prolific letter-writer, always writing letters to town officials and newspapers complaining about situations he thought needed correcting. The selectmen's office is filled with them," lamented Leith.

With all his letter writing and with all his complaining about incorrect town subjects, the former police official said he had never known Pavlick to threaten anyone in the town with violence.

The former town official said him names.

"After I would talk to the children and get the matter straightened out, Pavlick would turn right around and give the kids candy or soda or whatever they might like at the time. He had a soft spot for children and was always good for a donation to any fund drive for a kids organization," recalled Leith.

"Despite all his complaining, and sticking his nose into everything, he never was in trouble with the police department while he was in Belmont," said the ex-chief in defense of the old man.

Of the three selectmen who signed the commitment papers on Pavlick only one still resides in the town. John F. Moynihan is still a selectman in Belmont. Of the others, one has died and the third moved to another area.

Moynihan, when interviewed, immediately remembered Pavlick and said, "Oh yes, the great letter-writer of our town. What has he done now that has you interested?"

The selectman said his files were filled with letters from Pavlick on "about every situation in the town." Moynihan offered to let the press read any of the letters in his possession and draw their own conclusions about the man.

Moynihan said, "To my knowledge Pavlick never threatened any person in this town with violence even though he was very critical of them at times — both verbally and in writing — of their actions and views on town problems.

'TAKE IN STRIDE'

"We looked on the old man as someone we had to take in stride. Every town has one I suppose — a person who is always trying to correct things they feel are wrong — always offering suggestions on how to make matters better," remarked the selectman when asked the opinion of townspeople in respect to Pavlick.

Earl M. Sweeney, present Belmont police chief said he had nothing to do with the commitment of Pavlick. "But I think Concord is a good place for him and they can keep him there for all I care," retorted Sweeney when queried about his views on Pavlick's commitment.

"Before I could take any action of committing a person to the New Hampshire Hospital I would have to conduct my own investigation. No one ever asked me about Pavlick or his mental state," Sweeney said in concluding his interview with the reporter.

The quest for more details concerning the "still unseen" threats to Kennedy next turned to Belmont, site of the original "tip" which led to this unbelievable chain of events.

Note: Tomorrow's fifth installment will deal with part played by Belmont postmaster and a friend of the accused man who believes he was "railroaded" into the mental hospital.

Made No Outright Threat

NOTE: During the first four installments of this seven-part series, reporter Arthur C. Egan has traced Richard Paul Pavlick's arrest, detention by federal authorities; his four-year itinerary of travels to, and confinement in, 19 county jails, three federal prisons and three mental institutions; his long five-year struggle to gain a court trial; statements from a Secret Service chief, a former New Hampshire attorney general, legally involved in the man's commitment to a mental institution and comments from Belmont town officials where the retired postal employe made his home prior to his arrest on Dec. 14, 1960, in Miami, Fla., on the charge of plotting the death of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

This reporter found a very frightened man in the person of Postmaster Thomas M. Murphy — a man scared to death Pavlick would be set free and some day, in some way, take revenge on him or his family.

"What — are you going to try to get him out? They aren't going to release him are they?" were the first comments of Murphy when informed the interview pertained to the Pavlick arrest.

The Belmont postmaster was very reluctant at first to even discuss the Pavlick matter saying, "I don't want to get myself in trouble with my superiors. I don't know how much I am allowed to tell you."

After a short conversation with the six-year head of the small town postoffice, it became apparent he was convinced Pavlick held him solely responsible for his arrest and confinement.

"Have you talked to him yet? I hear tell he holds no love for me at all — really hates me — did he mention me in your talk?" Murphy's voice betrayed an intense note of concern when he spoke of the former town resident.

"I have been told he would like to start a lawsuit against me for turning his mail over to postal inspectors," said Murphy.

This remark by the postmaster opened the discussion on the alleged threats to Kennedy and for the first time it was learned all written material purporting the threats were addressed to Murphy personally.

"All pieces of mail sent to me by Pavlick, some postcards and a letter, were turned over to

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(Continued from Page One)

postal inspectors in Manchester when I became alarmed over Pavlick's inference of possible harm to the in-coming chief executive," explained Murphy.

"He was very anti-Kennedy and he let everyone around here know it too. Claimed Jack Kennedy bought the presidency with his father's money and power. I have the impression he was anti-Catholic also, just from some of the things he would say," recalled Murphy in reference to a query on Pavlick's known attitude in the town.'

Murphy told how he watched the postmarks on the pieces of mail sent by Pavlick. "When they came from Hyannis Port, Kennedy's home I became frightened. I thought he might be plotting some harm to the newly elected President," the postmaster related.

Gave to Youth Center

The postmaster told how Pavlick sold his modest home in Belmont, legally specifying the purchaser make the monthly payments due on the $2,500 mortgage directly to the Spaulding Youth Center in Tilton.

"Guess that was around October of 1960. I am told he never made a cent on the deal, everything went to the youth center. He had a weak spot for kids," said Murphy.

Relating incidents which aroused his fear for the safety of John F. Kennedy, Murphy said, "When Pavlick left here he informed me I would be hearing from him or about him soon. This was just after election if I remember correctly. A few days after he left I received a postal form requesting me to forward his mail to General Delivery at Ashland, Mass., where I understand he had a good friend. Then later, I received requests his mail be sent to General Delivery in Washington, D. C. and then to Palm Beach, Fla. "where I knew the Kennedy family had a home."

"Knowing how Pavlick felt about the President-elect, and knowing he, Pavlick, was going to be in the same area as Kennedy I became real scared and notified the postal inspectors," went on Murphy.

The Belmont postmaster said one card sent by Pavlick said, "Kennedy might never live to get in the White House" and to me it meant he was planning harm to the President-elect," he said.

No Outright Threat

"Yes, Mr. Maynard is right. Pavlick never did come right out and say he was planning to kill Kennedy. He just indicted by his words the new President shouldn't or wouldn't live to take office. From the things he said to me, from the cards I received and their point of origin I assumed he was going to kill the man and I still feel that way," said Murphy.

"I was only on the job a few months and I didn't want to make any mistakes and get into trouble with my superiors. I just told them what I knew, gave them the postcards and a letter and they took over," said Murphy in concluding the interview.

Checking with the headquarters of the Spaulding Youth Center, situated in Northfield, it was learned Pavlick did indeed make the center the recipient of the mortgage payments.

John B. Dillingham of Contoocook, formerly a fund raiser for the center and now a marketing specialist, confirmed the transaction saying he handled the matter concerning the Belmont man's property.

"Mr. Pavlick contacted me sometime in September or October of 1960 offering the center income from property he owned in Belmont. He said he would like to see the children of the area benefit since he lived very modestly and wouldn't need the money from the mortgage," said Dillingham.

The Contoocook man revealed Pavlick never received any money as a down payment from the purchasers nor did he accept any money from the center at any later date.

"The old gentleman said he hoped the children of the area would receive some benefit from his gift and that was reward enough for him," Dillingham said recalling the land transfer.

A strong friendship between Dillingham and Pavlick developed from the business transaction and the Contoocook man is probably the only person who openly expresses the view the Belmont man was "railroaded" into the mental institution.

"I was getting pretty discouraged and had just about given up hope anyone would take an interest in the old man's case. You have rekindled my faith in humanity," Dillingham told this reporter.

"This is a deplorable situation. Here is an old man whose mind is fully alert, knows what he is doing, knows what he is saying, yet he must remain confined in a mental institution. For the past four years I have been assisting him in fighting to secure a trial where he can prove his innocence. By keeping him confined in Concord the authorities can suppress the truth in his case," said Dillingham with bitterness.

The former Youth Center officer said he visited Pavlick at the Medical Center in Springfield, Mo., during the period of his second confinement there. "I wanted to let the old man know he was not a forgotten man and I would do all I could to help him," said Dillingham.

"Maybe when people read your story they will realize just what can happen to a person who has no friends or relatives to battle for them. This could happen to anyone, any place, any time, even though the laws of our country are supposed to protect us from just such an injustice. To my way of thinking, the Justice Department was going to keep Pavlick confined by 'hook or crook' as the old saying goes," remarked Dillingham disgustedly.

The Contoocook man said he had a trunk full of correspondence received in answer to letters Pavlick wrote to influential persons requesting legal assistance in his fight for freedom.

"In the past 18 months I have mailed over 650 letters written by Pavlick to various people all over the United States. Some people have responded and then, evidently realizing the full impact of the Kennedy power, decided not to assist the old man," commented Dillingham.

"But I believe in the old fellow and I am going to continue to stand by him and fight for him. Maybe some day he will receive justice," concluded Dillingham.

NOTE: Tomorrow, in the next to the last of this seven-part series, learn the role of a Washington, D.C., newsman in Pavlick's behalf and the comments of the office of Robert F. Kennedy, U.S. senator from New York.

Belmonters Ask Lawyers Help 'The Old Man'

What Now Is Pavlick's Fate?

By ARTHUR C. EGAN

BELMONT, Nov. 19 — "My God, what an appalling thing to happen in this wonderful country of ours."

"What are the authorities afraid of and what are they trying to hide."

"I should think the lawyers in this state would fall over each other to help this old man."

"I hope your newspaper will keep on trying to help this man, he deserves justice."

These were a few of the comments voiced Friday afternoon by the citizens of Belmont to this reporter seeking more background information on Richard Paul Pavlick, formerly of Belmont, and now confined to the New Hampshire Hospital in Concord, the state's mental institution.

Pavlick is the man, who on Dec. 14, 1960, was arrested by West Palm Beach, Fla., police and charged by the Secret Service agents with plotting the violent death of President-elect John F. Kennedy, a charge which never has been tried or proved in a court of law.

Since his arrest Pavlick has been confined in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement in the Federal Medical Center, Springfield, Mo., one private mental institution and finally committed to New Hampshire's mental hospital, all without the due process of law.

MAIN TOPIC

John Dominic, proprietor of Penny's Market, the town's informal meeting place said he never knew Pavlick because he didn't take over the market until January of 1961.

"The Pavlick story is the main topic of discussion in this store," said the shop owner, adding, "This case terrifies me. It could happen to any one here in Belmont. I don't know if the old man is guilty or not. That isn't the issue. What is important is the fact Pavlick never had a trial. He wasn't given the rights supposed to be accorded all of our citizens."

"The town officials who signed the commitment papers have a moral obligation, as well as a legal obligation, to see that a man's rights are protected. How in good conscience could they have signed the commitment papers when they knew everything that was going on, why it was this way and what was going to come of their actions. That is why he was called a radical here," commented the market owner.

Henry Labrecque, a barber for 30 years in Belmont, said he was well acquainted with Pavlick since the old man always came in for his haircut.

"The old man was always trying to correct what he thought was wrong. He stood up for what he believed. He wouldn't back down from anyone," said Labrecque.

"The day after Kennedy was elected President, Pavlick came in for a haircut. He couldn't sit still in the chair, he was so mad. I can remember his words that day, 'What is wrong with the people of this country electing a President who just got out of diapers. I guess we are stuck with a kid for four years. God help the country'," said Labrecque quoting Pavlick.

"No, I don't believe Pavlick meant any harm to Kennedy. I don't think he was capable of hurting anyone. Pavlick was a very generous man, always willing to help someone. I have never heard him or ever heard anyone say they were threatened by Pavlick. It just wasn't in the old man's nature," recalled Labrecque.

"To show you how he hated violence, he once won a 30-30 Winchester rifle and two boxes of ammunition in a raffle sponsored by the American Legion Post here. When I gave it to him I said, 'Now you have something to shoot with, Mr. Pavlick.' His response was there were some people he could shoot with it, took the gun and left," Labrecque said.

"The next day the old man came back with the gun and told me he was afraid of the gun. It was dangerous to have around, he said, and would I try to sell it for him. I sold the gun and boxes of shells, gave him the money and he was very pleased about it," Labrecque said.

"I am certain the part about him not knowing how to use dynamite is the truth. I seem to remember his asking about getting a guy to do the work for him on that lot up on Route 106, near the Art Evers place," recalled Labrecque.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dupont, 15-year residents of Belmont, knew Pavlick well.

"I worked in the Railway Express office and knew Pavlick, talked with him many times. He was a good old man, knew what he was talking about. I hope your newspaper keeps on trying to help him," said Dupont.

Working in Penny's Market is 18-year old Rita Brown, who lived next door to Pavlick. She recalled, "The kids around his house used to ask him for jobs to do to earn extra money. If he didn't have anything to do he would find something for us to earn a quarter for spending money. He was a nice old man."

Thomas A. Trippanier, 80 years old, who has lived in Belmont 65 of those years, said, "My God, what an appalling thing to happen in this wonderful country of ours."

"Why mister, Pavlick couldn't even kill his own dog. He had to have someone do it for him. I used to see him every day here in the store, or in the postoffice or on the street. He was a mouthy little fellow but he knew what he was talking about. He was harmless to anyone, here in Belmont or anywhere else," Trippanier said.

Arthur Horan, who owns and operates a television store on Route 106 in Belmont, called Monday night to express his concern over the action of legal authorities in the Pavlick matter.

"Your stories sure have people wondering just what is going on. All the people I have talked to in the past few days are wondering just why the selectmen signed the papers when Pavlick was away from here for four years," said Horan.

"Pavlick made it hot for the selectmen here in the town. He kas a good letter-writer. He knew what he was talking about and 99 per cent of the time he was so close to the truth on things it wasn't even funny. The man should have a trial to determine his guilt or innocence. Every person has that right in our country," concluded Horan.

Mrs. Christopher Poulis, 59, of 12 Keene St., Bedford, called this reporter to say, "This Pavlick affair is a terrible thing. Please keep after this and help the old man all you can. I could cry when I think of the whole matter and the man given a chance to defend himself in a court of law."

A dissenter from what seemed to be the popular view of Pavlick's plight was the Belmont Postmaster, Thomas M. Murphy, credited by authorities with having tured over to postal inspectors letters written by Pavlick which were construed as threatening harm to the late John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Murphy was asked to comment on a report that he himself recently received letters from Pavlick. Murphy refused either to confirm or deny it.

"I won't tell you a damn thing," he told the reporter. "You are trying to get that guy out and you know damn well he belongs where he is."

The postmaster was assured that this newspaper would give full publication to any letters he might have received from the prisoner, but again he declined to produce any letters or say whether he had received any.



BELMONT STORE OWNER John H. Dominic, proprietor of Penny's Market, the town's informal meeting place, expressed deep concern for what he termed a "terrifying power" of selectmen in committtng a resident to a mental institution. Dominic said every man was entitled to have his case heard in a court of law to prove or disprove the charge against him by law enforcement officials. (Staff Photo by Egan)



BELMONT'S TOWN BARBER, Henry J. Labrecque, recalled Richard Paul Pavlick as a man who had an intense love and devotion for his country. Labrecque expressed the view that Pavlick was not capable of violence towards anyone, even to the point of selling a .30-30 rifle which he won in a raffle because he, Pavlick, thought it was a dangerous thing to have around. (Staff Photo by Egan)

An Editorial

No Pickets For Pavlick

Anyone reading the Pavlick story, as so ably told by Reporter Arthur Egan, can come to only one conclusion—namely, that the poor old man has never had granted to him the justice which is due every American citizen, no matter how humble he may be or no matter what crime he is accused of. Yet you have heard no outcry from those who are supposed to be the official guardians of our civil liberties.

The Civil Liberties Union in New Hampshire has been silent. The special section of the Department of Justice concerned with civil liberties in Washington has been silent. (There are, however, some signs of concern among New Hampshire attorneys.

In other words, Mr. Pavlick is not a negro, so there are no negro votes to be gathered by any of the politicians, Democratic or Republican, by coming to his aid.

Pavlick is not a left-winger or a Communist, so the groups in the United States which stand guardian over the interests of those people do not rush in to help him.

An Editorial

No Pickets For Pavlick

(Continued from Page One)

YOU DON'T SEE ANY COLLEGE STUDENTS PICKETING FOR THE MUCH HIGHER CAUSE OF MR. PAVLICK'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

When people become indifferent to the freedom of their fellow men, their fellow men soon become indifferent to their freedom.

Therefore, in the absence of any public support by Gov. King or any of our Republican or Democratic representation in Congress for an investigation of the Pavlick case this newspaper, at our own expense, has asked our legal counsel to proceed with proper action to assist anyone who wants to see that Mr. Pavlick is at last given justice.

Wm Loeb

nearly four years?" Dominic asked.

CALLED A RADICAL

"If you oppose the selectmen in this town you are labeled a 'radical.' From what I am told, Pavlick wanted to

mont, expressed deep concern over Pavlick's treatment.

Dupont said, "There are men far worse than Pavlick walking around today. It is a dirty rotten shame what they have done to this man. If a man ever was railroaded, Pavlick was, believe me."

think about it."

Luther Cooper of Hooksett called to air his views on the matter saying, "How can they do this to any one. The man has a right to a court hearing to prove or disprove the charges against him. There should be an investigation of

This newspaper DOES care, because we believe that if this could happen to Mr. Pavlick, it could happen to any of us.

COLLEGE STUDENTS MAY PICKET FOR THE RIGHT TO SEE OBSCENE MOVIES, BUT
AN EDITORIAL **Page 13**

The Weather
Cloudy
(Details on Back Page)

MANCHESTER UNION LEADER

NEW HAMPSHIRE

"There is nothing so powerful as truth"
—DANIEL WEBSTER

State Edition

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UNVEIL LEGAL BOMBSHELL

State of New Hampshire
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH
NEW HAMPSHIRE HOSPITAL
105 PLEASANT STREET
CONCORD

JAMES J. BARRY
COMMISSIONER

December 22, 1964

G. C. YU, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF MENTAL HEALTH

DEC 24 1964

Arthur H. Nighswander
Nighswander, Lord & Bownes
Attorneys at Law
Laconia, New Hampshire

Re: Richard Pavlick

Dear Mr. Nighswander:

Enclosed is the Petition for Conservator which Mr. Pavlick has signed and which has been witnessed by two of our Registered Nurses.

At the present time Mr. Pavlick is considered to be mentally competent to understand the petition and to select a conservator to handle his affairs for him while he is detained in the New Hampshire Hospital.

Sincerely yours,

G. Donald Niswander, M.D.
Acting Superintendent.

GDN/f

Visiting hours 1:30 to 4:30 P. M. Wednesday, Sunday, and Holidays only

COMPETENCY LETTER concerning Richard Paul Pavlick found on file in the Belknap County Probate Court Office yesterday is reproduced above in its entirety.

Find Document Dated Dec. 22, 1964 Declaring Pavlick 'Competent'

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

A virtual legal bombshell was uncovered late yesterday with the discovery of a document filed in the Belknap County Court House which declared Richard Paul Pavlick "mentally competent" to comprehend the terminology of a legal petition.

The document, a letter dated Dec. 23, 1964, was filed by Dr. G. Donald Niswander, then acting-superintendent of the New Hampshire Hospital where Pavlick had been confined since August of that year.

Niswander's letter, addressed to the law firm of Nighswander, Lord and Bownes of Laconia, was in support of Pavlick's petition to the Belknap Probate Court for the appointment of a "conservator" to handle his legal affairs while he was "detained" at the Concord *mental institution.*

The letter written by Niswander was discovered by this reporter during a routine check at the office of Richard G. Tilton, Belknap County Register of Probate, for any legal action concerning Pavlick which might have been filed in Belknap County.

The petition submitted by Pavlick through the Laconia law firm requested a John B. Dillingham of Concord, now of Contoocook, be appointed as "conservator." Tilton said the person requested in the petition would be required to post a bond when assuming such a position.

Still in Active File

"The petition is still in our active file here in this office. There has been no action on it since it was filed here on Jan. 4, 1965," said Tilton.

Learned legal authorities said yesterday it was necessary for Pavlick to request the appointment of a "conservator" by the court since, he, Pavlick being confined at the Concord mental institution was unable to act in his own behalf in legal and monetary matters.

"If Pavlick was judged *insane, or mentally incompetent* to understand and handle his own matters, then the court would appoint a person to act as conservator, it would not allow Pavlick to choose his own appointee," said one legal authority.

Pavlick, described as a "six-year political prisoner" in this country, has, four times previously, been ruled "mentally competent" in Federal District Courts.

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MODEST BELMONT HOME of Richard Paul Pavlick is shown here in a photograph taken last October. High on a hill overlooking the town proper, the structure is three rooms and is now occupied by the person who originally purchased the building from Pavlick in 1960. Proceeds of the sale, $2,500 in mortgage payments were all donated to the Spaulding Youth Center in Tilton.

Kept in Jail or Mental Institutions

Pavlick Denied Trial

NOTE: This is a second of a seven-part series concerning Richard Paul Pavlick. Yesterday reporter Arthur Egan provided readers with the background of Pavlick's arrest and detention by federal authroities on a complaint the Belmont man had threatened the life of John F. Kennedy.

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

On April 5, 1962, Pavlick arrived back in Miami and was confined to the Miami Dade County jail where he was held in solitary confinement for several months.

Because the records of the Miami Federal Court proceedings are unavailable to the press, it could not be determined what steps were taken by the court, but it is known that on July 20, 1962, Pavlick was brought to New Hampshire and an attempt was made by state and federal authorities to confine him at the New Hampshire Hospital.

Back In U.S. Custody

Hospital authorities in Concord refused to admit the man as a patient since he had court charges pending against him and he was returned to federal custody.

Although his itinerary between July 20 and Sept. 23, 1962 is not known, it was on this latter date that Pavlick was admitted for the second time to the Medical Center in Springfield, Mo.

Nearly a year later, the accused man interested a local attorney to file a second writ of habeas corpus for him and on Aug. 26, 1963, Pavlick again appeared before Judge William Becker in the Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo.

"This man is the same as when I saw him over a year ago. I see no reason why he

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PAVLICK

(Continued from Page One)

isn't fit to stand trial and I order him returned to Miami to face the charges," Pavlick recalled.

On Oct. 4, 1963, Pavlick arrived back in Miami and again was confined in a single cell in the Dade County Jail.

Refused Trial

After a two months wait, he again, on Dec. 17, 1963, appeared before Judge Choate, who refused to hold a trial and ordered the man committed to St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington, D.C., for another "period of mental evaluation."

On July 24, 1964, just 19 days after his release from the Washington hospital, Pavlick again appeared before Judge Choate in the Miami Federal Court. The U.S. atotrney said he for New Hampshire, Pavlick faced Judge Sweeney on the charges of "threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy."

Charges Dismissed

At the request of the U.S. Attorney, the government's charges were ordered dismissed, although at the time of the court arraignment, the accused man was not represented by counsel.

Following the dismissal of the charges, Pavlick was still not a free man, for he was promptly taken into custody in the courtroom by the county sheriff and taken to the New Hampshire Hospital for commitment to the institution.

Documents revealed that Pavlick left Miami on July 25, 1964 and arrived at Hillsborough County Jail in Manchester on July 30. One day before his arrival in Manchester, July 29, the town selectmen of Belmont Pavlic at the county jail and signed the commitment order.

In one section of their sworn, signed statement, both doctors said, "He has neuropsychiatric examinations on 15 occasions dating back to 1923." Yet, by their own acknowledgment to this reporter, they never had any such written reports in their possession.

In fact, Dr. Lavoie, when questioned as to the date he examined the accused man suggested to the reporter, "Check with the old man, he would know."

In a second portion of their commitment report, both examining doctors noted, he, Pavlick, "talked very freely and was extremely loquacious, exhibited some evidence of defective judgment and flight of ideas. He was alert and cooperative and well orientated as for time, place and person."

All of this about a man 77 years old at the time, who had been confined for the past few the two doctors afraid to fill this paragraph in with their observations? Was it because it was just hearsay on their part that they judged him incompetent or were they acting on orders from a higher authority?"

In a taped interview with this reporter on Sept. 28, 1966, Maynard, now in private law practice, admitted, "When I was assistant U.S. Attorney, and again when I was New Hampshire attorney general, arrangements were more or less made and understood that if Pavlick was ever brought to New Hampshire in respect to the charges, and if the charges were dismissed, he then would be committed to the state hospital."

Judge Not Told

Maynard also conceded the presiding judge of the Concord Federal Court was never informed that commitment terms." Maynard said in recollecting the threats.

NOTE — See tomorrow's paper for the third part of this seven-part series dealing with the man's itinerary and his struggles for a court trial.

PAVLICK

(Continued from Page One)

and saw to it they were carried out."

Asked if he ever conferred with U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy on the Pavlick matter, Maynard was unable to recall any such conversation.

"I did talk to Washington several times regarding this subject but I don't recall having direct conservation with the attorney general. I do believe



IN KANSAS CITY, Mo., a federal judge could see "no reason" why Pavlick "isn't fit to stand trial" and ordered him returned to the jurisdiction of the Miami Federal Court. In Miami, the complaint was dropped "because the indictment was faulty from the start."

was competent to stand trail but asked the charges be dropped "because the indictment was faulty from the start."

The judge ordered all charges to be dismissed against Pavlick and further ordered him transferred to Concord, N.H., where similar charges were pending in Federal Court.

On Aug. 4, 1964, with Louis M. Janelle, U.S. attorney, and his assistant, Paul L. Normandin, present, along with William Maynard, then attorney general

Pavlick's commitment to the mental hospital even though the man had not been in their town for nearly four years.

Those signing the commitment papers were John F. Moynihan, Floyd W. White and Wilson S. Mansfield, then serving as selectmen of the Town of Belmont.

Ordered Committed

Shortly after his arrival here in Manchester, two local physicians, Dr. Lionel D. Lavoie and Dr. Jean N. Leclerc, examined

years in various jails and prisons, mostly in solitary confinement.

Startling Omission

A very startling omission was discovered in Paragraph 4, Section A, of the signed commitment order which reads, "facts indicating mental illness, personally observed by me." Despite the seven lines provided for their comments, the examining physicians left this space TOTALLY BLANK!

One competent legal authority raised the question, "Why were

signed and in the possession of legal authorities present in the courtroom, even while the accused man stood before the bench to answer to the charges pending against him.

The former attorney general of the state said the so-called threats against Kennedy were in the form of written letters and postcards and they only "implied" he, Pavlick, was going to kill the in-coming chief executive.

"As I recall it, they were in a general way, in quite general

anything concerning his brother was certainly known to Bobby Kennedy since the two men were so close. After all he was the attorney general of the United States at the time these events were taking place," said the former New Hampshire legal head in terminating the interview.

Maurice Bois, now in private law practice in Manchester, when contacted last month said, "I'm sorry, I can't be of much help to you at this time. The Pavlick case was nearly six years ago and I have no records to use for reference in reply to your questions."

The former U.S. Attorney for this district conceded he signed the authorization for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution even though he was not directly involved in the original issuance of the warrant.

"Yes, I was out of town that day and the matter was handled by Bill Maynard, my assistant. That is more or less standard procedure in the office," said Bois.

"I Could Have Freed Him'

A startling disclosure was gained from Bois, when, in confirming the report of a high Secret Service official, Bois admitted at one time he considered representing Pavlick in his fight for freedom.

"After I returned to private practice, I seriously considered taking Pavlick as a client. But then how would it look for the man who signed the original complaint to turn around and represent the man whom he ordered arrested and prosecuted, so I dropped the idea," said Bois in confirming the question posed by the reporter.

"And I think I could have freed him, too," added Bois as an afterthought.

NOTE: Tomorrow in the New Hampshire Sunday News, read part four of this series to learn the Secret Service activities in this case and the views of Belmont town officials regarding the Pavlick case.



ENJOYING HIS WALK at the New Hampshire Hospital in Concord, Richard Paul Pavlick pauses beneath the hospital sign to contemplate his enforced confinement at the mental institution, where he has been a patient since Aug. 4, 1964 when the U. S. Attorney asked for dismissal of the charge of plotting to kill President-elect John F. Kennedy.

Arrest 'Faulty,' So Pavlick Sent to Hospital

Maynard Says Selectmen At Belmont 'Did As Told'

NOTE: This is the third article of a seven-part series. In the first two installments Reporter Arthur Egan provided readers with the background of Pavlick's arrest and detention by federal authorities on a complaint the Belmont man threatened the life of John F. Kennedy, then President-elect. Also included is the accused man's itinerary for nearly four years, his struggles to gain a court trial, the nature of his commitment to New Hampshire Hospital in Concord and the beginning of an interview with a former New Hampshire attorney general, deeply involved in the legal aspects of the case.

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

By former Atty. Gen. William Maynard's own admission, it was learned that it was he, Maynard, who instructed New Hampshire Hospital officials to keep Pavlick under maximum security at all times.

"I had read several psychiatric reports furnished to me and I did not want to have this man running around loose. It was my impression he should be kept in maximum security," Maynard replied when questioned as to his action in this matter.

Reports Disagreed

Maynard did admit however, "Not all the psychiatrists' reports agreed with each other. As I recall it now, and that was some time ago, but as I recall it, there was some difference of opinion in these reports."

"No, I wouldn't oppose his transfer now to a Veterans Administration Hospital. But I will tell you this, I do not have very much faith in their judgment or their ability at the VA hospital in this state. Their record in the past hasn't been too good," commented Maynard recalling some violent incidents committed by released VA patients.

Returning to the period when he was assistant U.S. attorney, Maynard said it was possible the explosives might never have been found if the authority for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution had not been issued.

"Yest, I would say that could raise a sticky legal question now in view of recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings. It might be just possible the whole thing would be thrown out of court and Pavlick might have grounds for a false arrest suit since the original issuance of the complaint was illegal from the beginning," commented Maynard.

The former Justice Department attorney acknowledged if he took the trouble to check federal statutes, he would have learned no such charge existed as requested by the Miami U.S. attorney's office, and the Pavlick affair might never have taken place.

'Did As Told'

"But you can't have someone running around loose voicing threats against a man like Kennedy," said Maynard.

Maynard disclosed the three Belmont selectmen "did as they were told" when it came to signing the commitment papers for Pavlick.

"As I recall it now, the papers were signed by the selectmen at my suggestion when I was state attorney general. It was I who instigated the commitment proceedings

PAVLICK Page Three

Psychiatrist Says Pavlick Doesn't Belong at Concord

RFK Vague on Pavlick Case Details

NOTE: In six installments of a seven-part series, reporter Arthur C. Egan has revealed details concerning the arrest, detention and investigation of Richard Paul Pavlick, 79-year-old Belmont man accused of plotting to assassinate John F. Kennedy in December of 1960. The previous articles disclosed no such law existed under which Pavlick was arrested yet he was indicted by a grand jury; an interview with a former New Hampshire attorney general who made startling admissions concerning the legality of the case; comments from the Secret Service agent who headed the investigation; statements from Belmont town officials regarding the accused man and finally the friendship of one Contoocook man who stills believes the old man is innocent of the crime for which he was charged — and from which he could never defend himself because the federal government legal authorities blocked any court trial.

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

One communication in John B. Dillingham's possession, dated Aug. 16, 1963, came from Holmes Alexander, well-known Washington columnist, in which he requested more information pertaining to the Pavlick affair. At that time he informed Dillingham he would personally contact Bobby Kennedy and talk the matter over with hi

Ten days later Alexander again wrote to the Contoocook man and told him the Justice Department said Pavlick had a record of mental illness and never would bring him to trial.

This reporter contacted Alexander at his Washington office and learned it was U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and his assistant Nicholas Katzenbach who made the decision on this matter.

"I guess they just don't want the old man to reach a court. I'm sorry I couldn't do more for him. I would like to see him get a fair trial," said Alexander.

For five consecutive days last month this reporter made continuous efforts to contact Sen. Robert F. Kennedy by telephone at his Senate office in Washington but to no avail — he just wasn't ever there.

Person to person calls to the New York senator's office only resulted in one of five different female secretaries saying, "I'm sorry, the senator is on the Senate floor at this time. He is expected back very shortly — would you care to leave your name and number?"

The caller did just that, for the first three days, four calls each day, he left his name, his number, and the company he represented. But evidently the senator never returned to his office, because he did not call back, although his office was advised to call collect.

The fourth day of attempts to contact the busy junior senator from New York State reached into the higher echelon when a male press secretary took the calls.

Not identifying himself, the secretary asked the nature of the call and what information was requested from the junior senator. When told the questions concerned Richard Paul Pavlick the secretary replied, "Oh yes, well what are the questions and I will ask the senator for his replies."

This the reporter did — staying mainly to what role Robert Kennedy, when U.S. attorney general, played in the Pavlick affair; what discussion the senator had with Holmes Alexander; and why the Justice Department, under Kennedy's command, allowed such injustices to be inflicted on a citizen, meaning of course, the violation of his constitutional rights.

The reporter pointed out to the press secretary that Kennedy was one of the most outspoken leaders in the fight for constitutional rights and privileges.

Finally, on the fifth day, disappointing news was forthcoming from Kennedy's office — the junior senator was unable to recall any details of the Pavlick case — according to the press secretary. All the records pertaining to the case were in the Justice Department files and would the reporter contact them for the necessary information?

Asked again about the senator's conversation with Holmes

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AN HOUR'S FREEDOM about the grounds of the New Hampshire Hospital, three days a week, has been granted to Richard Paul Pavlick, confined at the state's mental institution since Aug. 4, 1964.

The Weather
Fair, Cool
(Details on Back Page)

MANCHESTER UNION LEADER

NEW HAMPSHIRE

"There is nothing so powerful as truth"
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PAVLICK

(Continued from Page One)

Alexander the secretary replied in the negative — Kennedy was unable to recall any such conversation with Alexander.

"The senator vaguely remembers the unpleasant affair concerning Mr. Pavlick but can be of no assistance to you at this time," was the concluding comment of the press secretary.

Called Harmless

On Nov. 25, 1964, Dr. Albert E. Marland, a Washington psychiatrist, in a letter to a Concord attorney, said it was his belief Pavlick was competent to stand trial and a Washington federal judge agreed with him during a show cause hearing requested by the accused man.

The physician said Pavlick was not entirely free from psychosis but regarded him as harmless. In excerpts from his



talked with George Pappagianis, New Hampshire attorney general, and with Dr. Warren W. Burns, both of whom opposed his release from the hospital. In addition Gallagher said the U.S. attorney general would also oppose his release.

"Their objections stem from the fact that you have not yet demonstrated your willingness to accept the rules and regulations imposed upon you by the society in which you find yourself," one paragraph of the letter told Pavlick.

The comment of Pavlick to this reporter on that paragraph was "I am not a mental case such as some of the poor people confined here. They, the officials, are assuming I am guilty and therefore shouldn't protest my innocence to anyone."

Doesn't Belong at Concord

A staff psychiatrist at the Concord hospital, Dr. Christos Koutras, who is Pavlick's personal physician, said, "The man has a very alert mind for his

Hospital authorities confirmed Pavlick's report that after a Union Leader reporter interviewed him for the third time he was suddenly given "ground privileges" one hour a day, three times a week.

"I was never allowed out alone before you came to the hospital," Pavlick told this reporter displaying his ground privilege card to the reporter.

NOTE: In the concluding chapter of this seven-part series tomorrow, read the life history of this man accused of a heinous crime and some of his views on life in general and on the charge of which he stands accused — never proved — and still in doubt.



letter Dr. Mariand is quoted, "I believe if he came before the Commission of Mental Health he would be discharged as not a danger to himself or others.

"While there may be some difference of opinion on this point this is my personal belief and to this I would testify. My impression is that most doctors with the institutional viewpoint might disagree with me."

Mariand said he would be happy to appear and testify in Pavlick's behalf but his fee was $1,500 and expenses provided the trial did not involve more than three days' time.

REPORTER INTERVIEWING RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK AT STATE HOSPITAL—Arthur C. Egan Jr., left, with notebook and tape recorder. Mr. Egan, a regular member of the UNION LEADER staff, is a native of Holyoke, Mass., and has worked on newspapers in Springfield, Mass., Meriden, Conn., and Casper, Wyoming. An accomplished photographer as well as writer he has worked on special assignment for the major wire services and had articles published in many national magazines and trade journals. (Staff Photo by Goudas)

A Manchester physician, Dr. Hans W. Standow, examined Pavlik in the Concord Hospital on Jan. 8, 1966 at the request of the same Concord attorney and reported his findings as follows: "Throughout the examination he is attentive and cooperative but follows pretty much of his own trend of thought.

In No Distress

"Mr. Pavlick is a 77-year-old man in no acute physical or emotional distress. He appears healthy and possibly somewhat younger than his stated age. He seems alert, and cooperative but talkative.

"He expresses some anger and disgust when speaking about the experiences during the last few years."

The Concord attorney, receiver of this information, was identified as Christopher C. Gallagher, a member of the Sulloway, Hollis, Godfrey and Soden firm.

On May 27, 1966 Gallagher wrote to Pavlick and said he age. According to previously conducted psychological tests he has an IQ of 132.

Pavlick is suffering from an inferiority and persecution complex. I would also say he is a schizophrenic and paranoid," said the doctor in commenting on Pavlick's condition and state of mind.

The staff psychiatrist said Pavlick didn't really belong at Concord and could receive far better treatment at a Veterans Administration hospital. "I wouldn't oppose such a move for the man, in fact I think it would be good for him," said Koutras.



"I AM NOT A MENTAL CASE," says Richard P. Pavlick as he talks to reporter at Concord Hospital. "They are assuming I'm guilty and therefore shouldn't protest my innocence to anyone." A staff psychiatrist at the hospital agrees that Pavlick does not belong there.



ON THE INSIDE LOOKING OUT is a daily routine for Richard Paul Pavlick, confined to the New Hampshire Hospital in Concord since Aug. 4, 1964. The 79-year-old man is caught here in meditation as he considers his next move in his five-year fight to be exonerated of the charge of plotting to assasinate President-elect John F. Kennedy.

Pavlick: 'All I Want Is My Day in Court'

NOTE: In the past six days, an unbelievable and sometimes very frightening story, has been unfolded by reporter Arthur C. Egan concerning the violation of constitutional rights of Richard Paul Pavlick of Belmont, presently confined to the New Hampshire Hospital in Concord, the state's mental institution.

The arrest, detention and investigation of Pavlick by federal agents who accused the 79-year-old man of plotting the death of President-elect John F. Kennedy in December of 1960, have been described as a "bizarre and amazing" chain of circumstances, all aimed at keeping the elderly man from receiving a fair and just court trial.

The humiliation, the degradation, suffered by this elderly man at the hands of state and federal legal authorities during his six years of confinement has rivaled the best TV scrips. A tale of constant movement of an accused person, the incarceration of a man in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, three mental institutions during four years of being jailed, most of which was spent in solitary loneliness, has all been told in the past six chapters of this startling narrative.

The admitted "understandings," "the agreements," the fancy legal maneuvers, the repeated so-called mental evaluations, all are told in this week-long story, which took

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Statement By the Publisher

Today this newspaper concludes a seven-part series detailing the strange circumstances surrounding Richard Paul Pavlick's six-year confinement in 19 prisons, jails and asylums.

Now that we have presented the facts of this case we look for prompt action in Pavlick's behalf by such champions of freedom as the American Civil Liberties Union, the Civil Rights Division of the U. S. Dept. of Justice and assorted other advocates of individual liberty.

Naturally they will all fall over each other in their rush to assure fair treatment and impartial justice for this forlorn and friendless old man.

Unless, of course, they are too busy defending Stokley Carmichael, the draft card burners and the college beatniks of Berkeley, Calif.

Publisher

The Weather
Fair, Cool
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PAVLICK

(Continued from Page 20)

why I was against Kennedy," said Pavlick.

Asked if he felt Kennedy was bad for the country, Pavlick replied he thought so at the time he was seeking the presidency. "But I had to accept the choice of the majority—that is what our country is founded on — the majority vote of the people."

When asked about a letter found in his car at the time of his arrest in Florida, which the Secret Service said was uncomplimentary to Kennedy, Pavlick readily admitted it was there and he had written it.

"I once read in a book, when you are angry, sit down and write your anger in a letter — then put it away until the next day and read it over again and you will see how foolish you were to write it in the first place," Pavlick explained with sincerity.

Pavlick said he never before was in trouble with law enforcement officials. "Oh, I got a couple of parking tickets but I deserved them," he said.

Possessions Missing

The whereabouts of Pavlick's personal possessions taken from him at the time of his arrest, remains a mystery. The Boston Secret Service office disclaims any knowledge of the items but said they assumed their agency was still holding some of the articles.

Pavlick said about a year after his arrest, he received a bill from a Miami garage for over $150 in storage fees and was informed his car would be sold to satisfy the bill. "I guess the car has been sold by this time. I didn't pay the bill and I haven't seen the car since my arrest. There were many other personal items taken from me and never returned," said Pavlick.

"I couldn't get the price I was asking for my Belmont home so I gave it to the youth center. The children might receive some benefit from the money gotten for the place." said Pavlick in explaining the donation of his home to the center.

"I didn't need the money — I was getting a $53-a-month pension from my service in World War I, my retirement from the post office and my Social Security check, so I was well off, I don't need much to live on," he said.

Wants Day in Court

"After Jack Kennedy was elected, and my dislike of the area's winters, I decided I would live in Mexico for a few years. With my income I could live like a king there. And besides, maybe I could write the story of my life — you know I have had some wonderful experiences roaming around the country — I make Huckleberry Finn look like a piker with my younger day's adventures," said Pavlick with a smile.

"All I ask, all I want, is my day in court — to prove I am innocent of the charges placed against me — I did not want the charges dismissed — I wanted a trial to prove the charges false," concluded Pavlick.

"SIX YEARS IN HELL"

To All Citizens of the United States of America:

It is hoped that this will be the last appeal to the citizens and Congress for justice and my Constitutional right to be tried or have my case investigated by Congress to clear my name which was destroyed by Postmaster Murphy of Belmont, N. H. on November 9, 1960, which imprisoned me for 6 years.

On December 15, 1917 I enlisted in the Army and while I served overseas I didn't see action, but was injured and now draw full compensation.

On November 9, 1960, Postmaster Murphy had an hallucination and charged that I had sent him a letter and card from Hyannisport, Mass. that endangered the life of John F. Kennedy, not yet a President Elect. I respected Kennedy, but thought him too young and inexperienced to be President of the United States.

I was never out of New Hampshire from June 13 to November 26, 1960, so I was not in Massachusetts on the 9th of November. On December 13th, while on my way to Mexico, I was arrested in a traffic trap and accused of vagrancy although I had visible means of support and was innocent. No trial was ever held and the Secret Service took over without a warrant and denied me the right to have a lawyer, as the police did also. On December 15, 1960 Judge Emmet Choate of the Miami U. S. Court sent me to the U. S. Hospital at Springfield, Missouri.

Although declared competent four times, Judge Choate would not give me a trial and kept wasting money by sending me to psychiatrists and to Springfield, Mo. 3 times; Danbury, Conn. 2 weeks; Leavenworth, Kansas 3 weeks; Lewisbury, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; and finally to The New Hampshire Hospital for 28 months (6 years to the day when released).

It was through a letter from Senator Tom McIntyre of New Hampshire that I first learned in 1968 that I had been declared insane on January 27, 1961, but the Judge didn't give me a guardian as he should have done so I have been unable to sue True Magazine for their libelous article in the issue of March 1964.

When arrested, the police and the Secret Service wouldn't let me have a lawyer and the Secret Service took my car and all my personal property which they still hold although all charges had to be dropped as illegal. Two lawyers in Springfield, Mo., one in Miami, Fla., and one in Washington, D.C. contracted with me and were paid, although their services were illegal as I couldn't make a legal contract. One lawyer stole $600 from me.

After spending $15,000 and sending out 20,000 8-page letters to all walks of life, only three

people were interested in my illegal persecution by Robert Kennedy, the U. S. Attorney General. They were John Dillingham of New Hampshire; Virginia Leary, a 14 year old young lady; and William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester Union Leader. He put his paper behind me 100 per cent when his reporter found everything that I told him was the truth. He got me a hearing through his attorneys and the New Hampshire Bar Association and my freedom was assured when Judge Robert Griffith stopped a hearing while the Superintendent of The New Hampshire Hospital was testifying (he had talked with me only one hour before the hearing) and released me from the Hospital.

Nineteen nights were spent traveling from one jail to another. Some didn't have mattresses. I had no shave or bath and refused to eat in some of them. Florida, Missouri, Kansas, Connecticut and New Hampshire were the states. 300 or more miles were traveled every day with handcuffed hands.

Because of the Statute of Limitations, I must now appeal to you and to Congress for an investigation of the false arrest, illegal charges and the conduct of the Secret Service and the police. The Secret Service took all my property and my car after the Judge had refused to give them a search warrant. They still retain some of my personal property which they refuse to return to me, and refer me to the U. S. Attorney General.

Although I was not in Belmont, N. H. from December 3, 1960, the U. S. District Attorney had me indicted, stating that I had been in Belmont from November 8 to December 16, 1960. I left N. H. on December 3, was in Massachusetts to the 7th of December, in Washington, D. C. on the 8th, Riviera, Florida on the 10th, in Palm Beach jail on the 14th, Fort Lauderdale jail on the 16th, so how could I be in New Hampshire on those days? Former N. H. Attorney General William Maynard knew that the charges against me were illegal, yet he insisted that if the charges were dropped that I should be confined in a hospital for the rest of my life.

If you deny an innocent citizen a chance to prove his innocence as authorized by the United States Constitution, then the future of the United States is in danger and your freedoms may disappear.

The Postmaster General should recall the honor given to Postmaster Murphy, or have him prove and produce any letter or card that he claims he received from me from Hyannisport, Mass. on Nov. 9, 1960.

Richard P. Pavlick

Richard P. Pavlick
c/o J. B. Dillingham
Box 84
Concord, N. H. 03301

The Weather
Cloudy, Mild
(Details on Back Page)

MANCHESTER UNION LEADER

NEW HAMPSHIRE

"There is nothing so powerful as truth"
—DANIEL WEBSTER

State Edition ★ ★ ★

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THOUGHTFUL MEDITATION is the theme of this camera study of 79-year-old Richard Paul Pavlick, sitting contemplating his next step in a five-year fight to gain his freedom from confinement. The elderly man has been held in 19 county jails, three federal prisons and three mental institutions since his arrest on Dec. 14, 1960 on a charge of plotting to kill President-elect John F. Kennedy, a charge which had never been proved in a court of law. Pavlick is presently confined at the New Hampshire Hospital in Concord, the state's mental institution.

Describes Pavlick as 'Political Prisoner'

IN 6-YEAR ORDEAL

(NOTE: Richard Paul Pavlick, described as a "political prisoner" of this country, has spent the past six years in prisons and asylums as the result of a charge which the federal government long ago dropped and on which he was never permitted to stand trial. Details of this bizarre and—some believe—tragic case will be published in a series of seven articles, of which this is the first. For further background read the accompanying Page One Editorial.)

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

Richard Paul Pavlick is a "political prisoner" of this country—in a time of militant outcry for civil rights and the respect of human dignities—a man destined to be a classic illustration of a "martyr to an image."

Government bureaucracy charged Pavlick with the heinous crime of plotting to assassinate a newly-elected President of the United States, a charge which was never proved, a charge against which he can never defend himself.

Despite constitutional guarantees, Pavlick has never had the trial which would force authorities to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, the man's guilt.

'No Justice'

The lonely, discouraged 79-year-old prisoner, patiently sitting in his ward at the New Hampshire Hospital, the state's mental institution in Concord, contemplates a quotation, "There is no such thing as justice—in or out of court."

These words, so eloquently voiced by the late famed trial lawyer, Clarence Darrow, whose legal talents saved many persons from hopeless, undignified incarceration such as that now being experienced by Pavlick, hold special significance for the elderly man.

For Pavlick, struggling to maintain his dignity, nevertheless dejectedly ponders his fate. A tragic victim of justice—or the lack of it—he appears doomed to spend his remaining years in desolate loneliness.

A former postal employe in his native Boston, Pavlick, who after his retirement in 1949 resided in Gilmanton and Belmont, first came to the nation's attention, when on Dec. 14, 1960, he was taken into custody by Palm Beach, Fla., police, turned over to the U. S. Secret Service and charged with threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

In the next four years, the accused man was incarcerated in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement in a federal medical center and six months in a Washington, D. C., mental hospital.

Trial Ordered

During his two periods of confinement at the Springfield, Mo., Federal Medical Center, Pavlick twice had writs of "habeas corpus" filed in his behalf in Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo. Twice the presiding judge, William Becker, ruled the accused man mentally competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial on the charges.

Each time Pavlick appeared before Judge Emmett Choate in the Miami Federal Court. Trial was on each occasion deferred, and Pavlick was ordered shipped to still another institution.

The bizarre list of events was climaxed on Aug. 4, 1964, when, by an admitted "understanding" of United States and New Hampshire legal minds, Pavlick was committed for life to the New Hampshire Hospital.

Competent legal authorities have termed these miscarriages of justice, the long months of confinement, the excessive periods of mental evaluation, the total disregard

PAVLICK Page Seven



BELMONT POSTMASTER Thomas M. Murphy is credited by the Secret Service with supplying the first information which started a search along the entire Eastern Seaboard for Paul Pavlick, whom Murphy feared was plotting the death of President-elect John F. Kennedy. The Belmont postmaster had only assumed his position three months earlier and was an acquaint-

An Editorial

Justice For ALL

Recently a four-page handwritten letter was sent to the publisher of this newspaper from the State Hospital in Concord by a man in his 80th year.

In this letter he stated:

"You impress many that you believe in law and order, but do you? I have asked for the

Calls Pavlick 'Political Prisoner'

In 6-Year Ordeal

(Continued from Page One)

of the "speedy trial" theory, scandalous under the regime of the "Great Believer" in the rights of the down-trodden, Robert F. Kennedy.

Under RFK

For it was under Kennedy, then United States attorney general, that all of these events transpired. In fact, it was only shortly before Kennedy resigned his position with the

this authorization, I knew the complaint to be faulty since the statutes did not cover any legal grounds for prosecution in this case," said Maynard.

Maynard explained he issued the authorization since Bois was out-of-town at the time. He was unable to explain however, why the warrant was signed with Bois' name and why the warrant was signed the following day with both he, Maynard, and Bois knowing the charge to be illegal — that is, not covered by any federal statute.

Both Maynard and Bois were unable to explain why, on March 15, 1961, Criminal Docket

in a "safety box" behind the front seat of the vehicle.

It was this evidence, coupled with the information provided by Postmaster Murphy, which led Secret Service agents to allege Pavlick planned to make himself a "human bomb" to destroy the President-elect. Agents admitted at no time was there direct evidence that the detonating caps were ever connected to the dynamite sticks or that Pavlick had the explosives on his body.

To this day, Pavlick protests that he purchased the dynamite only because he was planning to blast stumps on property he

rights supposed to be guaranteed in the U. S. Constitution but did not get them . . . A diabolical plot to keep me confined was planned."

Because this newspaper respects the rights of EVERY citizen, no matter what the color of his skin, or his religion, or whether he is important or unimportant, we immediately assigned a reporter to investigate. Our reporter was provided with the assistance and guidance of competent legal counsel retained by this newspaper.

The facts uncovered by Mr. Arthur Egan—which will be set forth in a series of articles, the first of which is on this front page today—may startle you. They may also frighten you when

ter in this man's encounter with federal legal authorities was written.

If Pavlick was guilty of any crime, he feels it was only that of voicing an intense concern for the country he loved—and a misguided criticism of its chosen leader whom he distrusted because of his youth and inexperience.

Secret Service agent Frank V. McDermott disclosed at that time that a four-day search for the suspect had been underway along the entire Eastern Seaboard. McDermott said Pavlick was reported to have made himself a "human bomb" with the intent of destroying himself and the President-elect.

Credit for the alert on the possible assassination attempt was given to Thomas Murphy, Belmont postmaster, who had notified his postal superiors that he, Murphy, was in possession of a letter and postcards which "implied" Pavlick was intending harm to the newly elected Chief Executive.

Postal inspectors in turn passed the information on to Secret Service, furnishing a complete description of the suspect, his 1952 sedan and its marker plate number. This information set in motion a 13-state alarm for the Belmont resident reportedly traveling the East Coast in his old model sedan.

Arrested in Florida

At 10:30 on the morning of Dec. 14, the wanted man was seen driving into the city limits of Palm Beach, from the West Palm Beach area, and was promptly arrested by Patrolman Lester Free on a motor vehicle violation, namely crossing the double center line. An additional charge of vagrancy was later lodged against the suspect to legally hold him for investigation.

Removed from his vehicle, Pavlick was made to stand with his hands on the car's roof while Officer Free searched his person. He was then placed in the police cruiser and taken to downtown police headquarters. The suspect offered no resistance to police at the time of his arrest said Secret Service men.

"At no time did the arresting officer ask me my name, or ask for my identification. He knew who I was and just wanted to arrest me. I didn't cross any center line on the highway," said Pavlick.

Once at the police station, the accused man was again searched. His car keys, card-case, jackknife, wallet and money were taken from him.

"Since I was arrested for a motor vehicle violation and was a member of the AAA, I asked to call an attorney from that organization but they wouldn't let me make any calls," said Pavlick in recalling the details of his arrest.

"Then I was put into a detention cell and after a while some Secret Service men, headed by a John Marshall, came in and questioned me until I lost all track of time," said Pavlick.

'Put Words In My Mouth'

The former postal clerk said the agents tried to gain an admission from him that he, Pavlick, planned to kill Kennedy by exploding a dynamite bomb hidden on his body, killing himself as well as the President-elect.

"I told them they were putting words into my mouth, I am not a man of violence, I am afraid of violence," countered Pavlick in denying the charge lodged against him.

During the many hours of interrogation following his arrest, Pavlick did not have the protection or advice of legal counsel as guaranteed under the U. S. Constitution — federal agents would not allow the accused man to exercise his right to seek legal aid prior to or during his questioning.

Sometime during the day of Pavlick's arrest, it cannot be determined just when, Robert W. Rust, the U. S. attorney in Miami, contacted the New Hampshire U. S. attorney and asked him to authorize prosecution of Pavlick on the charge of "threatening the President-elect of the United States."

William Maynard of Concord, then assistant to Maurice Bois, U. S. attorney, of Manchester, gave verbal permission over the telephone to proceed in the arrest and prosecution of the Belmont man.

"A short time after I issued

convened at their request, to consider the charge against Pavlick, "threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy," when they both knew there was no statute to cover the charge. Yet an indictment was returned on the charge and for all purposes and intents, was officially lodged against the accused man.

Since, according to federal authorities, there are no transcribed minutes available of grand jury hearings, it is impossible to ascertain if the members of the jury were ever informed the original order for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution was illegal — or if their consideration of this charge was also illegal.

Under our constitutional law, John F. Kennedy was not the President-elect. Not until Dec. 19, 1960, when the Electoral College met and cast their ballots, did Kennedy become the official President-elect.

At that time, throughout the entire country, there was apprehension some members of this body might bolt their party and cast their votes for a candidate other than Kennedy or Nixon, thereby forcing the presidential election into the U.S. House of Representatives.

"I knew I wouldn't be reappointed to this office by the Kennedy clan, but I couldn't have it said I was not interested in the welfare of the President-elect," said Maynard in explaining his actions on Dec. 14, 1960.

Heavy Bail Set

On Dec. 16th, the accused man appeared before the U.S. Commissioner in West Palm Beach on the charges of threatening the President-elect of the United States and of interstate transportation of explosives. Bail of $100,000 was set at that time and the suspect was confined in the Dade County jail.

The explosives mentioned in the federal indictment were seven sticks of dynamite found in the trunk of Pavlick's car with the detonating caps being

owned on Route 105 in Belmont.

"I didn't know how to use it, tried to get someone to do the work for me, but couldn't do it, so I had to forget the work," said Pavlick in explaining why the explosives were not put to the use intended.

When this reporter asked why the old man didn't just leave it at his old home or toss it away in some remote area, Pavlick exclaimed, "What, and have some kids find it and get hurt with it?"

Claims Changed Mind

McDermott did say however, that under questioning, Pavlick told the agents he was in the West Palm Beach church the previous Sunday, "was only a few feet away from Kennedy, and changed his mind about exploding the bomb when he saw little Caroline Kennedy."

"I couldn't see hurting little Caroline and all those other people," Pavlick is reported to have told the Secret Service.

Three days later, Dec. 19, Pavlick appeared before Judge Emmet Choate for the first time and was ordered examined by a psychiatrist. The records indicate the accused man was examined by a Miami doctor, but the findings are unavailable to the press.

Two months later, Feb. 9, 1961, Pavlick was sent to the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., for mental evaluation and arrived there five days later after a trip by motor car under guard of U.S. marshals.

Nearly a year later, Feb. 2, 1962, a writ of habeas corpus was filed for the confined man in U.S. Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo. Judge William Becker, presiding justice, ruled the accused man competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial on the charges.

(NOTE: Tomorrow's installment will desdribe how the government after nearly four years finally dropped its original charge against Pavlick and how, without benefit of counsel, he was immediately incarcerated in a hospital for the insane under extraordinary circumstances.)

ance of the accused man. (Staff Photo by Egan)

PAVLICK HEARING STARTS

Five Witnesses Say Belmonter Normal Person

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

CONCORD — "Richard Paul Pavlick — well aware of what's going on — in touch with things — thinks acts — talks — just like any normal person not confined to a mental institution."

This was the substance of testimony offered yesterday in Merrimack County Superior Court by three New Hampshire Hospital employes as psychiatric aides they have had hourly contact, day after day, for the past two years with Pavlick, confined to the state mental institution since Aug. 4, 1964.

In addition, two other witnesses, one a long-time friend and the other a Union Leader reporter, both emphatically declared they believed Pavlic was in complete command of all his faculties and was in every way a "normal person."

The testimony of the five men, all witnesses in Pavlick's behalf, came during the opening session yesterday afternoon before Justice Robert F. Griffith of Nashua, presiding over a mental competency hearing concerning the former Belmont man.

Denies Charges

Pavlick first came to the nation's attention when, on Dec. 15, 1960, he was taken into custody by Palm Beach, Fla., police and was later charged by the Secret Service with "threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy," a charge he steadfastly has denied over the years.

Since his arrest the former Belmont man, a retired Boston postal worker, has been confined in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement at a federal medical center, one period of confinement at a private mental hospital and then, on Aug. 4, 1964, final commitment to the New Hampshire Hospital.

A startling disclosure was made by Dr. Christos Koutras, director of correctional psychiatry at the N.H. Hospital, who admitted under questioning that he, Koutras, had examined Pavlick at length for the first time on Dec 9, just three days before he was to appear in the Superior Court and four months after he, Koutras, took over Pavlick's case at the institution.

Koutras Testifies

It was the professional opinion of Koutras, that Pavlick's habit of regarding all psychiatrists with suspicion was abnormal, even though Pavlick believed himself unjustly accused of a heinous crime, unjustly confined, regarded himself as sane and in every waking moment desired to clear himself of the stigma of crime and insanity.

The mental competency hearing was brought about by the filing of a petition by Atty. Warren E. Waters of Concord, acting in Pavlick's behalf and representing the Legal Aid Committee of the New Hampshire Bar Association. Waters requested the Superior Court, under Chapter 135-30 of the Revised State Statutes, to rule on Pavlick's mental competency.

Joining Waters was Atty. Ralph W. Sullivan, a member of the law firm of Malloy, Sullivan and Sullivan of Boston, counsel for the Union Leader Corporation.

His motion to appear "as a friend of the court" was granted by Justice Griffith.

Appearing for the state was Atty. William O'Neil, assistant attorney general and Atty. John A. Turkin, also of the same office. Present in the courtroom was Warren W. Burns, Superintendent of the New Hampshire Hospital.

First Witness

First witness to testify was John P. Dillingham of Contoocook, a former fund raiser for the Spaulding Youth Center in Tilton and now a national sales representative for a home building concern.

Dillingham related his friendship began with Pavlick's donation of land on Rte. 106 in Laconia and his property in Belmont. The land in Belmont had been sold and Pavlick turned over a $2,500 mortgage to the center who was recipient of the mortgage payments.

The Contoocook man told of a two-day visit to Pavlick while the latter was confined at the federal medical center in Springfield, Mo., and of nearly weekly visits to the elderly man since he was confined to the Concord hospital.

Correspondence during the past six years with Pavlick was always in a normal, coherent manner, Dillingham testified. "He was extremely well aware of his surroundings," said Dillingham.

The Contoocook man went on to say, "Pavlick didn't feel he was being persecuted, just felt he was wrongly charged, wrongfully committed to the state hospital and wanted to get into court to prove this."

'Extremely Alert'

"He is extremely alert, has knowledge far ahead of an ordinary person and can carry on a very good conversation on many subjects," was Dillingham's description of Pavlick.

"If given a few breaks along the way this man might have gone a long way in life," was Dillingham's opinion.

Dillingham told the court he was firmly convinced Pavlick was in every way a competent, normal person and should not remain confined to the New Hampshire Hospital.

Bernard Dumont of Chichester and Alfred R. Forest of Concord, both attendants on Ward B2 at the Hospital and working the 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. shift, testified they carried on normal conservations every day with Pavlick.

Both men said Pavlick's conduct at all times while in the ward was normal, cooperative, and well behaved according to their observations. The two men said they have been with Pavlick since December, 1964, just a few months after his commitment to the state institution. Dumont told the court Pavlick spent his time reading, listening to the radio, watching television and writing letters. The attendant went on to say he spent many hours talking with Pavlick and found him truthful and very interesting. "His behavior was constant, always good," said Dumont.

Sane and Normal

The Chichester man concluded with, "Pavlick acts the same way as any normal person on the outside."

Forest, a six-year employe of the hospital, told the court he "chewed the fat" many times with Pavlick and found him sane and normal in every respect.

Parker Smith of Allenstown testified he talks to Pavlick every day about current events and finds him well informed on any subject.

"I talk to Pavlick just as I would to an ordinary man. There is nothing wrong with his speech or behavior. Yes, he does complain about certain things, like his being locked up without the benefit of a court trial. He is the same, day in, day out," said Smith.

"I never heard the man raise his voice, he can take care of himself very well and his talking makes sense," concluded Smith.

All three hospital employes told the court they were subpenaed by Atty. Waters to testify and did not come forward of their own accord.

The final witness for the defense, Arthur C. Egan Jr., this reporter, who just recently concluded a seven-part series on Pavlick, testified as to the events leading up to his writing of Pavlick's case history.

Egan said Pavlick appealed to Union Leader publisher William Loeb for aid and he, Egan, was assigned to investigate Pavlick's story. A two-month investigation leading to interviews in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Georgia and Florida, all at the newspaper's expense, was undertaken to ascertain the truth in the Pavlick case.

Should Be Free Man

"I am certain that Pavlick is as capable as you and I and should be a free man and walking the streets like any normal person," the reporter told Asst. Atty. Gen. William O'Neil.

"I am firmly convinced all that Mr. Pavlick has told me is the truth as I have corroborated nearly all details," said the Union Leader reporter.

Pavlick took the witness stand in his own behalf and for 48 minutes testified with nearly one-half an hour under cross-examination by O'Neil.

Once during the questioning Pavlick told O'Neil, "Now wait a minute, you're not going to get me balled up here."

Pavlick related his life's history to the court, freely and coherently discussed his problems in life, and at all times remained composed under both examination and cross-examination.

The retired postal employe gave mostly exact dates and places in response to questions by both Waters and O'Neil, and several times, he, Pavlick, corrected O'Neil on dates.

On Lawyer's Advice

Pavlick told the court he had not answered the questions put to him by doctors at the New Hampshire Hospital because he was acting on the advice of a former attorney retained by him in Washington, when he was confined to St. Elizabeth Hospital in that city.

The former Belmont man testified he knew what the hearing he was taking part in was all about. "It is to determine my mental competency here and now at this time," said Pavlick. He said he was aware the session had nothing to do with the charges placed against him by the government and since dismissed at their own request.

"No, I never suffered from any mental illness," Pavlick told the court. "Not that I know of."

Pavlick was the one who informed the court that he just recently was interviewed by Dr. Koutras for the first time since the psychiatrist came to the Concord institution. This fact later was confirmed in testimony by Koutras.

"Oh, I can take care of myself and I have a place to go," Pavlick told the court in reply to a question of what would happen if the court granted him his freedom.

Previous Records

Under questioning by Pavlick's attorney, Dr. Koutras admitted he was using previous records and his own Dec. 9 interview with Pavlick, to form his professional conclusion that Pavlick needed continued confinement.

Pavlick, under questioning by O'Neil, had testified that he had never married because a back injury suffered in World War I made it uncertain he could properly support a family. However, Dr. Koutras testified that Pavlick's reason for remaining a bachelor was Pavlick feared to contract a "venereal disease." "This is abnormal," said the psychiatrist.

In response to a question by Justice Griffith, Dr. Koutras agreed Pavlick's behavior might be considered perfectly normal if it were assumed that he was really an innocent person, wrongfully detained on false charges.

Koutras told the court he did not believe Pavlick was dangerous, did not believe the man would cause anyone "physical harm" and for that reason granted him "privileges." This consisted of allowing Pavlick to walk alone, unguarded, about the institution grounds two hours a day, three times a week.

On the subject of Pavlick's medication, Koutras admitted one of the drugs being administered acted as a "pep-up" while the other was to do just the opposite, to calm him down.

"But these drugs act on different parts of the body," explained Koutras in defense of his statement to the court.

Koutras testified that on several occasions Pavlick refused to answer questions put to him by psychiatrists "because he wanted his lawyer in the room or that his attorney told him not to answer any questions."

"This is not normal behavior," Koutras told the court.

Justice Griffith, at 5 p.m., ordered a recess until 11 a.m. today when the hearing will resume.



RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, standing center, is seen here after opening session of his Superior Court hearing on his mental competency. From left are: Parker Smith, Allenstown; Bernard Dumont, Chichester and Alfred R. Forest, Concord, hospital psychiatric aides; Merrimack County Deputy Sheriff Leo Malin, Pavlick, Sheriff Clyde Parker, defense attorneys Warren E. Waters of Concord and Ralph W. Sullivan of Boston and Arthur Dillingham of Contoocook.

(Staff Photo by Egan)

PAVLICK WINS FREEDOM

PAVLICK WINS FREEDOM



HAPPIEST MAN IN WORLD is Richard Paul Pavlick, left, of Belmont, set free yesterday by Justice Robert E. Griffith after nearly six years of confinement in jails and mental institutions. With him are, from left, Atty. Ralph W. Sullivan of Boston; B. J. McQuaid, editor-in-chief of the Loeb papers, and Atty. Warren E. Waters of Concord. Sullivan and Waters acted as Pavlick's counsel at a two-day hearing on the 79-year-old man's mental competency, held in Merrimack County Superior Court.

(Staff Photo by Egan)

Judge's Ruling Brings Release For Belmonter

By ARTHUR C. EGAN Jr.

CONCORD — "I hope none of you gentlemen ever have to go through so much in order to experience the grand and glorious feeling I have right now."

So said Richard Paul Pavlick, smiling broadly but with tears in his eyes, minutes after being set free yesterday by Justice Robert F. Griffith of Nashua, presiding over Pavlick's mental competency hearing in Merrimack County Superior Court.

His remarks were addressed to a small group of lawyers and newsmen who were congratulating him on the outcome of the hearing.

It was almost six years to the day — Dec. 14, 1960 — since Pavlick was first taken into custody in Palm Beach, Fla., and charged by the Secret Service with plotting the violent death of President-elect John F. Kennedy. Pavlick since that day has never ceased denying the charge, which was long ago quashed by the U.S. government itself.

Ends Confinement

A few minutes earlier, in the courtroom, Justice Griffith had in effect put an end to Pavlick's six years of confinement when he interrupted the testimony of Dr. Warren Burns, Superintendent of the New Hampshire Hospital to remark:

"I don't think we need to hear any more evidence."

Griffith went on to say, "Now, it is clear from the testimony I have heard so far and from the entire history of the case that under the definition of mental illness that I have here Mr. Pavlick does not require treatment for the welfare of others or of the community. There appears no evidence that he would be dangerous to the community or others.

In making his ruling in behalf of Pavlick, Justice Griffith placed the elderly man on "parole" for three months. During this period Pavlick must report to the hospital superintendent for observation at least once a week unless otherwise ordered by the court.

For Pavlick the parole meant the end of a six-year struggle to gain his freedom from charges which he has always maintained were "false." The 79-year-old man constantly requested a court trial on the charge lodged against him by government officials but the right to "trial by jury" has always been denied him.

19 County Jails

Since he was first arrested, six years ago today, Pavlick has been confined in 19 county jails, three federal prisons, two periods of confinement in a federal medical center and one six-month stay at a private mental institution before being confined to the state's mental institution in Concord.

Although he was twice declared mentally competent by Federal Judge William Becker of Kansas City, Mo., and ordered to stand trial on the charges, Pavlick was never accorded his "day in court."

In making his ruling yesterday Justice Griffith blasted federal law enforcement officials and others by saying, "It is also clear that rightly or wrongly, people at the state hospital, and other people connected with both state and federal government have given a great deal of weight in Mr. Pavlick's case to people who have no interest as such, in the case at the present time."

"I am referring, of course, to the representatives of the Secret Service, representatives of the FBI who have undertaken, I am sure with what they thought were good motives, to interfere where they had no right to interfere at this time," continued Judge Griffith.

Praises Attorneys

After the conclusion of the two-day hearing, Pavlick praised his two attorneys, former Dep. Atty. Gen. Warren E. Waters of Concord, and Ralph W. Sullivan of Boston, counsel for the Union Leader Corporation. Waters is also the former Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission.

"These two men did a wonderful job for me. I will be grateful to them for the rest of my life," said Pavlick.

"I cannot find the words to express my apppreciation to William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester Union Leader, for the help he gave me when I needed it the most. He is the most thoughtful man in the world, a man anyone would be proud to call a friend or to even know," said the former retired Boston postal worker.

"If it wasn't for the Union Leader I would be still stuck in that hospital." Pavlick told newsmen gathered around him following his release.

Pavlick expressed a wish to thank Loeb in person, and in just a few hours, through a set of fortunate circumstances, Pavlick's wish was fulfilled. The Belmont man met with the publisher in the Union Leader newsroom at Manchester and personally offered his heartfelt thanks.

Monthly Meeting

Loeb was in Manchester to host a monthly meeting of the Union Leader Advisory Board and Mr. Pavlick accepted his invitation to attend the dinner and meeting at the Manchester Country Club.

There Pavlick again briefly expressed his gratitude to the newspaper, its publisher, legal counsel and editorial staff for the intensive investigation and series of articles which brought his case to nationwide attention. He also with considerable humor and philosophy recited some of the details of his long confinement. To the 25 business and news executives who listened it seemed sadly incredible that this apparently gentle, sympathetic and keen-witted old man should have been incarcerated for six years as a potential assassin.

Asked his plans now Pavlick said he was "just going to rest up and see what it feels like to walk around free as a bird."

"I am going to stay with friends in Ashland, Mass., for now. Frank and Joseph Howard, long-time friends there have offered me the hospitality of their home until I can get settled," said Pavlick. He left for Ashland later last night arriving there about 10 p.m.

'No, I'm Not Bitter'

Asked if he was bitter about his long confinement Pavlick replied, "No, I'm not bitter, I suppose I should be but I guess this is just one of the things that happen. I intend to carry on the fight to clear myself of the false charges placed against me — that is the one aim I have in life — to clear my name of these horrible charges."

Immediately after Justice Griffith's ruling, William O'Neil, assistant attorney general representing the state, filed a motion to set aside the court's decision.

"The state of New Hampshire is opposed to the discharge or the immediate release through parole or by other means, of Richard Paul Pavlick," said O'Neil.

The motion was denied by Justice Griffith and O'Neil said he would file an "exception" today to the justice's decision.

Today's action in Superior Court climaxed a two-day session during which five persons testified they believed Pavlick was sane, mentally competent and should be free "just like a normal person.

Trio Testifies

Testifying at the opening session were three of Pavlick's psychiatric aides in his ward at the New Hampshire Hospital, Bernard Dumont of Chichester; Alfred R. Forest of Concord and Parker Smith of Allenstown, all of whom told the court they believed the elderly man to be sane and normal.

The trio, under questioning by the state's attorney, all said they were associated with Pavlick for nearly two years, observed him all of this time, and in their opinion could carry on and behave in the same fashion as "any normal person not confined to an institution."

John B. Dillingham of Contoocook, a friend of Pavlick who conducted business transaction with the Belmont man, said he was "a very intelligent man, much advanced over the ordinary person in knowledge."

The Contoocook man said he believed Pavlick to be as sane as any person could be judged sane and voiced the opinion he should be set free at once.

A Union Leader reporter, the present writer, who for over two months conducted an intensive investigation of Pavlick case, his past history, and spent many hours with the man at the state hospital, testified he was "sane as your or me," referring to Atty. O'Neill. Egan said he believed Pavlick was "railroaded" into mental hospitals because of the charges lodged against him by government officials.

Not a Danger

In yesterday's testimony Superintendent Burns testified, "I do not believe Pavlick to be a danger to himself or others of the community. There is nothing in his past history or during the period of his confinement here to indicate acts of violence."

It was at this point that Justice Griffith stopped the hearing and informed the participants of his decision.

Earlier attorneys for Pavlick had turned over to Griffith transcripts of court hearings, both in Springfield, Mo. and Miami, all collected by this reporter. These transcripts included psychiatric reports testified to at federal court proceedings in both cities.

Pavlick's appearance in the Merrimack Superior Court came three weeks after the Union Leader completed a series of seven articles dealing with this case, from its beginning to its uncompleted end at the Concord hospital. Today's decision by Judge Griffith was a fitting completion to what this reporter termed a "sorry miscarriage of justice."

Newsmen from Manchester, Boston and the major wire services were high in their praise of Justice Griffith concerning the handling of the hearings. One Boston reporter said, "This Justice Griffith is one of the finest judges I have seen on the bench during my 23 years of newspaper work."

This sentiment was echoed by all of the other reporters covering the hearing.



GRATITUDE is expressed by Richard Paul Pavlick to Arthur C. Egan Jr., Union Leader reporter whose investigation and series of articles brought Pavlick's case to the attention of the public and helped him obtain his day in court.

(Staff Photo by McQuaid)



FREE AT LAST, RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK last night visited the Union Leader newsroom to express his gratitude to Publisher William Loeb, at right, who on the strength of a letter from Pavlick, ordered the investigation which led to the elderly man's release. Later Pavlick was a guest at a Union Leader Advisory Board meeting at the Manchester Country Club. (Staff Photo by Dodd)

Bible Verse

O PRAISE THE LORD, all ye nations: Praise *him, all ye people. For his merciful kindness is* great toward us: and the truth of the Lord endureth for ever. Praise ye the Lord.—PSALM 117.

The Pavlick Case — Summarized

The story of Richard Paul Pavlick, as it was revealed in microscopic detail by Reporter Arthur C. Egan Jr., is not a tale of heroes and villains. The fixing of blame is not as important as the securing of justice for this forgotten old man.

So heinous is the crime of which Pavlick originally was suspected — the planned assassination of the President of the United States — and so vivid are the memories of Lee Harvey Oswald's cowardly deed, that it is perhaps understandable that many have been reluctant to involve themselves in defense of Pavlick's rights. Indeed, we are well aware that we will win no popularity contests for doing so.

But in this aftermath of Thanksgiving, we would ask you to consider whether you really meant it when you bowed your head in prayerful thanks for the blessings of freedom. If you meant it, then you will join us in protesting the denial of freedom, without due process of law, to this lonely old man.

We ask you first to consider the facts in the case, bearing in mind that none of them have been challenged in the two full weeks since Reporter Egan began his seven-part series:

1—Since he was arrested in 1960 and charged with threatening the life of then President-elect Kennedy, Pavlick has been denied his "day in court." Instead, although several times ruled mentally competent to stand trial, he has been shuttled back and forth between 22 penal institutions and 4 mental hospitals.

2—It has never been ascertained that Pavlick planned violence. His close associates in the town of Belmont characterize *him as a man* unalterably opposed to violence of any kind. It has been alleged that Pavlick sent letters and postcards which "implied" physical harm to Kennedy.

3—During the many hours of interrogation following his arrest in Palm Beach, Pavlick did not have the protection or advice of legal counsel as guaranteed under the Constitution. Federal agents would not allow him to exercise his right to seek legal counsel prior to or during his questioning.

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4—William Maynard of Concord, at that time assistant to then U.S. Attorney Maynard Pain

that he was competent to stand trial, but asked that charges be dropped "because the indictment was faulty from the start." Judge Choate ordered all charges dismissed and transferred Pavlick to Concord where similar charges were pending. On Aug. 4, 1964, Louis M. Janelle, U.S. attorney, his assistant, Paul L. Normandin, along with then Atty. Gen. Maynard, appeared with Pavlick before Judge Sweeney. At Janelle's request, the charges were ordered dismissed.

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7—Pavlick was then taken into custody by the county sheriff and transported to the New Hampshire Hospital, since Belmont selectmen had in the meantime signed papers requesting his commitment. The commitment order was signed by two Manchester physicians, Dr. Jean N. Leclerc and Dr. Lionel D. Lavoie, after they had examined Pavlick at the Hillsborough County Jail prior to his appearance before Judge Sweeney. The commitment order contains some startling omissions and raises serious questions about the entire commitment procedure. Significantly perhaps, Maynard, now in private practice, told Reporter Egan that when he was attorney general, "arrangements were more or less made and understood that if Pavlick was ever brought to New Hampshire in respect to the charges, and if the charges were dismissed, he would then be commited to the State Hospital." Maynard also concedes that Judge Sweeney was never informed that commitment papers for Pavlick were already signed and in the possession of legal authorities in the courtroom when Pavlick appeared before Judge Sweeney on Aug. 4, 1964.

8—*Describing the circumstances surrounding* Pavlick's arrest, Maynard told Reporter Egan, "I would say that could raise a sticky legal question now in view of recent U.S. Supreme Court rulings. It might be just possible the whole thing would be thrown out of court and Pavlick might have grounds for a false arrest suit since the original issuance of the complaint was illegal from the beginning."

9—Maynard said the three Belmont selectmen "did as they were told" in signing the commitment papers for Pavlick. Maynard said he talked to Washington several times but can't now recall ever having a direct conversation with then

HELD SIX YEARS

Newspaper Frees Political Prisoner

By Ralph de Toledano

FOR THE FIRST time in six years, Richard Paul Pavlick spent Christmas as a free man. During those six years, he was forcibly held in prisons and mental hospitals on charges that were never proved, based on evidence that was never presented to a court.

He would still be confined at the New Hampshire Hospital, a "political prisoner" of our times, had not William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester Union Leader, made an issue of the case and put one of his best reporters on the story.

Richard Paul Pavlick was arrested Dec. 14, 1960, in Palm Beach, Fla., accused of "threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy." The evidence: A post card Pavlick had written which purportedly stated that "Kennedy might never live to get in the White House."

THAT CARD, as well as other communications, had been sent to Belmont, Mass., postmaster Thomas M. Murphy, who reported that Pavlick was "very anti-Kennedy and let everyone know it. He claimed Jack Kennedy bought the election with his father's money and power."

At the time of Pavlick's arrest, some sticks of dynamite were found in his car as well as a letter that was "very critical" of the president-elect. The dynamite, Pavlick explained, had been bought to blast some stumps in a field he owned, but he was never allowed to make any defense in court.

During his confinement, Pavlick was held in 19 county jails, three Federal prisons, two Federal medical centers, and the Washington, D.C., mental hospital as well as the New Hampshire Hospital. The catalogue of his incarcerations is a frightening one.

On Dec. 16, 1960, Pavlick was arraigned and held on $100,000 bond. On Dec. 19, he appeared before a Federal judge who ordered a psychiatric examination. On Feb. 9, 1961, he was sent under guard to the Federal medical center in Springfield, Mo., for mental evaluation. On Feb. 2, 1962, almost a year later, a writ of habeas corpus was filed for the confined Pavlick. A Federal judge found Pavlick competent and able to stand trial.



ROBERT KENNEDY

On April 5, 1962, Pavlick was returned to Miami, Fla., in order to stand trial. He was kept in solitary confinement until July 20, when he was sent to the New Hampshire hospital. On Aug. 26, 1963, 11 months later, another writ of habeas corpus again brought the Pavlick case before a Federal judge. And again, there was a court ruling that Pavlick was sane and should stand trial.

On Oct. 4, Pavlick found himself in the Miami county jail. On Dec. 17, a Federal judge ordered Pavlick committed to St. Elizabeth's Mental Hospital in Washington. On July 24, 1964, Pavlick was once more haled before the same Federal judge. At this time, the United States attorney stated that Pavlick was competent to stand trial, but he requested the court to drop the charges against the prisoner "because the indictment was faulty from the start."

The judge ordered all charges against Pavlick dismissed, but ordered him transferred to the New Hampshire Hospital. There, state authorities decreed that Pavlick be kept under maximum security at all times. There is reason to believe that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy was kept informed at all times of the status of the Pavlick case.

When the Manchester, N.H., Union Leader and publisher Loeb became interested in securing justice for Pavlick, the only "evidence" to prove his alleged insanity was that he showed resentment and suspicion of the psychiatrists who examined him. Those who saw him on a daily basis said he was reasonable and rational, that he never lost his temper, and that he showed a sound grasp of political matters.

A SEVEN-PART series about Pavlick was published in the Manchester paper. Meanwhile, a lawyer had prepared the evidence necessary to free Pavlick. This month Judge Robert F. Griffith, sitting in Concord, N.H., paroled Richard Paul Pavlick. The judge ruled that Pavlick was no danger to the community or to himself, and that there were no criminal charges pending.

The decision came one day short of six years after Pavlick was arrested. A white-haired man, suffering from a heart condition, Pavlick had little to say except that he could take care of himself. He was the victim of political harassment and of a legal system in which, with little or no evidence on which to rely, judges can declare a man insane and deprive him of his liberties. All that stood between Richard Paul Pavlick and life imprisonment was a crusading American newspaper.

Kiss Postures

gave verbal permission over the telephone, authorizing prosecution of Pavlick on the charge of "threatening the President-elect of the United States." A short time later, Maynard said, "I knew the complaint to be faulty since the statutes did not cover any legal grounds for prosecution in this case." Still not explained is why the warrant was signed a day later when both Maynard and Bois knew the charge to be illegal. Nevertheless, on May 15, 1961, a federal grand jury was convened at their request and an indictment was returned on the charge. In the absence of transcribed minutes of grand jury hearings, it is impossible to determine whether members of the jury were informed of the illegality of the original order for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution. (JFK did not officially become the President-elect until Dec. 19, 1960 — 5 days after Pavlick's arrest).

5—Pavlick was arrested with seven sticks of dynamite in his car trunk and the detonating caps in a "safety box." There is no evidence, Secret Service agents admit, that the caps were ever connected to the dynamite, which Pavlick claims he bought to remove tree stumps from his property on Route 106 in Belmont. Pavlick said he didn't know how to use the dynamite but didn't want to throw it away for fear of harming children who might find it. It is alleged that, under questioning — Pavlick claims "they were putting words in my mouth" — the Belmont man "changed his mind about exploding the bomb when he saw little Caroline Kennedy" in church.

6—On Dec. 19, Pavlick appeared before Judge Emmet Choate and was ordered examined by a psychiatrist. It is indicated that he was examined by a Miami doctor, but the findings are unavailable to the press. On Feb. 9, 1961, Pavlick was sent to the Federal Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., for mental evaluation. Nearly a full year later, on Feb. 2, 1962, a writ of habeas corpus was filed for Pavlick in U.S. Federal Court in Kansas City, Mo. and Judge William Becker ruled him competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial. Upon his return to Miami, however, he was kept in solitary confinement for several months. Again, some court records are unavailable, but it is known that on July 20, Pavlick was brought to New Hampshire and an attempt was made by state and federal authorities to confine him at Concord. But hospital authorities refused to admit him as a patient because of the court charges pending against him. Pavlick's itinerary until Sept. 23, 1962 is not known, but on that date he was admitted for the second time at the Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., and following a second writ of habeas corpus, he was again found to be sane by Judge Becker. Back again to Miami and the Dade County Jail. On Dec. 17, 1963, after two months confinement, Judge Choate refused to hold a trial and ordered Pavlick committed to St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington, D.C. He was released on July 5, 1964, and appeared again before Judge Choate. The U.S. attorney conceded Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy, brother of the deceased President.

10—Maurice Bois, who is now in private practice, confirmed the report of a high Secret Service official to reporter Egan and admitted last month that at one time he considered representing Pavlick in his fight for freedom. Bois added: "But then how would it look for the man who signed the original complaint to turn around and represent the man whom he ordered arrested and prosecuted, so I dropped the idea . . And I think I could have freed him, too."

11—Concerning his role in 1964, Louis M. Janelle, now serving as U. S. attorney for the District of New Hampshire, told Reporter Egan: "It is my duty to protect the rights of the accused as well as prosecute the guilty. In Pavlick's case I knew the charge and the indictment to be faulty and requested the court to dismiss the indictment on these grounds."

12—Frank McDermott, Boston Secret Service bureau chief, who signed the original complaint against Pavlick following his 1960 arrest in Miami, revealed to Reporter Egan that (contrary to reports) Pavlick "did not have any dynamite on his body at the time of his arrest . . . " McDermott said, "The Secret Service had nothing to do with his confinement in New Hampshire. That was all handled by agreement between state and federal legal authorities . . . I didn't think he would be confined this long. The usual procedure is to commit a man for a specified period of time for observation and then hold a board of review on his mental state. . . There always have been some doubts in my mind about the legality of the man's transportation about the country during his confinement."

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13—Former Belmont Police Chief Donald Leith described Pavlick as a "chronic complainer," but said he had never known the man to threaten anyone in the town with violence. He recalled that Pavlick was never in trouble with police, that he was extremely fond of children.

14—Selectman John F. Moynihan, one of those who signed the commitment papers: "To my knowledge Pavlick never threatened any person in this town with violence even though he was critical of them at times."

15—Postmaster Thomas M. Murphy, who thought Pavlick's letters threatened the security of the President and turned them over to his superiors, said that one card sent by Pavlick said, "Kennedy might never live to get in the White House," which he construed as a threat although, he added, Pavlick "never did come right out and say he was planning to kill Kennedy."

16—Columnist Holmes Alexander, who looked into the Pavlick case at the Justice Department level: "I guess they (Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and his assistant, Nicholas Katzenbach) just don't want the old man to reach a court. I'm sorry I couldn't do more for him. I would like to see him get a fair trial." Repeated attempts by Reporter

Complete Text Of Summation Ending Hearing

(NOTE: This is the text of the summation made by Justice Robert F. Griffith of Nashua yesterday as he brought an end to the Pavlick hearing by calling a halt to the state's testimony.)

THE COURT: Well, Brother O'Neil, I don't think I need to hear any more evidence, in view of Dr. Burns' testimony up to this point. I would be glad to have some assistance from Dr. Burns and counsel in working out the order that I would make. It would appear to me, however, and I have reviewed these files given to me this morning, that in the first place it is clear there are no charges pending against Mr. Pavlick. It is also clear that rightly or wrongly people at the State Hospital and other people connected with both the state and federal government have given a great deal of weight in Mr. Pavlick's case to people who have no interest as such in the case at the present time. I am referring, of course, to the representatives of the Secret Service, representatives of the FBI who have undertaken I am sure with what they thought were good motives to interfere where they had no right to interfere at this time. You would agree, would you not, Brother O'Neil? ATTY. O'NEIL: Unquestionably, your honor.

THE COURT: It appears, too, that in every court hearing in the federal court under the federal rules, or practically every court hearing, at least in one state, he was always held competent to stand trial, and then when he went back to Florida, either because they did not think they had a case or because they had a different judge, he was always declared

RULING Page 16

He's A Martyr To An Image... And To Delayed Justice

(Continued from Page 1C)

offering suggestions on how to make matters better," remarked the selectman.

The quest for more details concerning the "still unseen" threats to Kennedy next turned to Belmont, site of the original "tip" which led to this unbelievable chain of events.

THIS REPORTER found a very frightened man in the person of Postmaster Thomas M. Murphy—a man fearful Pavlick would be set free and some day, in some way, take revenge on him or his family.

"They aren't going to release him, are they?" was the first comment of Murphy when informed the interview pertained to the Pavlick arrest.

The Belmont postmaster was reluctant at first to even discuss the Pavlick matter, saying: "I don't want to get myself in trouble with my superiors. I don't know how much I am allowed to tell you."

After a short conversation with the man who has been head of the small town postoffice for six years, it became apparent he was convinced Pavlick held him solely responsible for his arrest and confinement.

"Have you talked to him yet? I hear tell he holds no love for me at all—really hates me. Did he mention me in your talk with him?"

Murphy's voice betrayed an intense note of concern when he spoke of the former town resident.

"I have been told he would like to start a lawsuit against me for turning his mail over to postal inspectors," said Murphy.

This remark by the postmaster opened the discussion on the alleged threats to Kennedy and for the first time it was learned all written material purporting the threats was addressed to Murphy personally.

"All pieces of mail sent to me by Pavlick, some post cards and a letter, were turned over to postal inspectors in Manchester when I became alarmed over Pavlick's inference of possible harm to the incoming chief executive," explained Murphy.

"He was extremely anti-Kennedy. He let everyone here know it too. He said Jack Kennedy bought the presidency with his father's money and power. I have the impression he also was anti-Catholic. I got this impression just from some of the things he would say."

Murphy told how he watched the postmarks on the pieces of mail sent by Pavlick.

"When they came from Hyannis Port, Kennedy's home, I became frightened. I

One communication in Dillingham's possession, dated Aug. 16, 1963, came from Holmes Alexander, well-known Washington columnist, in which he requested more information pertaining to the Pavlick affair. At that time he informed Dillingham he would personally contact Bobby Kennedy and talk the matter over with him.

Ten days later Alexander again wrote to the Contoocook man and told him the Justice Department said Pavlick had a record of mental illness and never would bring him to trial.

This reporter contacted Alexander at his Washington office and learned it was U.S. Atty. Gen. Kennedy and his assistant Nicholas Katzenbach who made the decision on this matter.

"I guess they just don't want the old man to reach a court. I'm sorry I couldn't do more for him. I would like to see him get a fair trial," Alexander wrote.

For five consecutive days last month this reporter made continuous efforts to contact Sen. Robert F. Kennedy by telephone at his Senate office in Washington but to no avail—he just wasn't ever there.

On Nov. 25, 1964, Dr. Albert E. Marland, a Washington psychiatrist, in a letter to a Concord attorney, said it was his belief Pavlick was competent to stand trial and a Washington federal judge agreed with him during a show cause hearing requested by the accused man.

The physician said Pavlick was not entirely free from psychosis but regarded him as harmless. In excerpts from his letter Dr. Marland is quoted, "I believe if he came before the Commission of Mental Health he would be discharged as not a danger to himself or others.

"While there may be some difference of opinion on this point this is my personal belief and to this I would testify. My impression is that most doctors with the institutional viewpoint might disagree with me."

Marland said he would be happy to appear and testify in Pavlick's behalf but his fee was $1,500 and expenses provided the trial did not involve more than three days' time.

A Manchester physician, Dr. Hans W. Standow, examined Pavlick in the Concord Hospital on Jan. 8, 1966 at the request of the same Concord attorney and reported his findings as follows: "Throughout the examination he is attentive and cooperative but follows pretty much of his own trend of thought.

"Mr. Pavlick is a 77-year-old man in no acute physical or emotional distress. He appears healthy and possibly somewhat younger

mother made him wear long curls, typical of the style mode of the era.

As Pavlick expressed it, "In a tough Irish South Boston neighborhood a boy just didn't wear long curls. The boys, and some of the girls, really made life tough for me."

His adventures as a boy, especially those of working around the stable, associating with older men, listening with awe to their tall tales, gave him the "Huckleberry Finn," type of characterization with the other youngsters. To this day Pavlick envisions himself in just such a role.

Graduating from Lawrence High School, Pavlick was elected class president, an honor he felt undeserved.

"Perhaps no other class had such a poor leader," Pavlick recalled. "I was not qualified by ability, emotional stability or understanding to lead the 150 students in my class."

In March, 1914, he received a position as substitute clerk in the Boston Post Office and held that job until he joined the U.S. Army Air Corps in December 1917.

Pavlick served with the 334th Aero Squadron and his overseas base was in Liverpool, England. The squadron was returned Stateside and he received an honorable discharge in December 1918 at Camp Mills, Long Island, N.Y.

Like so many of the veterans of his time, Pavlick was a "lost man" following the end of World War I, for there were few jobs open to them. He was unaware he could apply for reinstatement to his old position.

Wandering aimlessly for several years, Pavlick worked at the Goodyear tire plant in Akron, Ohio; as a harvest farm hand in Kansas for two dollars a day, room and board; a dishwasher in New Orleans; bus boy in several California restaurants; diner worker in Prescott, Ariz., and dining room employe in many Veterans Administration hospitals in the Pacific Coast area.

He returned to Boston and was reinstated in his postal job and held this position until the death of his mother in 1934, at which time he again left for California.

While in California he tried to gain admission to a veterans hospital but was refused admittance. Without funds, without food or a place to sleep Pavlick pulled a "dodge" common in those days — he told hospital authorities he contemplated suicide. This ruse gained him admission to the hospital but they soon found out he was faking and discharged him.

This pattern was repeated several times later when the Belmont man found himself "down and out" and in dire need of assistance. But as he said, "My life of luxury would end when they discovered I was faking it and they would kick me out."

In 1936 — Pavlick could not recall the month—he was once again reinstated in the Boston postal system and worked until his retirement in 1949.

During this last period of employment he purchased about 150 acres of land in Gilmanton which he farmed for enjoyment of the work.

"I needed a small home in which to live so I sold the land in Gilmanton and purchased property in Belmont which had a small three-room house and plenty of land."

Pavlick said this was just right for his needs. It was this property he donated to the youth center when he left Belmont.

"The winters in New Hampshire were just too cold for me so five months a year I would leave for warmer climate. I have spent many years in Florida, have gone to Arizona, California and Louisiana. I am no stranger to the Palm Beach area, having gone there many times," said Pavlick.

The Belmont man said he was born and reared a Catholic but had not followed his faith for many years.

"I am not anti-Catholic, as the Belmont postmaster claimed, but I do not feel that any religion should have a person choose between his country and his church. That is just what the Catholic Church might ask of Kennedy. My country comes first."

BT - EGAN



thought he might be plotting some harm to the newly elected president," the postmaster related.

The postmaster told how Pavlick sold his modest home in Belmont, legally specifying the purchaser make the monthly payments due on the $2,500 mortgage directly to the Spaulding Youth Center at Tilton.

"Guess that was around October, in 1960. I am told he never made a cent on the deal, everything went to the youth center. He had a weak spot for kids," said Murphy.

Relating incidents which aroused his fear for the safety of John F. Kennedy, Murphy said:

"When Pavlick left here he informed me I would be hearing from him or about him soon. This was just after election if I remember correctly. A few days after he left I received a postal form requesting me to forward his mail to General Delivery at Ashland, Mass., where I understand he had a good friend. Then later, I received requests his mail be sent to General Delivery in Washington, D. C. and then to Palm Beach, Fla. "where I knew the Kennedy family had a home.

"Knowing how Pavlick felt about the president-elect, and knowing he, Pavlick, was going to be in the same area as Kennedy I became so concerned I notified the postal inspectors."

The Belmont postmaster said one card sent by Pavlick said:

"Kennedy might never live to get in the White House" and to me it meant he was planning harm to the president-elect," he said.

CHECKING with the headquarters of the Spaulding Youth Center, situated in Northfield, it was learned Pavlick did indeed make the center the recipient of the mortgage payments.

John B. Dillingham of Contoocook, formerly a fund raiser for the center and now a marketing specialist, confirmed the transaction saying he handled the matter concerning the Belmont man's property.

The Contoocook man revealed Pavlick never received any money as a down payment from the purchasers nor did he accept any money from the center at any later date.

"The old gentleman said he hoped the children of the area would receive some benefit from his gift and that was reward enough for him," Dillingham said recalling the land transfer.

A strong friendship between Dillingham and Pavlick developed from the business transaction and the Contoocook man is probably the only person who openly expresses the view the Belmont man was "railroaded" into the mental institution.

The former youth center officer said he visited Pavlick at the federal medical center in Springfield, Mo., during the period of his second confinement there.

"I wanted to let the old man know he was not a forgotten man and I would do all I could to help him," said Dillingham.

than his stated age. He seems alert, and cooperative but talkative.

"He expresses some anger and disgust when speaking about the experiences during the last few years."

The Concord attorney who received this information was identified as Christopher C. Gallagher, a member of the Sulloway, Hollis, Godfrey & Soden law firm.

On May 27, 1966, Gallagher wrote to Pavlick and said he talked with George Pappagianis, New Hampshire attorney general, and with Dr. Warren W. Burns, both of whom opposed his release from the hospital. In addition Gallagher said the U. S. attorney general would also oppose his release.

"Their objections stem from the fact that you have not yet demonstrated your willingness to accept the rules and regulations imposed upon you by the society in which you find yourself," one paragraph of the letter told Pavlick.

The comment of Pavlick to this reporter on that paragraph was "I am not a mental case such as some of the poor people confined here. They, the officials, are assuming I am guilty and therefore shouldn't protest my innocence to anyone."

A staff psychiatrist at the Concord hospital, Dr. Christos Koutras, who is Pavlick's personal physician, gave this opinion of Pavlick:

"The man has an alert mind for his age." According to previously conducted psychological tests he has an IQ of 132.

"Pavlick is suffering from an inferiority and persecution complex. I would also say he is a schizophrenic and paranoid."

The staff psychiatrist said Pavlick didn't really belong at Concord and could receive far better treatment at a Veterans Administration hospital.

"I wouldn't oppose such a move for the man, in fact I tnink it would be good for him," said Koutras.

PAVLICK'S life history is, at times, a dismal chronicle of incidents characterized by a complete lack of self-confidence in his own ability to meet the everyday problems of life.

Born in South Boston on Feb. 13, 1887, son of immigrant parents — his father was from Bohemia, his mother from Prussia — Pavlick was the youngest of five children. Both of his brothers have died, as has one sister. The oldest child of the family, now a woman of 88, still lives in South Boston.

For the first 15 years of his life the family resided in Boston. One by one, the children grew up and left the family security.

During his grammar school days, and part of his high school years, Pavlick worked as a stable boy for Michael Hickey, earning the tremendous sum of 50 cents a week. He was hired to carry the hay, oats and grain for the animals and sweep out the five stalls.

Reminiscing about his early childhood, Pavlick remembered the hard times neighborhood toughs gave him over his hair — his

Gore Newspapers Company
FORT LAUDERDALE NEWS
320 Southeast First Avenue Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33302 525-4271



December 14, 1966

Mr. William Loeb
President
Manchester Union Leader
Manchester, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Loeb:

Many thanks for granting us permission to reprint the series of stories you ran on the Pavlick case.

For your information, I am enclosing herewith tear sheets showing you how we ran the story and I am quite sure that it was your series that precipitated the events which have led to Mr. Pavlick's parole.

I think you deserve great credit for your efforts in this man's behalf and I am most happy that we were able to participate in a small way to make his plight known.

Sincerely,

Jack W. Gore
Editor

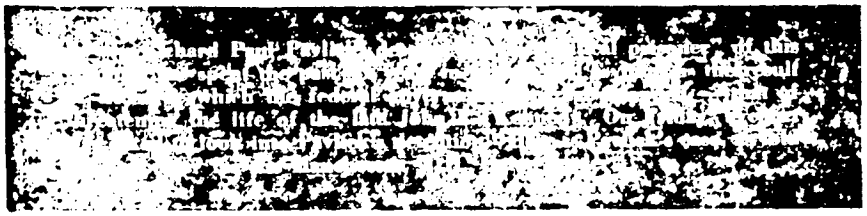
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Section C

FORT LAUDERDALE NEWS and SUN-SENTINEL

★ News
★ Features

SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1966



For 6 Years He's Waited For Justice

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.
The Manchester, N.H., Union Leader

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK is a "political prisoner" of this country—in time of militant outcry for civil rights and the respect of human dignities—a man destined to be a classic illustration of a "martyr to an image."

Government bureaucracy charged Pavlick with the heinous crime of plotting to assassinate a newly-elected President of the United States, a charge which was never proved, a charge against which he can never defend himself.

Despite constitutional guarantees, Pavlick — now 79 years old — has never had the trial which would force authorities to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, the man's guilt.

The lonely, discouraged 79-year-old prisoner, patiently sitting in his ward at the New Hampshire Hospital, the state's mental institution in Concord, contemplates a quotation: "There is no such thing as justice—in or out of court."

These words, so eloquently voiced by the late famed trial lawyer, Clarence Darrow, whose legal talents saved many persons from hopeless, undignified incarceration such as that now being experienced by Pavlick, hold special significance for the elderly man.

For Pavlick, struggling to maintain his dignity, nevertheless dejectedly ponders his fate. A tragic victim of justice—or the lack of it—he appears doomed to spend his remaining years in desolate loneliness.

A former postal employe in his native Boston, Pavlick, who after his retirement in 1949 resided in Gilmanton and Belmont, first came to the nation's attention, when on Dec. 14, 1960, he was taken into custody by Palm Beach, Fla., police, turned over to the U.S. Secret Service and charged with threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

In the next four years, the accused man



fined man in U.S. Dist. Court in Kansas City, Mo. Judge William Becker, presiding justice, ruled the accused man competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial on the charges.

On April 5, 1962, Pavlick arrived back in Miami and was confined to the Miami Dade County jail where he was held in solitary confinement for several months.

Because the records of the Miami U.S. Dist. Court proceedings are unavailable to the press, it could not be determined what steps were taken by the court, but it is known that on July 20, 1962, Pavlick was brought to New Hampshire and an attempt was made by state and federal authorities to confine him at the New Hampshire hospital.

Hospital authorities in Concord refused to admit the man as a patient since he had court charges pending against him and he was returned to federal custody.

Although his itinerary between July 20 and Sept. 23, 1962 is not known, it was on this latter date that Pavlick was admitted for the second time to the federal medical center in Springfield, Mo.

Nearly a year later, the accused man interested a local attorney to file a second writ of habeas corpus for him and on Aug. 26, 1963, Pavlick again appeared before Judge William Becker in the U.S Dist. Court in Kansas City, Mo.

"This man is the same as when I saw him over a year ago. I see no reason why he isn't fit to stand trial and I order him returned to Miami to face the charges," Pavlick recalled.

On Oct. 4, 1963, Pavlick arrived back in Miami and again was confined in a single cell in the Dade County Jail.

After a two months' wait, he again, on Dec. 17, 1963, appeared before Judge Choate, who refused to hold a trial and ordered the man committed to St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington, D.C., for another "period of mental evaluation."

In fact, Dr. Lavoie, when questioned as to the date he examined the accused man suggested to the reporter, "Check with the old man, he would know."

In a second portion of their commitment report, both examining doctors noted, he, Pavlick, "talked very freely and was extremely loquacious, exhibited some evidence of defective judgment and flight of ideas. He was alert and cooperative and well oriented as for time, place and person."

All of this about a man 77 years old at the time, who had been confined since Dec. 14, 1960, in various jails and prisons, mostly in solitary confinement.

A very startling omission was discovered in Paragraph 4, Section A, of the signed commitment order which reads, "facts indicating mental illness, personally observed by me." Despite the seven lines provided for their comments, the examining physicians left this space TOTALLY BLANK! One competent legal authority raised the question: "Why were the two doctors afraid to fill in this paragrah with their observations? Was it because it was just hearsay on their part that they judged him incompetent or were they acting on orders from a higher authority?"

In a taped interview with this reporter on Sept. 28, 1966, Maynard, now in private law practice, admitted:

"When I was assistant U.S. Dist. Atty., and again when I was New Hampshire attorney general, arrangements were more or less made and understood that if Pavlick was ever brought to New Hampshire in respect to the charges, and if the charges were dismissed, he then would be committed to the state hospital."

Louis M. Janelle, currently serving as the U.S. Dist. Atty. for New Hampshire, said his only participation in the Pavlick case was in 1964 when he appeared as federal prosecutor in the U.S. Dist. Court in Concord.

"The charges, the investigation, the presentation of evidence to the grand jury, were all before my time in this office," declared

federal prisons, two periods of confinement in a federal medical center and six months in a Washington, D.C., mental hospital.

During his two periods of confinement at the Springfield, Mo., federal medical center, Pavlick twice had writs of "habeas corpus" filed in his behalf in the U. S. District Court in Kansas City, Mo. Twice the presiding judge, William Becker, ruled the accused man mentally competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial on the charges.

Each time Pavlick appeared before U. S. District Judge Emmet Choate in Miami. Trial on each occasion was deferred, and Pavlick was ordered taken to still another institution.

The bizarre list of events was climaxed on Aug. 4, 1964, when, by an admitted "understanding" of United States and New Hampshire legal minds, Pavlick was committed for life to the hospital in Concord, N.H.

Competent legal authorities have termed these miscarriages of justice, the long months of confinement, the excessive periods of mental evaluation, the total disregard of the "speedy trial" theory, scandalous under the regime of the "great believer" in the rights of the down-trodden, Robert F. Kennedy.

FOR IT was under Bobby Kennedy, then United States attorney general, that all of these events transpired. In fact, it was only shortly before Kennedy resigned his position with the government's highest legal department that the final chapter in this man's encounter with federal legal authorities was written.

If Pavlick was guilty of any crime, he feels it was only that of voicing an intense concern for the country he loved—and a misguided criticism of its chosen leader whom he distrusted because of his youth and inexperience.

Secret Service agent Frank V. McDermott disclosed at that time that a four-day search for the suspect had been underway along the entire Eastern seaboard. McDermott said Pavlick was reported to have made himself a "human bomb" with the intent of destroying himself and the President-elect.

Credit for the alert on the possible assassination attempt was given to Thomas Murphy, Belmont postmaster, who had notified his postal superiors that he, Murphy, was in possession of a letter and postcards which "implied" Pavlick was intending harm to the newly elected chief executive, President John F. Kennedy.

Postal inspectors in turn passed the information on to Secret Service, furnishing a complete description of the suspect, his 1962 sedan and its marker plate number. The information set in motion a 13-state alarm for the Belmont resident reportedly traveling the East Coast in his old model sedan.

At 10:30 on the morning of Dec. 14, the wanted man was seen driving into the city limits of Palm Beach, from the West Palm Beach area, and was promptly arrested by Patrolman Lester Free on a motor vehicle violation, namely crossing the double center line. An additional charge of vagrancy was later lodged against the suspect to legally hold him for investigation.

Removed from his vehicle, Pavlick was made to stand with his hands on the car's roof while Officer Free searched his person. He was then placed in the police cruiser and taken to downtown police headquarters. The suspect offered no resistance to police at the time of his arrest, said Secret Service men.

"At no time did the arrested officer ask me my name, or ask for my identification. He knew who I was and just wanted to arrest me. I didn't cross any center line on the highway," said Pavlick.

(UPI Telephoto)

Richard Pavlick Ponders Petition Filed Friday

. . . seeking his release from New Hampshire mental institution

Once at the police station, the accused man was again searched. His car keys, card-case, jackknife, wallet and money were taken from him.

"Since I was arrested for a motor vehicle violation and was a member of the AAA, I asked to call an attorney from that organization but they wouldn't let me make any calls," said Pavlick in recalling the details of his arrest.

"Then I was put into a detention cell and after a while some Secret Service men, headed by a John Marshall, came in and questioned me until I lost all track of time," said Pavlick.

The former postal clerk said the agents tried to gain an admission from him that he, Pavlick, planned to kill Kennedy by exploding a dynamite bomb hidden on his body, killing himself as well as the President-elect.

"I told them they were putting words into my mouth. I am not a man of violence. I am afraid of violence," countered Pavlick in denying the charge lodged against him.

DURING the many hours of interrogation following his arrest, Pavlick did not have the protection of advice of legal counsel as guaranteed under the U. S. Constitution—federal agents would not allow the accused man to exercise his right to seek legal aid prior to or during his questioning.

Sometime during the day of Pavlick's arrest, it cannot be determined just when, Robert W. Rust, the U.S. Dist. Atty. in Miami, contacted the New Hampshire U. S. Dist. Atty. and asked him to authorize prosecution of Pavlick on the charge of "threatening the President-elect of the United States."

William Maynard of Concord, then assistant to Maurice Bois, U. S. Dist. Atty., of Manchester, gave verbal permission concerning the right to seek legal aid prior to or during questioning and to proceed in the arrest and prosecution of the Belmont man.

"A short time after I issued this authorization, I knew the complaint to be faulty since the statutes did not cover any legal grounds for prosecution in this case," said Maynard.

Maynard explained he issued the authorization since Bois was out-of-town at the time. He was unable to explain, however, why the warrant was signed with Bois' name and why the warrant was signed the following day with both he, Maynard, and Bois knowing the charge to be illegal—that is, not covered by any federal statute.

Both Maynard and Bois were unable to explain why, on March 15, 1961, Criminal Docket 6564, a federal grand jury was convened at their request, to consider the charge against Pavlick, "threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy," when they both knew there was no statute to cover the charge. Yet an indictment was returned on the charge and for all purposes and intents, was officially lodged against the accused man.

Since, according to federal authorities, there are no transcribed minutes available of grand jury hearings, it is impossible to ascertain if the members of the jury were ever informed the original order for Pavlick's arrest and prosecution was illegal—or if their consideration of this charge was also illegal.

Under our constitutional law, John F. Kennedy was not officially President-elect at the time of the incident. Not until Dec. 19, 1960, when the Electoral College met and cast their ballots, did Kennedy become the official President-elect.

At that time, throughout the entire country, there was apprehension some members of this body might bolt their party and cast their votes for a candidate other than Kennedy or Nixon, thereby forcing the presidential election into the U. S. House of Representatives.

"I knew I wouldn't be reappointed to this office by the Kennedy clan, but I couldn't have it said I was not interested in the welfare of the President-elect," said Maynard in explaining his actions on Dec. 14, 1960.

ON DEC. 16, the accused man appeared before the U. S. Commissioner in West Palm Beach on the charges of threatening the President-elect of the United States and of interstate transportation of explosives. Bail of $100,000 was set at that time and the suspect was confined in the Dade County jail.

The explosives mentioned in the federal indictment were seven sticks of dynamite found in the trunk of Pavlick's car with the detonating caps being in a "safety box" behind the front seat of the vehicle.

It was this evidence, coupled with the information provided by Postmaster Murphy, which led Secret Service agents to allege Pavlick planned to make himself a "human bomb" to destroy the President-elect. Agents admitted at no time was there direct evidence that the detonating caps were ever connected to the dynamite sticks or that Pavlick had the explosives on his body.

To this day, Pavlick protests that he purchased the dynamite only because he was planning to blast stumps on property he owned on Route 106 in Belmont.

"I didn't know how to use it, tried to get someone to do the work for me, but couldn't do it, so I had to forget the work," said Pavlick in explaining why the explosives were not put to the use intended.

When this reporter asked why the old man didn't just leave it at his old home or toss it away in some remote area, Pavlick exclaimed: "What, and have some kids find it and get hurt with it?"

McDermott did say however, that under questioning, Pavlick told the agents he was in the West Palm Beach church the previous Sunday, "was only a few feet away from Kennedy, and changed his mind about exploding the bomb when he saw little Caroline Kennedy."

"I couldn't see hurting little Caroline and all those other people," Pavlick is reported to have told the Secret Service.

Three days later, Dec. 19, Pavlick appeared before Judge Emmet Choate for the first time and was ordered examined by a psychiatrist. The records indicate the accused man was examined by a Miami doctor, but the findings are unavailable to the press.

Two months later, Feb. 9, 1961, Pavlick was sent to the federal medical center at Springfield, Mo., for mental evaluation and arrived there five days later after a trip by motor car under guard of U. S. marshals.

NEARLY a year later, Feb. 2, 1962, a writ of habeas corpus was filed for the accused in Kansas City, Mo., by Pavlick's attorney, Arthur J. Stanley, Jr., of Kansas City, Kan. Judge Becker ruled the accused man mentally competent and ordered him returned to Miami to stand trial on the charges.

On July 24, 1964, just 19 days after his release from the Washington hospital, Pavlick again appeared before Judge Choate in the Miami Federal Court. The U.S. Dist. Atty. said he was competent to stand trial but asked the charges be dropped "because the indictment was faulty from the start."

The judge ordered all charges against Pavlick dismissed and further ordered him transferred to Concord, N. H., where similar charges were pending in the U.S. Dist. Court.

On Aug. 4, 1964, with Louis M. Janelle, U.S. Dist. Atty. and his assistant, Paul L. Normandin, present, along with William Maynard, then attorney general for New Hampshire, Pavlick faced Judge Sweeney on the charges of "threatening the life of President-elect John F. Kennedy."

At the request of the U.S. Dist. Atty. the government's charges were ordered dismissed, although at the time of the court arraignment, the accused man was not represented by counsel.

FOLLOWING the dismissal of the charges, Pavlick was still not a free man, for he was promptly taken into custody in the courtroom by the county sheriff and taken to the New Hampshire Hospital for commitment to the institution.

Documents revealed that Pavlick left Miami on July 25, 1964 and arrived at Hillsborough County Jail in Manchester on July 30. One day before his arrival in Manchester, July 29, the town selectmen of Belmont signed papers requesting Pavlick's commitment to the mental hospital even though the man had not been in their town for nearly four years.

Those signing the commitment papers were John F. Moynihan, Floyd W. White and Wilson S. Mansfield, then serving as selectmen of the Town of Belmont.

Shortly after his arrival here in Manchester, two local physicians, Dr. Lionel D. Lavoie and Dr. Jean N. Leclerc, examined Pavlick at the county jail and signed the commitment order.

In one section of their sworn, signed statement, both doctors said, "He has had neuropsychiatric examinations on 15 occasions dating back to 1923." Yet, by their own acknowledgement to this reporter, they never had any such written reports in their possession.



(UPI Telephoto)

Atty. W. E. Waters, left

. . . with Court Clerk H. P. Callahan

"It is my duty to protect the rights of the accused as well as prosecute the guilty. In Pavlick's case I knew the charge and the indictment to be faulty and requested the court to dismiss the indictment on these grounds," Janelle said in explaining his actions at Pavlick's court arraignment.

Janelle expressed the belief Judge Sweeney, who presided, was not informed, either before or during the court session, that a commitment order for the accused man was already signed and in the possession of law enforcement officials present in the courtroom.

A TRANSCRIPT of the court proceedings, obtained from the U. S. Dist. Court clerk in Concord, disclosed no mention of the July 30 mental examination in Manchester or the subsequent signing of the commitment order.

Attempts to find material pertaining to the case against Pavlick, especially the postcards and letters allegedly expressing the threat on Kennedy's life, led to the Boston Secret Service office.

Frank McDermott, bureau chief, granted this reporter an interview but only on the condition, "you leave your notebook in the outer office. I can't talk if you are going to take notes."

The Boston bureau chief said he was well acquainted with the Pavlick affair since it was he who signed the original complaint against the Belmont man following his arrest in Miami.

Pressed for details on the government agency's participation in Pavlick's commitment to the Concord mental institution McDermott replied, "The Secret Service had nothing to do with his confinement in New Hampshire. That was all handled by agreement between state and federal legal authorities."

"We were glad to get Pavlick off our hands," McDermott said, and added, "I didn't think he would be confined this long. The usual procedure is to commit a man for a specified period of time for observation and then hold a board of review on his mental state."

Asked if he ever received letters from Pavlick regarding his arrest and imprisonment, McDermott laughed and said, "Oh, yes, indeed. For a man his age he is quite a letter-writer."

"There always have been some doubts in my mind about the legality of the man's transportation around the country during his confinement," said the Boston bureau chief, but he declined to elaborate further on his statement.

Former Belmont Police Chief Donald Leith, when interviewed said: "Pavlick was regarded as the local town character and was deemed harmless to anyone. He was just a chronic complainer about everything.

Of the three selectmen who signed the commitment papers on Pavlick only one still resides in the town. John F. Moynihan is still a selectman in Belmont. Of the others, one has died and the third moved to another area.

Moynihan, when interviewed, immediately remembered Pavlick and said: "Oh yes, the great letter-writer of our town. What has he done now that has you interested?"

The selectman said his files were filled with letters from Pavlick on "about every situation in the town." Moynihan offered to let the press read any of the letters in his possession and draw their own conclusions about the man.

"We looked on the old man as someone we have to take in stride. Every town has one I suppose—a person who is always trying to correct things they feel are wrong—always

(Continued on Page 10D, Col. 1)

157-324-33

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.
Washington,
D. C.

Personal

Do Not Detach

Richard Paul Pavlick is well known to Bureau and Secret Service as a mental case. C referred to Secret Service. See 157-324.

JSmbb

Washington, D. C.
March 6, 1970

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. W. Ites
Mr. Mohr
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

To: Richard M. Nixon, President
The White House, Washington, D.C.

From: Richard Paul Pavlick

Subject: Lawful enforcement of laws and U.S. Constitution

For over nine years, many appeals to you, the Congress of the United States and citizens of the U.S. were made for an opportunity and my constitutional right to prove my innocense of a diabolical criminal charge, by a jury of my peers, but only ten people have been interested and have tried to help me; the best man was and is William Loeb, publisher of the Union Leader of New Hampshire; this is my last one.

After I asked him, as I do you now, was he and are you a [redacted] who preaches but never practice that truth will overcome and justice be obtained.

William Loeb put his paper 100 percent behind me, his lawyer and his 'ace' reporter for six weeks, traveling to Florida, Missouri, Kansas and elsewhere and found out that I had never lied. The story is in my book.

I was declared insane by Judge Emet Choate on January 27, 1961. I was never given a guardian. My arrest, illegal, was for traffic violation and vagrancy. There was no violation and no vagrancy. My income was about $2,500 a year; retired from the post-office because I was unable to work.

At my arrest in Palm Beach, December 14, 1960, the police and Secret Service Agent [redacted] refused to let me have a lawyer; my property was seized without a search warrant.

Although declared competent four times and sent back to Judge Choate for trial, he refused to try me and kept sending me to Springfield, Mo., Danbury, Conn., Lewisburg, Pa., Leavenworth, Kansas, St. Elizabeth's Hospital and New Hampshire Hospital at Concord, N.H.(28 months in New Hampshire Hospital).

The judge dismissed all charges. The New Hampshire Attorney-General William Maynard demanded that the Selectmen of Belmont, N.H. commit me to the hospital although they had not seen me for 4 years and the doctor failed to report his reason for examining me. Robert Kennedy demanded that if charges were dismissed, that they should keep me in New Hampshire and not send me to a Veteran Facility. He knew that the charges were illegal.

REC- 58

On December 13, 1966, Judge Robert Griffith of New Hampshire stopped a hearing saying that he had heard enough and released me from the New Hampshire Hospital.

On March 15, 1961, the U. S. Grand Jury indicted me in Concord, N.H. (I had waived jury at Miami, to prevent [redacted] from getting a free trip to Florida.) The indictment noted that I had been in Belmont, N.H. from November 8 to December 16, 1960 and was threatening the life of president-elect John F. Kennedy, (declared President elect December 15, 1960).

On December 3, 1960, I had left Belmont for Ashland, Massachusetts to visit [redacted] until December 7, 1960. On December 8, I spent two hours at the National Soldiers home with my cousin John F. Kowalker; later I stopped at Atlanta, Ga. on the 10th December, I hired a motel in Riviera (W. Palm Beach) at 4:30 p.m.

b6
b7C

EXP. PROC.
31 MAR 9 1970

MAR 9 1970

MAR 17 1970

4/21/97 SP5 BE/LMP
376018

CORRESPONDENCE

At 8 p.m., while eating, I read that John F. Kennedy was staying overnight in Palm Beach. That was the first time I knew the Kennedy's had a home there.

My trip from Belmont was to be to Guadalajara, Mexico, but being under the impression that Jimmy Hoffa was going to be in a convention at Miami Beach, I wanted to see him. My mistake, there was there wasn't any meeting on December 15, 1960. b6 b7C

On December 11th, I wanted to take a picture of the Kennedy home and had difficulty in finding it. One picture was taken about 300 ft. more or less north of the house on County Road. I was accused by Secret Service [redacted] of being in Church on Dec.4,1960. Because I thought that it was a dead-end road, I turned around intending on getting back to my motel. As I approached the house I was behind one or more cars north of the house; a tall man came out, got into one of the two cars; that was Kennedy going to church. There wasn't any others there. b6 b7C

After they left, the road was open so I went down a road to the right and returned to the bank of a canal trying to decide if the car should be washed; deciding against washing, I returned to motel. Unknown to me was the fact that Postmaster Thos. Murphy had had a hallucination and had charged that I was following Kennedy around in Mass. on November 8 and 9 and I had been sending letters to people in Belmont from Hyannisport and had sent him a letter or a card November 8, 1960. That was election day. I offered Murphy $5,000. for them. No letter was ever sent by me from Massachusetts to New Hampshire from June 13 to November 26, 1960 because evidence will show that [redacted] and others saw me every day except November 26, 27, 28, I was in Ashland, Massachusetts.

After the election I said that the best man lost (prove it). Kennedy and I could have been brothers and thought much the same! My country so far, is the only thing I lived for. In December 1917 my life was placed in the hands of my country to preserve our way of life.

Kennedy, I thought, might use his office to help Catholicism because of the pressure that might be brought on him. He was also too young and inexperienced and later stated that he was still wearing diapers. He had the same back ailment that bothers me, spondylolisthesis, the 5 vertebrae; he suffered worse than I because my doctor advised against operation. There was no marriage for me because it might be an obstacle to prevent me from earning a living.

I did not threaten Kennedy nor intended to hurt him because I don't believe violence changes anything. My true story of what happened has been written 21,000 times and in 1,000 copies of a short biography; a copy of all my appeals to you, 9 of them, should have been received by you. They were addressed to you. Each Congressman has received 5 different letters; one included the lies and truth told to [redacted] b6 b7C

I was willing to die for my country. Will you have the Congress of the United States investigate the illegal arrest- accusation- confiscation of all my property; 6 years incarceration -- when there wasn't any law to effect my arrest on December 14, 1960 nor any other reason to charge me with threats that a fanatically religious hallucination of Thomas Murphy charged.

Mr. Loeb has become a close friend of mine because he believes in law and order and knows I tell the truth.

In the beginning of this letter I asked if you be a Puppet. Mr. Loeb's answer to that question was having a reporter take 5 tape recordings, 2 days later he placed his support to me and got me a hearing and the Judge released me.

I do not accuse you of being a hypocrit. I only asked. You must answer that by what you do. If you truly believe and intend to support and enforce the laws and rights of the Constitution of the United States of America and that truth will overcome all obstacles then you will ask, demand or request Congress to investigate the American form of the French Captain in Dreyfus case. It is hoped that you will follow your religious indoctrination and demand the truth.

No amount of money can compensate my loss of a good name.

Richard P. Pavlick

Richard Paul Pavlick
2134 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

P.S. The cost has been $18,000. 21,000 letters - 10,000 of them reprints from Manchester Union Leader; 1,000 books "6 years in Hell",

"To perpetuate this injustice, would be akin to placing truth forever on a scaffold and put wrong forever on a throne."

I wish you could investigate case.

copies to:
Associated Press
United Press International
William Loeb
John B. Dillingham
Washington Post
Postmaster General Blount
Holmes Alexander

P.S. If the criminals were to receive "stiff" rape doses of laxatives - hands tied behind backs, placed in "Hole" in prison & let them mess themselves for 48 hours, it might cure them.

Burglar proof locks can be made by drilling hole thru door & locks, nail placed in hole so bolt cannot slide open, perpendicular or horizontal. Windows can be made difficult to open by wedging to crash it before hole is bore top of wedge, slopping piece could be tightened and if wanted a blank cartridge could be used. The more pressure to open screwed make bolt tighter. A lot more could be done.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6/29/71

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (175-new) C

SUBJECT: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of an LHM regarding a letter written by the captioned subject. MIG, NISO, and Secret Service, New Orleans, are each being furnished a copy of the LHM becuase of their respective interests in the subject.

New Orleans indices are negative on the subject. No local authorities were advised of the receipt of the above letter because there is no information that the subject is in Louisiana nor has he indicated that he intended to come to Louisiana.

On 6/28/71, SA [redacted] Secret Service, New Orleans, was telephonically advised of the contents of the LHM by SA [redacted] requested that the original of the mimeographed letter be furnished to him for latent fingerprint processing for possible identification of the writer of the letter with the subject of their former Threat Against the President investigation. The letter was furnished to Secret Service the same date. b6 b7C

Since no threats were contained in the instant letter, no investigation is being conducted by FBI, New Orleans.

ENCLOSURE

1-Secret Service
nSI/gpr 6-71

REC-47 157-12551-4

157-324-34X

2 JUL 6 1971

2 - Bureau (Enc-9) RM

1 - New Orleans

ST-110

MDD/ush
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/21/97 BY sp5 BCF/lmp 376018

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 JUL 9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
June 29, 1971

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

4/21/97 sps BCK/kmg
376018

On June 25, 1971, William Bryant Faust, III, Director of Campus Safety, Southeastern Louisiana University, Hammond, Louisiana, made available a mimeographed letter delivered through the U.S. mails, which was addressed, "President Class 1971, So Eastern La College Hammond La." The writer of this letter identified himself by typing, "Richard Paul Pavlick RFD 8 Concord. N H 03301."

The contents of the letter were brought to the attention of Special Agent John Giuffre, Secret Service, New Orleans, Louisiana, on June 28, 1971. Giuffre advised that his office has an interest in the above-mentioned letter in that Pavlick had been previously arrested by Secret Service in Florida with four sticks of dynamite taped to his body.

The following pages are copies of that letter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

157-324-34X

Bills passed by ngress would not have to pay erest and inrease ex pentditure to 150 and 200 per cent of the bill because of interest charges. it wou ld be only 100 per cent.

It is up to the citizens to demand the change.

Peace tranqility and understanding

There should be no superstitious religions that preach life beyond the grave, punishment at Amegeddon, indoctrination of fear for punishment after death Where??

There is no god only Nature a paradox. good and bad , an incomprehensible power unkonwn how to use it by humans.

Nature is real and it affects and effects can be seen not theorized, it is the same to all mankind, animals and vegetables stones etc.

Man must learn how to use their minds and learn the lawsof Nature if possible for then suffering would be less. The mind is not a part of the body nor the body a aprt of the mind they function together when they obey Natures ' laws.

All people should be members of the International Church of Truth to studand learn how to get the best out of Nature.

Nature made all people alike and only change with education.

The ministers racket now over 1 million for one fellow in Phoenix should be stopped ; it.only requires $3 to become a minster and get exemption from being d drafted and one can start their own church and get tax exemption. stop it now.

Inheritance.

Individual and family trusts should be illegal , only Trusts for public benefit should be tax exempt. No inheitance for over $50000 unless the beneficiary has had a aprt in making thefortune .

Fortunes should be limited to no more than $100 000.

Corporations should not be permitted to buy into or buy outright other bi-s- nesses to reduce taxation. and to stifle competition.

Gambling

Man is a natural gambler and he should be sontrolld instead of being punish ed if he can afford to lose.

If Stock exchanges and insurance are permitted than controlled gambling should be permitted State wise nd under State control.

Prizes should be no more than $100 000 , $10.000 a years for ten years.

Punishment should be severe for anyone holding more than 10 tickets.

Our lives area gamble for health and securety .

The future of the Nation may be in your hands , itwill be all slave or free men.

Richard Paul Pavlick RF D 8 Concord. N H 03301

President Class 1971
So Eastern La College
Hammond La

Can the United States of America survive.

To all the citizens of the United States of America.

CAN THE UNITED STATES SURVIVE OR WILL IT DIE AS OTHER NATIONS HAVE DONE IN THE PAST. NO nation has lived over 200 years that ignored the rights of ITS citiz= zens= was greedy=corrupt=selfish=wastefull of public funds caring only for food shelter & sex. and not interested in government.

President Nixon you have the power to order Congress to investigate the wrong done to Richard P Pavlick who lost 6 years of his freedom on false charges and ille gal functioning of the Secret Service and Court. You released LT Calley from im= prisonment /acriminal, yet Pavlick a law abiding and innocent citizen. disabled vet= eran is denied his Constitutional right to be tried in Court before a jury of his peers. This is the 16th appeal to you, now use your Executive right and prove that truth is right, make right conquer wrong.

TO PERPETUATE THIS INJUSTICE IS TO PLACE TRUTH ON A SCAFFOLD AND WRONG ON A THRONE.

Fellow citizens write your Representatives in Congress and demand that he get Pavlick his Constitutional right to prove his innocence.

On December 14. 1960 Pavlick was arrested charges , falsely with threaten= ing the life of assumed President elect J F Kennedy.

b6
b7C

Arrested for traffic violation and vagrancy at Palm Beach , neither lawfull and denied his Constitutional right to have an attorney which the police of Palm Beach and Secret Service agent [redacted] refused to let him hire. He was kid= napped - his car and everything confiscated after being refuseda search warrant.

Pavlick was not a vagrant for he had $500 with him , retired and unable to work and had an income of $2500 a year. He did not violate any traffic law in 51 yrs.

He was denied a trial 4 times by Judge Emmet Choate of Miami altho judges had declared him competent to stand trial.

In 4 year under control of the U S he was transferred to 19 different jails, some on the way to Springfield. Mo - Danbury. Conn==Lewisburg. Pa==Leavenworth kansas -= Wash D C == and Concord N H

When he wasn't in jail he was traveling about 300 , miles a day with hancufs stopping over night in hell hole jails that had no mattresses-= blankets= towels soap. no change of clothing or bath ==sleeping is his clothing== no shave and re-- fusing to eat in some of the jails in the South. Only at two jails was he treated like a human being. one at Newcastle. Del.He had never had a trial so he could not be considered a criminal which he wasn'T.but ws treated as such.

At Palm Beach police station $53 was stolen from him after it was taken from him. by sergeant he never touched anything or saw any property of his after giving it up to the desk sergeant .

While car was in control of the S S $350 was taken from glove compartment but they missed the $320 which was sent to FT Lauderdale jail, never returned.

[redacted] and an asst Att'y at Miami took him into a small room and tried to get him to say that he was going to blow up Kennedy at he Catholic church, they failed. I took one picture of the Kennedy home from about 400 north of the house Marshall.took many more. [redacted] said that I was in the Catho[redacted] church on Dec. 4 ; I was in Ashland. Mass to th[redacted]7th of December 1960. b6 b7C

I was guilty of having taken dynamite across ststе lines but that was all , I gave up blowing up stumps on my land and was afraid that some one would hit a detanator and hurt themselves so as I didn't find a safe place it was in my car.

$20 000 has been used on 22000 letters.==10000 of them had everything printed in the Manchester N H Union Leader from Nov10- 17 and Dec 13 & 14th 1966 .

William Loeb, publisher of the Union Leader investigated my charges and then having foundthe truth put his paper and lawyers behind me and got me a hearing before Judge Robert Griffith of the N H Superior Court who relased me while Dr W W Burns was testifying saying"that he had heard enough." Dr Burn defused to talk to me or answer my 9 letters ot him..except for two hours before hearing.

[redacted] of the N H Hospital stated that I was pschizrophrenic and paronic but if my story were true that he evaluation would be different. He would never talk iwthme or give me sleeping medication He had never seen me while under dugs as I nver swallow them but spit them out after holding them under my tongue (in 2 years). b6 b7C

[redacted]. gave me my first drugs. thorezene . a double dose because I would refuse to answer more than one question; this drug llmost cost me my sanity For one month I was as I be now . could read. write. enjoy t v but after getting thorezene in orange juice. (I had to take it.) Ialmost lost my mind I could notthink, hestitated long before talking- could not write because of an unsteady hand and itwasn't untill I got to ward P N 2 that tablets were taken instead of liquid.

While under thorezne I feel asleep saw rats, (white) trying to get into a non existing trap. some were crawling up the radiator . it took nurse and attendant to awaken me. after that the medicine was that strengthit had been.

This was he only time in four years that any medicine was ever given, doctors refused to give me sleeping medication.

[redacted] of Springfield Mo asked me to count down from 100 to 1, I did he also asked me how much 7 from 100 was then he declared me insane. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that I had a fantastic memory (what ever that be, but said I was insane;

[redacted] askedme if the criminals in Miami jail wore nightgowns or pajams, he sais that [redacted] of Wash D C said that my mother didn't want me which is a lie. She was made pregnant while my father was drunk and couldn't be kept away. He stated that I had hitchhiked all.over Europe ; I was never in Europe except with the Army I did hitchhike from Kansas to California.

[redacted] stated that I needed treatment for what? because I couldn't work and changed my jobs because of my injured spine, only an xray shows that up. He stated that I was intelligent and above the normal in intelligence. b6 b7C

[redacted] Fort L uderdale Fla . my psychiatrist asked me what a mistake was; an accident -- did I get panic stricken -- and what would I do if there were fire in a theater. He didn't place me in the theater or any other place. I answered all his questions as normal person would. He never came back. He state that he had talked tith me for two hours when he ws less than 1/2 hours with me he never showed up again .

3' I was unaware that Judge Choate had delcared me i[redacted]ane on January 27, 1961 so I was unable to sue T[redacted] Nagazine (it does not ell th[redacted] truth about me) for their libelous article in March 1964 issue because I would need a guaddian and the judge did not give me one. He would have saved me money because then my lawyer would xcontract with other lawyers who had illegally taken my appeals for writ of habeas Corpus o. Lindel Church in Springfiled M o could have had the U S Dist Atty Millen of Kansas city cited for perjury but wouldn't ask Judge Becker to investigate. He chrged in his Show cause, that I had dynamite about my body which later on [redacted] stated that Idid not . the explosive was in the trunk.

Lawyers in Springfield took $1250 ; in Miami , MaKogan took $1500 and advertised a lot of bull that he would help me get free.

b6
b7C

[redacted] of Wash D C tpok $500 and then witheld $600 claiming that he had earned it . He was to have received that if he went to Miami for trial which w wasnever scheduled as every time Judge Choate would not give me atrial. He has refusd to answer my letters.or return money.

I am now appealing for help because no lawyer can be had who will help me slhto the charges were illegal. the arrest illegal , there was no law under which the Secret Service could have arrested me. M y appeals in 15 000 letters are going to President Nixon (17 time) Congress (5 times) Governors- Mayors. News papers ==Lionsclub-- Kiwanis- Rotary Club- American Legion= Veterans of Foreigm Wars- D A V = colleges- Law shcools-clergy=lawyers men close to Nixon but my other letters brought only 10 replies. [redacted] is the only veterans who cared about the great injustice done me and denial of my rights.

b6
b7C

If you beinterested in getting your Constitutional rights then you must help me get mine to prove my innocence and so you must write your Representatives demanding action.

The future because of your failure to help me may rest on this letter and appeal.

What happened to me by a religious fanatic because I mailed som elaterature without any notes from me could happen to you. It may then be too late.

May be I am living on bowwed time . am now 84 years old. Did I make a mistake to answer my countrys call for hlep in 1917; did I do wromg in believing that the Constitution pretected me. did I think wrong that lawyerswould help me to corredt the American version of the French Captain. a Jew. who was ille gally confined on Devil's Island but who the Jew fought for an d freed becaus he was innocent; no one is helping me now.

Will you fight as red blooded citizens did to right the political wrongs of City Hall. ?

My future now rest in your hands and also your country,don't let us down. If you want to help me the do it now.

Richard Paul Pavlick RF d 8 Concord. N H 03301

Day Dreams

Automobiles and road signs.

Windshields should slope away from the driver instead of towards the driver. One has a better chance of using hamds to prevent injury to head. than the slopping away windshield; also the Sun will not be reflexed to pedestrians and into homes and offices. nor will anyone become snow blind from glare.

Traffic lights should be on the right hand and on near side of road or inter section not as universal by government order ; when one goes with green light there should not be any red light to stop them while in the intersection.

Emergency brakes should be on the right in the center and switch also so that in case operator being incapable of driving the passenger can stop the car by turning off switch or using brake.

All bolts under body at steering control should have castelated nuts with a bolt. there would be a hole in bolt to take cotter key and not a spring washer, washers fall off; hitchhike like I have and see the bolts on road.

Operators licenses and car registration should be for only one year and if not used, money to be returned. Tag would be from date, month, of registration not on day of birth.

There should be no advertising on plates as they are solely used for identification, room could be used to have numbers 6 inch high and 1/2 inch wide; plate 8 x 14 instead of 6 x 12, not pencil size numbers and letters. numbers should be in units of three.

Cars should be parked when possible the right and left front being against the curb and the rear about 3 1/2 feet out from curb; easy to park and back out no damage to car or meter posts.

One plateshould be in front and one on rear and at least 4 feet above ground they cannot get muddy.

Tags should be the same color and they should be identified by letters say A for Police -- B for Sherrif -- C for fire department == D for State police -- V for Veterans etc. There should not be different tags for permanent. Governor council repairs etc the letter alone would show how the car was registered and would not require that you know if it be police U S or any other department.

Civil Defense signs should be on post on the curb so that one can see them by looking up the street and not be pasted on walls that cannot be seen.. they should be red. white and blue.

Economy

There should not be any government bonds that draw interest , all bonds should be paid in bonded currency that would have a life of aonly 20 years of every bill passed by Congress after taxes had been assessed. 5 per cent of currency would be destroyed each year . Money saved would be used to help gainfully and legally employed persons to own their own frms or homes at cost plus a small interest for 30 years,

It could alsobeused to create opportunities for employment and do away with most welfare cases/.

Banks should be releaved from having to buy U S bonds. 25 per cent of their Capital stock, this money could be used to stimulate bisness.

Banks. not government would issue money orders; government should get outof the loan bisness.

If bonded currency were used and interest paying bonds canceled all "par" bolshivicks " would have to invest their money in rick bisness as all other pe do.

Interest saved would provide opportunities for employment and do a most welfare cases.everywhere.

FD-376 (Rev. 8-1-66)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

New Orleans, Louisiana
June 29, 1971

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

 (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior:
 (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service, **New Orleans** **(Registered Mail)**

4/21/97 ... SPS Bee/Lap
376 W 8

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

New
Hampshire
College
of
Accounting
and
Commerce

88 Hanover Street, Manchester, New Hampshire 03101, Telephone 625-6000

Mr. Felt
Mr. Campbell
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, ES
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Waikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room

June 1 1972

L. Patrick Gray
F B I
Washington D C

Dear sir;

This is the last of letters that will circulate thruout the U S to have citizens and politicians demand their rights and mine to prove their and my innocence . All charges have been dropped but my name has been destroyed by a drunken postamster and a religious fanatic Yhomas Murphy Belmont N H Nov. 9. 1960

It is now going to be my right to clear my name or this may be the last Presidential election in the U.S. and my life.

I am 85 and my time is now limited but I must get the truth over and have Congrees clear my name . it is the last resort.

If you be interested in getting me my rights which are also yours thru an investigation by Congress I will be only too glad to have you cross examine me to get the truth to you and all the country that I am denied now.and when first arrested. 1960

There is not enough money to buy my name, it must be cleared by law the way that it was taken illegally from me.

Richard P Pavlick
20 Hanover St
Manchester. N H 03101

ENCLOSURE

L INFORMATION CONTAINED on this envelope
IS UNCLASSIFIED
9/23/97 BY SP5 BEE/kmp
376 018

157-324 7320

ENCLOSURE

– FREEDOM or SLAVERY? WHICH? –

To President Nixon and all citizens of the United States of America.

If only one citizen is deprived of his Constitutional right for trial then that Nation may not survive.

No Nation has survived over 200 years that was greedy - selfish - wastefull of public funds - disregarded the rights of citizens - corrupt or a dictatorship.

b6
b7C

Richard P. Pavlick, Manchester, N. H. is one citizen who cannot get his Constitutional rights although he had written 43,000 letters - spent $23,000 - 1000 books - 10,000, 15 page letters and only 15 people answered and only one veteran [redacted] He has appealed to all walks of life and all close to President Nixon. Only William Loeb of the Union Leader cared enough to get Pavlick a hearing (see Union Leader Nov 10 - 17, Dec 13 - 14, 1966) before Judge Griffith and release from N. H. Hospital where he had been illegally committed from Aug. 4, 1964 to Dec. 14, 1966. Pavlick did not threatened the life of John F. Kennedy as charged by Thomas Murphy postmaster, Belmont, N. H. a religious fanatic drunk. President Nixon had received 30 letters of appeal and answered none. The future of the U. S. is in your hands, now what will it be FREEDOM, or Slavery under a dictator? Pavlick is fighting your fight also, for to deny him his right to prove his innocence according to the U. S. Constitution also denies you your right.

He was arrested in Palm Beach, Dec. 14, 1960. He had dynamite with him but it was only because he gave up using it to clear his land in Belmont and was afraid to throw it away where some person might get hurt or injured.

He was denied the right to have counsel although he demanded it from POLICE and SECRET SERVICE. All his property was confiscated without a search warrant, denied by Judge; all charges were dismissed on August 4, 1964 and only typewriter and camera and three note books returned. At time of arrest the police at the Palm Beach station house took $53 that was never returned. Also $3.50 disappeared when Secret Service had the car. All Pavlick had was the clothing on his back.

Pavlick was committed to N. H. Hospital illegally for the committing papers had nothing about his mental or physical condition.

He was sent from one jail to another because Judge Choate would not give him a trial although declared competent four times, twice by one Judge. 19 jails in all, also to U. S. Medical Center, Springfield, Mo., Levenworth, Kansas, Danbury, Conn., Miami, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, Washington, D. C., Concord, N. H. He traveled 300 miles a day in handcuffs, without bath auto often was going 80 mph.

When [redacted] of N. H. Hospital, received 9 letters from me he refused to answer them or talk to me until shortly before hearing when Judge discharged me from Hospital.

b6
b7C

[redacted] who had not talked to me in the short time that he was there said in Court that I was a schizrophrenic undifferentiated paranoic, what ever those mean. How could he evaluate me when he never talked to me?

Postmaster Murphy charged that I had been following Kennedy around in Hyannisport, Mass., had sent him a letter on Nov. 8th, when I was in Belmont voting and on the 9th getting a hair cut. He was offered $5,000 for proof that a letter was even sent by me or that I was in Massachusetts, on those dates, he never accepted it because I was not in Mass., and had never sent him a letter. No letter exists.

[redacted] gave me thorazine which almost destroyed my mind and would have had I not spit it out. For two years I took Nadina Stelezine and Actiine but did not swallow them, they went into toilet bowl. 4 times a day.

U. S. District Attorney Millen of Kansas City charged that Pavlick had dynamite around his waist but Secret Service agent stated that he didn't; I didn't have, it was in trunk and detonators were in back seat in safety box.

It was my understanding that Hoffa was to be in Miami on Dec. 15, 1960 that was why I was there but had I stopped to check distance from border, the trip would not have been made. It was at 8 PM on the 10th of Dec. that it was learned that the Kennedys had a home at Palm Beach. The paper reported that John would be there over the week end. Because I gave my home away to the Spaulding Youth Center at Tilton, N. H. the papers stated that I was going to kill Kennedy. I was on my way to live in Mexico.

I was not in New Hampshire as charged in indictment at Concord, N. H. on March, 15 1961. I had left Belmont, N. H. on Dec. 3 for Ashland, Mass. where I remained to December 7th-

then Washington, D. C. for 2 hours on the 8th,- in W. Palm Beach on the 10th at 4:30 p.m. In Ft. Lauderdale jail on the 16th awaiting to be sent to Springfield Mo. On the 14th I had been arrested on a violation of traffic rules in Palm Beach and also vagrancy although both were lies. I had retired, could not work, had income of $2500 and disabled veteran drawing pension. Those who testified committed perjury. At N. H. the I.Q. test was 132 although at Stanford University California it was 250. I would not answer psychologists questions. [redacted] asked me if they wore pajamas or night gowns at jail — [redacted] asked me to count down from 100 to 1 he called me insane. [redacted] asked me if I ever paniced - what is a mistake - an accident and what would I do if there were a fire in a theater but he didn't place me in any place inside or outside of theater. He never came back to see me although he swore he had talked to me 2 hours. Jailer will testify that he was with me 15 minutes. [redacted] said that I had a fabulous memory. One Lawyer in Washington, D. C., one in Miami and two in Springfield, Mo., illegally handled my case they should have had a guardian for me.
President Nixon to continue this injustice is to place crime on a pedestal and law and order on a guillotine.

b6
b7C

Is your demonstration of your religious belief window dressing at the White House. Do you do unto others that you would have them do unto you? You are a hyprocrite if you accept the protection of the U. S. Constitution and deny it to others. Only you by executive order can order Congress to investigate the arrest and in carceration of Richard P. Pavlick on Dec. 14th, 1960 and the resulting confinement and illegal acts of the Secret Service, [redacted] on Dec. 14, 1960 , also police. Lawyers cannot be hired they refuse to help me.

b6
b7C

History will repeat if you still deny Pavlick his rights which are yours and all citizens. What is it to be freedom or slavery after Jan., 1976. It is now up to you . This is my last appeal before I become a "Man without a country".

Richard P. Pavlick
20 Hanover Street
Manchester, N. H. 03101

— PETITION —

President Richard M. Nixon, we/I humbly petition that you order Congress to investigate the charges and illegal arrest and confinement of Richard P.Pavlick, who is innocent, of Manchester N. H. who was arrested in Florida charged with threatening the safety of John F. Kennedy, not yet president elect on Nov. 8, 1960. The charges were illegal and no evidence of threat, travel to Mass. or letters or laws to cover alleged offense. If you don't give him his rights then you deny to all citizens a trial before a jury of peers. Don't make him a man without a country with hate instead of love for his country, BECAUSE YOU REFUSED TO GIVE HIM HIS RIGHTS.

Name _____

Address _____

IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU!

DICTATOR OR PRESIDENT

Unless you give all citizens their Constitutional rights and especially Richard Paul Pavlick there will be no United States of America in 1976.

MANC NH PM 1 JUN 1972



L. Patrick Gray

F.B .I.

Washington D . C

FIRST CLASS MAIL

Persanal Attention

9 DIRECTOR

9 JUN 5 '72

157-324

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/19/77 BY SP5 BCE/lmp
376 018

DO NOT DETACH

MENTAL CARD MAINTAINED ON

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK
20 Hanover St.
Manchester, N. H. 03101
(Address change made on mental card)

SEE BUFILE 157-324

FILE/8 JJH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Ms. Herwig
Mr. Mintz
Mrs. Neenan

TO : Mr. Marshall

DATE: 3/7/73

FROM : Homer R. Hauer

SUBJECT: INQUIRY FROM
SENATOR JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.,
REGARDING RICHARD P. PAVLICK
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

4/21/97 sps BCE/kmp
376018

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that a representative of the Congressional Services Office contact the office of Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr., and advise him as set forth below in response to his communication of 2/28/73 regarding Mr. Pavlick. At the time of the contact with Senator Biden's Office, the material he forwarded with his letter of 2/28/73 should be returned to him.

The material forwarded by Pavlick relates to the attempted assassination of President Kennedy by Pavlick.

Bufile 157-324 indicates Pavlick was arrested in the area of West Palm Beach, Florida, on 12/15/60 on a traffic charge. A search of his automobile disclosed a quantity of dynamite and dynamite caps. He was turned over to the United States Secret Service since his identity was known to them as having sent threatening letters to the President. Subsequently, Pavlick was afforded a competency hearing and was adjudged insane and mentally incompetent. Bufile 157-324 indicates Federal charges were dismissed due to his mental condition and Pavlick was removed to the State of New Hampshire where an indictment against him was outstanding.

REC-100

Our files contain nothing unfavorable regarding Senator Biden and no correspondence with him.

14
MAR 1973

RECOMMENDATION:

That Senator Biden's Office be contacted by a representative of the Office of Congressional Services and advised as above regarding Pavlick and the material which Senator Biden enclosed be returned at that time.

b6
b7C

1 - [redacted] - Enclosures (3)
1 - Mr. Hauer
1 - Congressional Services Office - Enclosures (3)
JWD:mls (4)

7 OMAR 19 1973

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.
DELAWARE

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

2/28/73

Mr. David W. Bowers
TO: Inspector
FBI
Washington, D.C. 20535

Enclosure from:

Mr. Richard P. Pavlick
Box 84
Concord, New Hampshire

RE:

4/21/97 sp5 BCE/lmp
376018

The attached correspondence is being forwarded to your office for appropriate action.

An early reply in duplicate would be appreciated.

b6
b7C

Sincerely,

J. R. Biden

Joseph R. Biden, Jr.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

5 ENCLOSURE

Attn: [redacted]

C-106
MAR 14 1973
7 MAR 19 1973

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED on this envelope
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/12/97 BY SP5 BEE/ump
376018

F444/
Sch

157-324-36

ENCLOSURE

True Magazine March 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/12/97 BY SP5 BCE/LMD
376018

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD:

THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE

Few Americans realize that an assassin stalked John F. Kennedy long before Dallas, trailing him from New England to Washington, D. C.,

TRUE BECAME AWARE OF THE FOLLOWING STORY AROUND THE TIME OF THE 1960 PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION. WE REFRAINED FROM PUBLISHING IT AT THAT TIME, HOWEVER, AT THE REQUEST OF THE WHITE HOUSE, WHICH FELT THAT ANY BROAD NOTICE GIVEN THE FACTS OF THE CASE MIGHT TRIGGER SIMILAR—AND EVEN BETTER PLANNED—ATTEMPTS. WE PUBLISH IT NOW IN THE HOPE THAT IT WILL DRAMATIZE THE NEED FOR CONSTANT VIGILANCE WITH REGARD TO PROTECTING OUR CHIEF EXECUTIVE, AND ALSO TO ALERT CITIZENS EVERYWHERE THAT OVERT THREATS TO THE LIVES OF PRESIDENTS OUGHT TO BE REPORTED PROMPTLY TO THE SECRET SERVICE.

■ Four times in the last 100 years, Presidents of the United States have been murdered while in office, a record of violence and dementia unsurpassed in any of the world's major countries. Those four conspicuous successes, however, are only the visible peaks of a great subsurface iceberg of hatred and eccentricity from which have sprung, quite literally, scores of little-known but ingeniously planned attempts on the lives of our Presidents.



Richard Paul Pavlick was a retired postal worker whose imagined grievances against JFK led to the fantastic assassination plot.

In the brief two years and 11 months of John Fitzgerald Kennedy's life as chief executive, a series of unrelated assassination attempts was unearthed by the Secret Service—only the last of which they failed to discern in time and which ended in the horror and tragedy of Dallas last November 22. But even before JFK was inaugurated, while he was yet busy with the task of choosing his advisers, cabinet members, and the other men who would help him run the government, an assassination plot against him came to light—one which, but for the last-second vacillation of the assassin, would have been entirely successful.

The full details of that story are being told here for the first time, reconstructed from sources which, even now, cannot be made public. The facts are deserving of our full scrutiny for a number of important reasons, not the least of which is contained in an axiom which, ironically, was a favorite of the late President Kennedy's: "Those who do not learn from history are doomed to re-live it."

Secret Service Chief U. E. Baughman wrote of the incident later: "I was appalled to discover how near Kennedy had been to death."

The aggressor on that occasion was one Richard Paul Pavlick, a 73-year-old retired postal worker who had dogged President-elect Kennedy's footsteps from New Hampshire, to Massachusetts, to Washington, D.C., to Palm Beach, Florida, in a chillingly perverse and calculated attempt to murder the object of his hatred. His method: to make of himself a human bomb with enough dynamite "to blow up a mountain," as one Secret Service man put it.

Pavlick had written a letter intended to be read after the deed: "If death and destruction and injury to persons has resulted from my vicious action then I am truly sorry, but it won't help any. It is hoped that by my actions that a better country and a more attentive citizenry has resulted and corrected any abuses of ambitious moneyed persons or groups, then it will not have been in vain. . . ."

Secret Service man Baughman commented later: "In my 33 years in the Secret Service, and particularly in my last 13 years as Chief, I have discovered that would-be assassins who carry such letters with them are always extremely dangerous and

BY RICHARD W. O'DONNELL AND NEIL RICKEY

PRESIDENT KENNEDY

to Palm Beach. It's a story about a man who became a human bomb, a story that's never been told in its full detail—until now

mean to go through with their plans, even at the risk of death."

Richard Paul Pavlick decided on Wednesday, November 9, 1960, the day after the presidential election, to kill John Fitzgerald Kennedy. As Richard Nixon conceded the hair-breadth election from his headquarters in California, Pavlick was pacing nervously in a three-room bungalow on lonely Dearborn Street in the tiny town of Belmont, New Hampshire, and beginning the planning which, barely a month later, would take him to Kennedy's side.

Pavlick's hostility to Kennedy was founded on religion: he had, for whatever reasons, a deep and unmanageable hatred of all Catholics and could not accept the fact that American voters had chosen one of them to be their President. He disliked what seemed to him the "hypocritical piety" of Catholics, and the arcane litanies and Latin invocations that were part of their worship. He distrusted priests and nuns, and the spiritual thralldom they seemed to have over their parishioners. Most of all, he despised the Vatican with its pomp and ritual; he dreaded what might happen to the United States with a Catholic as its chief administrator.

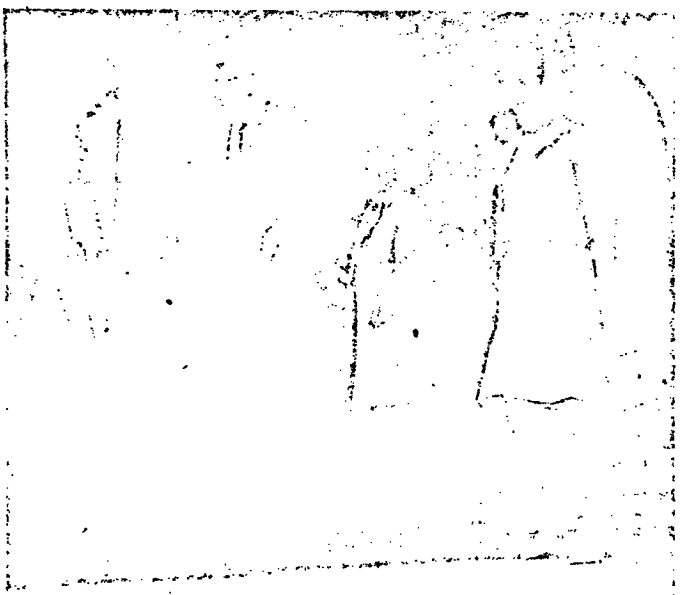
In 1955 he had written to a group of Boston ministers: "The safety of the United States can only be preserved by controlling or eliminating those ideologies foreign to the American way of life, and those who seek to control the political future of the United States. Keep the United States free of ism—religious, racial or alien controlled. The State and Church must definitely be separated to prevent another Spain or Peron."

As a veteran of World War I, Pavlick had once tried, without success, to start an organization called the Protestant War Veterans Legion. He was a tireless letter writer, and habitually bombarded newspapers in Massachusetts and New Hampshire with opinions on national and local affairs. More significantly, Pavlick was a manic depressive: twice he had committed himself voluntarily to mental institutions, the first time in 1933 at Medfield, Massachusetts, and 11 years later, to a veterans' hospital in Bedford, Massachusetts.

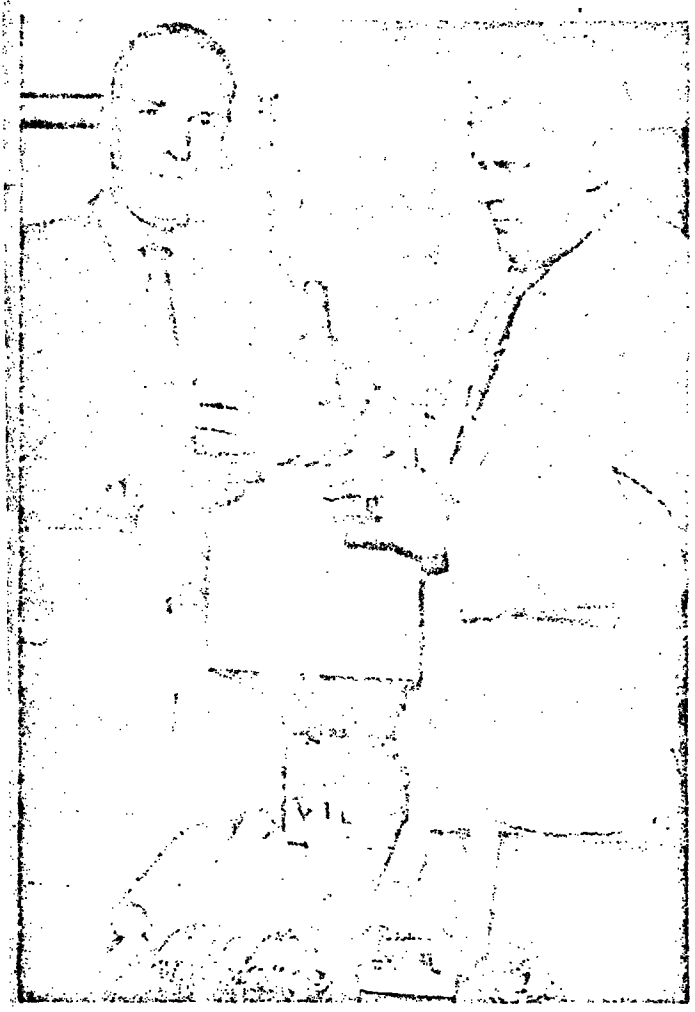
Still, except for a pattern of harmless eccentricities—most of which were written off to Pavlick's advanced age—the 1,800 residents of the hamlet of Belmont, New Hampshire, a staunchly Republican town 50 miles north of Manchester, thought of their neighbor as a harmless old bachelor who spent most of his time manicuring his one acre of property on Dearborn Street and occasionally blasting tree stumps with dynamite he had bought for the purpose. Mrs. Nellie Chaplin, a clerk at the post office, considered him a "nice, gentle man," who always chatted pleasantly with her when he came to mail letters.

Postmaster Thomas M. Murphy, a long-time resident of Belmont, never considered Pavlick dangerous. "I heard rumors about him before I was appointed," he said. "I didn't get to know him well until I became postmaster. One morning he complained because the American flag wasn't hanging outside the post office. Another time, he wrote letters of some sort to just about every Congressman in the country, or so it seemed. Most of the time though, he just liked to talk. He talked about the old days, about how hard he had worked in the postal service."

At town meetings, Pavlick battled for a number of offbeat proposals of his own making, such as three shifts of workers



The late President and his wife leave St. Edward's Church, near the point where Pavlick made one of his assassination attempts.



Palm Beach Detectives Frank Kasten and Richard McDonald hold dynamite which was intended to blow JFK to bits.

at the town hall, and an entire new system of measuring the water consumed by local householders. Fire Chief Howard Reed described Pavlick as "a radical type of man. He wandered from one complaint to another. When he favored something, he favored it with all his heart. When he was against something, he was against it all the way."

Pavlick's anti-Catholicism got started in Irish Catholic South Boston, where he lived for 55 of his first 61 years. He lived on Dorchester Street with a sister, Olga, now dead, who was a teacher in the Boston school system. Another sister, Mrs. Eleanor Mains, lived in Boston's Hyde Park section. South Bostonians knew little of Pavlick's origins: "He always seemed to be living here," one neighbor said. "I can't recall where in Boston he lived originally. Come to think of it, I knew him for many years, and yet knew very little about the man." (He once claimed to have been a Catholic, but the Rev. Arthur Massicotte, pastor of St. Joseph's Church in Belmont, said flatly: "If Pavlick was a Catholic, he never went to church here. He's not listed in the parish census, and I've never seen him in our church.")

A former South Boston postal superintendent knew him well. "He never worked for me," the man said, "but I got to hate the sight of his face. He came into my office 23 times—I counted them—to complain about the flag not being up. My clerks and I finally worked out a set of signals: when they saw him coming, they'd alert me, and I'd duck out of sight."

Surprisingly, Pavlick, who worked more than 30 years for the postal service, was never a regular government employee. He chose to earn his living as a substitute, save his money in the summer, and go south in the winter. In 1948, he quit working for the post office, sold his South Boston property and moved first to Gilmanton, New Hampshire, for a brief time, and then to Laconia before finally settling on Dearborn Street in Belmont. Only a few bare facts of his life in the ensuing years are we able to reconstruct:

In 1955, he made a trip to Washington and paraded up and down in front of the White House wearing a sandwich board picket sign protesting disrespect shown the American flag.

In 1958, he wrote President Eisenhower complaining about the way some people treat the flag.

In 1959, he wrote again to Eisenhower about some business dealings in which he claimed to have been swindled.

And finally, in the last week of November, 1960, he sent to the local newspaper a letter announcing that he was leaving Belmont and its citizens forever because they "were back in the stone age."

By that time, he had decided he would try to kill John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Precisely how he would murder the President-elect was not yet clear to Pavlick. He did, however, decide that the assassination would be accomplished before Inauguration Day so that Lyndon B. Johnson, a Protestant and a presumed Southern conservative, would take office after the customary 30-day mourning period. Pavlick then began sifting possible plans of action to implement his demented scheme.

A few days after the presidential election, he got into his old, green 1950 Buick and drove the 155 miles from Belmont to Hyannisport on Cape Cod, where the President-elect was visiting with his family. He drove past the Kennedy compound repeatedly and observed how the Secret Service men followed when the new chief executive went to church or to the house of a friend. He photographed both the compound and St. Francis Xavier Church, where the Kennedy family customarily went to Mass. He was outside the church one Sunday morning when Kennedy emerged after Mass. Then Pavlick drove home to Belmont, a plan taking shape in his mind.

A week later, Pavlick sold his bungalow and all its furnishings for $2,000, and turned over the money—plus the deed for a small tract of land he owned on Laconia Street in Belmont—to the Spaulding Youth Center at Northfield, New Hampshire. Then on December 1, he loaded up his car with the rest of his belongings, all that remained to him after 73 years of living. Included in one of the bags were 10 sticks of dynamite, a six-volt battery, electrical wire, detonator caps, and a detonating switch—equipment he had . . .

[*Continued on page 22*]

...on page 26]
possessed to clear his land.

On his way out of town, Pavlick stopped at the post office and went inside. He approached Postmaster Murphy and told him he was leaving Belmont.

"Remember me the way I've been," Pavlick said. "Don't remember me for anything I might do."

Murphy looked at him suspiciously. Pavlick added:

"I'm going to prepare a place for myself, even though I may end up in pieces doing so." Then he turned and started to go out. At the door, he said:

"I'll let you know where to forward my mail."

Then Pavlick got into his car, bundled down against the New Hampshire winter, and drove out of Belmont past a large "Vote Nixon-Lodge" billboard at the edge of the hamlet. That was the last anybody in Belmont ever saw of him.

Pavlick drove south to Ashland, Massachusetts, and visited with a few friends for several days. Then he pushed on for his real destination—Washington, D.C. He arrived in the capital on December 6 and obtained for himself cheap lodgings. He sent off a letter to Postmaster Murphy in Belmont asking that his mail be forwarded to general delivery in Washington. Then, on each of the next two days, he drove to the Georgetown section of Washington, where Kennedy owned a three-story brick house at 3307 N Street, and cruised past the building at a slow speed. But he never caught sight of the President-elect; secret service men and police stood guard on the sidewalk outside the house.

On Thursday, December 8, Pavlick read in a Washington newspaper that the President-elect and his wife Jacqueline, with their infant son John F. Kennedy, Jr., would fly to Palm Beach, Florida, on the following day to join their daughter Caroline, and Kennedy's father, the former Ambassador to Great Britain, Joseph P. Kennedy. Hurriedly, Pavlick decided on an adjustment of his plans. He went to bed early that evening, and was up at dawn the next morning, checked out of his hotel and began the 1,045-mile drive to Palm Beach.

Pavlick stayed overnight at a motel in Aiken, South Carolina, and before continuing his forced march the following morning, December 10, paused long enough to send off another letter to Postmaster Murphy in Belmont. "Please forward my mail to Palm Springs," he wrote; and added cryptically: "After December 20, do not forward any more mail." In his haste he had written Palm Springs instead of Palm Beach.

Late that night, weary but still determined on his messianic mission, he rolled into Palm Beach and checked into a motel called the Twin Palms at 26th and Broadway. While unloading his baggage, Pavlick glanced across the narrow roadway to another motel, the Southwinds, where a number of long, black automobiles having out-of-town license plates were drawn up. Among the greatest ironies of Pavlick's incredible hegira was that he had chosen a motel only 50 feet away from the one occupied by the corps of Secret Service agents who had come to Palm Beach to guard Kennedy.

Pavlick hurriedly carried his bags inside, along with the 10 sticks of dynamite and their components. Then, he wearily heaved himself onto one of the beds, and lay, staring upward, rehearsing in his mind the awful task he had set for himself in the morning.

At that very moment, the Secret Service had already begun a frantic search for the professorial, genteel-looking Pavlick. His first letter to Postmaster Murphy, requesting that his mail be forwarded to general delivery in Washington, had set Murphy to thinking. The postmaster began to discern the outlines of a plan in the curious mosaic of Pavlick's behavior and conversation in the weeks following Kennedy's election: the trip to Hyannisport, the pessimistic predictions about Vatican domination of U.S. internal affairs after Kennedy's inauguration; the finality with which Pavlick had sold all his property and given away the proceeds; and finally, the cryptic remarks during Pavlick's last visit to the Belmont post office.

Quickly, Murphy notified his superior

COMING . . .

Dick Radatz of the Red Sox is no run-of-the-bullpen relief pitcher. He's the TERRIBLE MONSTER FROM BEANTOWN. Read about him . . .

NEXT MONTH IN TRUE

in Concord. Postal authorities there immediately brought Murphy's urgent letter to the attention of U.S. Attorney Maurice Bois. Agent Frank V. McDermott of the Boston Secret Service was dispatched to Belmont, and arrived there on December 7 to question townspeople about Pavlick. He drove hurriedly about Belmont, Gilmanton and Laconia, collecting impressions and information. Soon, he was convinced that Pavlick indeed had left Belmont on a mission of death, and was even at that moment stalking the handsome, vigorous President-elect.

Their last communication with Pavlick at the time had been the letter requesting his mail be sent to Washington. McDermott telephoned the capital and alerted security agents there to look out for an old Buick with New Hampshire license plates B-1-6061, and sent a description of Pavlick. Treasury men were staked out at the main post office building in Washington, hopeful that Pavlick would arrive to pick up his mail. But he never showed up.

Sunday, December 11, dawned bright and warm. Pavlick was up before 7 and busy with his preparations. Carefully, he carried seven of his 10 dynamite sticks outside to the car and arranged them on the seat next to the driver's. Expertly, he assembled the deadly charge, with its battery and detonator cap, and placed it out of sight on the floorboards. A wire led up to a knife switch near his right hand, a rig that would allow him to detonate the charge with ease while retaining freedom to maneuver the car. By 8 o'clock, all was ready.

Pavlick drove away from the motel and headed for the Spanish-style, ocean-side home of Joseph P. Kennedy, four miles away. He located the house, an elaborate, two-story stucco dwelling set back only slightly from the main road. He cruised past it once, observing the few security agents who patrolled idly on the front lawn. Then he circled back through some side streets, made a second approach, and this time drew to a stop almost opposite the Kennedy home.

One of the Kennedy family cars was standing at the front door of the mansion, and behind it, a limousine for the Secret Service agents. Pavlick gauged the distance: he knew then that his task would be simpler than he had imagined. He would wait for the President-elect to emerge from the house and step into his car, preparatory to driving off to Sunday Mass at St. Edward's Church. At that moment, Pavlick would gun his auto, drive quickly up to Kennedy's, and when the two cars were side by side, throw the switch that would detonate the seven sticks of dynamite. The charge was sufficient to kill everyone in the area.

The main road was deserted at that early hour. The Sunday morning stillness was complete except for the sibilant murmuring of the Atlantic Ocean just out of sight beyond some trees. Pavlick was watchful and completely alert, his eyes rarely leaving the door of the Kennedy home. Near his right hand was the knife switch, its lever lacking only a quarter-turn to complete the circuit that would loose the dynamite's awful destruction. For most of an hour, he sat there and waited.

At precisely 9:50, the door opened and John F. Kennedy emerged. He walked down the few steps and got into the front seat of his car. Energized, Pavlick started his own engine and got ready for the final, suicidal sprint of the desperate journey that had brought him so far.

At that moment, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy and daughter Caroline appeared at the doorway; they waved at the new President as he prepared to pull away. He waved back.

Pavlick hesitated, his motor racing. If he executed his plan at this precise moment, Mrs. Kennedy and the 4-year-old Caroline would be doomed as well. Some glimmering of compassion revived in him. He was suddenly reluctant to destroy the innocent family of his prey. It was the President only whom he was after. Pavlick's hesitation enlarged in him during the few seconds it required for Kennedy and the security agents to drive off at a fast clip in the direction of St. Edward's. And then it was too late. The killer's moment had passed.

Pavlick cursed, and hurriedly reconsidered his situation. He could give up the attempt for today—or, he could drive to St. Edward's, await the end of Mass, and accomplish his mission as Kennedy came out of the church. The latter

thought about this alternative, the more it appealed to him: it seemed appropriate to him that this first Catholic President should be destroyed outside a Catholic Church—the better to dramatize Pavlick's purposes.

A few minutes later, he parked his car on a quiet street a few blocks from St. Edward's. He disconnected the wires on his bomb, and slid over to the car's right front seat. Carefully, Pavlick took the seven sticks of dynamite and began placing them inside his trousers at the belt line. He connected wires to the 6-volt battery and placed that in a trousers pocket. Then he attached the detonation switch and hung it from his belt under the loose jacket he was wearing. He got out of the car, arranged his jacket so that no bulges showed, and walked deliberately toward the church.

A half-hour before the end of St. Edward's 10 o'clock Mass, a crowd of a few score well-wishers began to assemble on the sidewalk outside the church. The day was warm and most of them wore bright shirts and sunglasses. Pavlick, his thick white hair and northern pallor only slightly conspicuous in the gathering, shuffled about to get closer to the walkway. A security agent stood at the head of the steps just outside the church door. As the minutes passed, the crowd grew, pushing in around Pavlick. He moved in a sidelong motion, nervously, surveying the entire scene and trying to determine how best to execute his plan with the least extraneous loss of life.

The church doors swung open, and the President-elect, preceded by two Secret Service agents, came into view, smiling and nodding to the gathering which now had enlarged even further. He strode down the walk toward his car past knots of admirers reaching out toward him. Pavlick, his hand on the knife switch near his belt, saw Kennedy come nearer, pass within a half-dozen feet of him, and climb into the waiting car. Then the crowd, their arms upraised in greeting, blocked the President-elect from view. There was no chance now to get closer. If he detonated the bomb it would surely kill Kennedy—and scores of innocent people as well.

Pavlick backed away nervously. Once again, his opportunity had passed. He walked away from the church hurriedly, and back to his car. He had failed twice that day—but such was Pavlick's state of mind that his determination to get Kennedy was undimmed.

The next day, Monday, Kennedy departed Palm Beach for Washington. He was scheduled to return on Friday, December 16, and remain in Florida with his family until after Christmas. Pavlick dispatched another letter to Postmaster Murphy in Belmont asking him to forward mail to Palm Beach "until the first of the year." He had decided to await Kennedy's return, and then reactivate his plan of destruction. He was still determined to get Kennedy before Inauguration Day.

In the meantime, his earlier letter to Murphy advising of his journey to "Palm Springs" was in the hands of Secret Service agent McDermott. The security agency alerted the Palm Beach police, supplying them with a description of Pavlick and the license number of his car.

Pavlick spent the ensuing days in leisurely fashion around Palm Beach: several times he photographed Ambassador Kennedy's oceanfront home, and also St. Edward's Church. He was content now to hide his time and perfect the plan which, even though it had failed twice, seemed to him essentially sound. It only required the proper time and place.

But time was fast running out on Richard Paul Pavlick. On Thursday—one day before Kennedy's scheduled return to Palm Beach—the human bomb and his desperate scheme were brought to ground.

Police officer Lester Free was driving over the Royal Poinciana Bridge away from Palm Beach when he saw a green 1950 Buick pass him going in the opposite direction. He wheeled his own car about and drew close enough to read the license plate: New Hampshire, B-1-606. Immediately, he radioed for help, in accordance with Secret Service instructions not to take Pavlick alone. At County Road, Free overhauled Pavlick and ordered him to the side. Pavlick got out of his car and inquired distractedly:

"What did I do?" Free charged him with crossing a white center line back on the Royal Poinciana Bridge.

Pavlick protested. "Plenty of people do that," he said. "Why are you picking on me?"

Moments later, four other police cars drew up and surrounded Pavlick. In his car, they found seven sticks of dynamite and the detonating apparatus.

At the Palm Beach County Jail, Pavlick realized at last that his ghoulish mission was at an end. "It's hard to say if I'd do it again," he told police. "I've always had charitable motives for the things I've done. If I wasn't so conscientious, I wouldn't be in this jam.

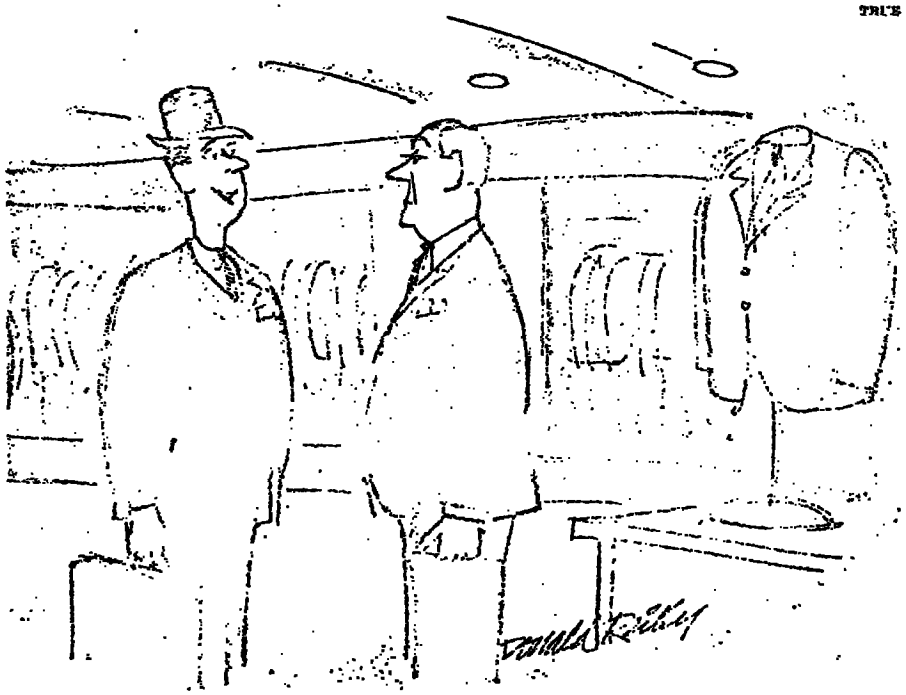
"I don't believe in any religion; it's all superstition. I believe in a First Cause. I can't eat and I can't sleep. My mind's too active. I guess you'd call it an inventive mind. I have what you call a depressive mania psychosis. I feel melancholy at times. I've turned myself in each time so I wouldn't hurt anyone. The security here is lousy, by the way. I drove around the Kennedy house several times, and even got caught in a dead-end street once. I had a hell of a time getting back. That Kennedy is a fool the way he travels around so much, shaking hands with everybody."

A few weeks later, a federal judge committed Richard Paul Pavlick to a Public Health Service mental institution in Springfield, Missouri, adjudging him incompetent to stand trial. And that's where he is today.

Looking back on the entire incident, Secret Service Chief U. E. Baughman in his autobiography wrote that it "ranks with the closest calls any President ever had. . . . Hardly anybody realized just how near we came one bright December morning to losing our President-elect. . . . Pavlick, it developed, had not just been a madman with a random impulse. He had planned the assassination with care."

What remains to be concluded from this pathetic bit of history, is that our nation, beloved and worthy though it is, is nonetheless able to produce and foster the kind of hatred and aberration which is personified periodically in a Richard Paul Pavlick, a Joseph Zangara, a John Wilkes Booth, or a Lee Harvey Oswald. It follows that all possible precautions must be taken in the future to protect our chief of state from the dangerous and the demented. Evidences of such precautions may be abhorrent to both the man and our citizens, but history, unfortunately, has proved them necessary.

—Richard W. O'Donnell & Neil Hickey



"I want a suit that says to top management: 'Here's a young man who will bear watching' without making them feel a direct threat to their own job security."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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To whom it may concern

This is ~~xxxx~~ a short answer to the article in TRUE Magazine in March 1964 , "Now it can be teld. " a vicious diablelical article that destroyed my name no eveidence. no law and no trial but 6 years incarcenation to Dec 14. 1966 True will not answer any letters or try to get the truth. Thisstory is 90 per cent lies. Wi-lliam Loeb of the Manchester UNIOLN leader found the truth and got me ahearing and freedom . $28.000 ~~xxx~~ 58.000 letters and only 16 cared. President Nixon with 38 letters of appeal for justice and my right, thru Congress, to preve my innocence beengsme no reply.

After buying a house and land in Belmont about 1954 my usual acticities were much the same every day . talkative. active. gardening. visiting in Macenia reading watching T ç V at nigŷt and writing diary and letters. I was never in terested in politics but did vote on Nov 8.1960 and had a hair cut,on the 9th in Belmont. I was in Hyannisport on Dec 4th and then back to Ashland Mass. I had dynamite in car because I gave up blowing stumps on my house lot on rte 106 which was given to Spaulding Youth Center. As I couldn't sell my place I gave the property to the Center and started away to Mexico but stopped off in Palm Beach thinking to see Jimmy Hoffa who I tho't waa going to be in Miami on the 15th. it was mistake. I left Ashland on the 8th -- in Washington D C for 2 hours t the Soldier's Home . then on to Atlanta Ga then to Miami Florida ariving there at 4/30 pm with anoldhitchhiker. I was upposed to be in Belmont N H from Nov 8 to Decemeber 16th yet I was in Maimi on the 10th and in FT Lauderdale Jail on the 16th. Arrested for a viblation of traffic ordnance . not commited , and vagracy , yet I was retired. had an income of $2500. couldn't work. Lawyer was de nied me by Secret Sservoce agent [redacted] and police of Palm Beach. Every thing taken without a search warrant which was denied to Secret Service. Police o Palm Beach took $53 and never returned it.

b6
b7C

This is only a short letter the rest a longer one with all that Union Leader un covered will be yo urs for $2.50 plus 25 for postage . It will just cover cost only 1000 will be printed. Richard P Pavlick box 84 Concord. N H 03301

FREEDOM AT STAKE

How long after 1973 will History record the death of the United States of America, because like other Nation in the past that died because of selfishness-greed --excessive taxation-corruption-waste of public funds - and disregard of the rights of the citizens ?

With an organized citizery you will have the power and prestige , control your country as of the people - for the people - and by the people. We must show the politicians that are wasting our country and its money that we do care about our country, will fight keep it alive. No nation has lived oger 200 years will the United States die also ?

If interested in organizing a stong United States citizens organization WRITE Richard P Pavlyck 20 Hanover St Manchester N H 03101

If you want lower taxes then aim to pay off all interest paying bonds within 25 years with BONDED CUrrency , interest free- issued only when needed for 20 years to be retired 5 % each year , supported by taxes.for each appropriation.

Stop depositing U S money in banks getting no interest,if any very low -they loan it out and you pay the tinterest under Bonded currnecy you pay only 100 % of the appropriation not any added interest. It can be started now ; save 24 billion or more dollars that you pay for interest.

THIS IS MY LAST APPEAL TO ALL CITIZENS TO DEMAND THATCongress investigate the charges made against me IN 1960 so that I can prove my innocence of the false. illegal charge that I had threatened the life of John F Kennedy in Nov 1960, by Thomas Murphy Postmaster of Belmont. N H which resulted in my being locked up for 6 years with no evidence and no law, Charges were dropped on Aug. 4. 1966 and later Judge Griffith of N H released me from N H hospital where I had been illegally commuted.

Although 53 000 letters were mailed -- 1000 books -- at a cost of $23000 only 15 citizens are interested and active also William Loeb of the Manchester Union Leader who got me a hearing and freedom becuase he found that the truth had been told by me.

During that 6 years they confined me in Miami jail 3 times-Ft Lauderdale Palm Beach =Springfield , Mo 2 ½ years - Danbury Conn --Leavenworth Kans=as Lewisburg Pa -- Washington D C --New York N Y - Concord N. H . altho innocent and no,trial.

Declared competent 4 times and no trial.

At time of arrest the police of Palm beach and Secret Service refused me my right to have counsel- took $53 by police and $3/50 from car and all my property after Secret Service was denied search warrant. leaving me with only clothing on back. Property has neveer been returned since Aug 4. 1964.

There was no law under which the charges could cause an arrest. no evidence . no counsel.

This could happen to you and you would be denied counsel at time of arrest and thereafter If this injustice is to continue then we put the criminal on a throne and truth- law and order on the guillotine.

- PETITION -

President Richard M. Nixon, we/I humbly petition that you order Congress to investigate the charges and illegal arrest and confinement of Richard P.Pavlick, who is innocent, of Manchester N. H. who was arrested in Florida charged with threatening the safety of John F. Kennedy, not yet president elect on Nov. 8, 1960. The charges were illegal and no evidence of threat, travel to Mass. or letters or laws to cover alleged offense. If you don't give him his rights then you deny to all citizens a trial before a jury of peers. Don't make him a man without a country with hate instead of love for his country, BECAUSE YOU REFUSED TO GIVE HIM HIS RIGHTS.

Name _____

Address _____

Mail To

RICHARD P. PAVLICK
28 Hanover Street
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
03101

Describes Pavlick as 'Political Prisoner'

IN 6-YEAR ORDEAL

An innocent citizen's last appeal and petition for justice thru the Congress of the United States because the Statutes of limitation bar him from any Court action.

This injustice could be the weak link that destroys the chain.

You must act now before it be too late.

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, MANCHESTER, N. H. was a political prisoner for 6 years and still would be in prison or institutions if William Loeb of the Manchester Union Leader had not found out that Pavlick was telling the truth and secured him a hearing at which Judge Robert Griffith stopped the hearing and released him from the N. H. Hospital, December 13, 1966.

This pamphlet contains the reports made to William Loeb, Pres. amd publisher of the Union Leader as made by Arthur Eagan, Jr. from November 11 to December 13, 1966.

It is a story of injustice never before done in the U. S. It tells of the illegal arrest, false charges, detention and seizure of personal property without a search warrant and false arrest. Property is still retained by Secret Service although all charges have been dismissed since Aug 4, 1964.

Only WILLIAM LOEB cared that a citizen was denied his Constitutional rights, to prove his innocence and helped.

The citizens must demand that Pavlick, thru Congress, get an investigation of the worst case of injustice perhaps persecution in the history of the U. S. The refusal to permit counsel at the time of arrest by the Secret Service and the police in Palm Beach, Florida, and the refusal of Judge Choate of Miami to give Pavlick a trial after being declared competent, 3 times.

This concerns you for it could have been you.

This is not my story, yet to be published, it is written but funds must be obtained.

America awaken from your apathy, selfishness and disregard for your fellow man before it be too late.

John B. Dillingham and Virginia also were interested in my case. Miss Virginia was a young lady from Centerville (now) then only 14 years old, in the Spaulding Youth Center, Tilton, New Hampshire.

What is your answer, will you demand your Constitutional rights thru Pavlick?

Pavlick enlisted in 1917 to lay down his life if necessary for his country, now he demands his Constitutional rights to be tried by a jury of his pears or by Congress. What are you going to do?

Is Pavlick to be a "Man without a Country" because his country refuses to give him justice and his Constitutional right to prove his innocence.?

In the Mach 1964 issue of TRUE Magazine, there appeared an article which is untrue. The TRUE magazine has refused to investigate and get the truth they refuse to answer my many appeals To tell the truth. Would you buy the magazine that does not tell the truth ?

Richard P. Pavlick

157-324-36

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376018

0-73 (Rev. 1-31-73)

MESSAGE RELAY

Date 5/8/73

Transmit in PLAINTEXT (plaintext or code) via teletype the attached URGENT (priority) message.

* *

FROM: Director, FBI

FIELD DISSEMINATION

TO:

RUEADWW/ ☐ The President

RUEADWW/ ☐ The Vice President
☐ Att.: _____

RUEADWW/ ☐ White House Situation Room
☐ Att.: _____

RUEHOC/ ☐ Secretary of State

RUEAIIX/ ☐ Director, CIA

RUEKJCS/ ☐ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
☐ and National Indications Center

RUEACSI/ ☐ Department of the Army

RUEBGFA/ ☐ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)

RUEOLKN/ ☐ Naval Investigative Service

RUEADSS/ XX ☐ U. S. Secret Service (PID)

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Attorney General (☐ By messenger)

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Deputy Attorney General (☐ By messenger)

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Internal Security Division (DOJ)

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Immigration & Naturalization Service

RUEADWS/ ☐ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Att.: SOO))

☐

☐

☐

SACS:

LEGATS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/12/97 BY SP5 BCF/kmp 376018

Classification: *(Classify if to other than Bureau Office)* UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: SEE ATTACHED

REC-84 157-3104-37

(Text of message begins on next page.)

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Ms. Herwig
Mr. Mintz
s. Neenan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 10 1973

MAY 10 1973 WVA

TELETYPE

SEP 6 1973

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 08 1973

TELETYPE

NR 002 BS PLAIN

4:20PM URGENT 5-8-73 DAD

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR

FROM: BOSTON 62-0

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b7C

RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

ON MAY EIGHT SEVENTYTHREE, SA [redacted] U.S. SECRET SERVICE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. ADVISED HE RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM THE MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE POLICE DEPARTMENT [redacted], THAT RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, WHITE MALE, DOB FEBRUARY THIRTEEN EIGHTEEN EIGHTYSEVEN, WT. ONE HUNDRED EIGHTYFIVE POUNDS, BLUE EYES, GRAY HAIR, FBI NUMBER SIX NINE ONE SEVEN ONE EIGHT D, WAS PRESENTLY TRAVELLING BY AIRPORT LIMOUSINE FROM MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE TO LOGAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, ENROUTE, TO WDC. SUBJECT INDICATED HE WAS GOING TO WDC TO ASSIST IN THE WATERGATE AFFAIR AND ATTEMPT TO CLEAR HIS NAME.

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[redacted] ADVISED SUBJECT KNOWN TO U.S. SECRET SERVICE, AS IN NINETEEN SIXTY, SUBJECT ARRESTED WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA IN POSSESSION OF DYNAMITE AND BLASTING CAPS, AFTER SENDING THREATENING LETTERS TO PRESIDENT ELECT KENNEDY.

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AT APPROXIMATELY TWELVE TEN PM, [redacted], ADVISED SA MARVIN E. LEWIS THAT AN INDIVIDUAL MEETING SUBJECT'S DESCRIPTION WAS PRESENTLY

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Felt
Mr. Bol
Mr. Col
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Boise
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conmy
Mr. Minn
Mr. Bardley
Mrs. Hogan

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[redacted] WHICH WAS ABOUT TO DEPART, NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR LOGAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. SUBJECT INDICATED HIS DESTINATION AS THE TWA AIRLINES AT LOGAN AIRPORT.

[redacted], MASS. STATE POLICE, LOGAN AIRPORT, WAS ALERTED AS TO THE ABOVE FACTS. MASSACHUSETTS STATE POLICE AT LOGAN DETERMINED THAT SUBJECT UPON ARRIVAL AT TWA LEARNED THERE WERE NO FLIGHTS TO WDC VIA THAT AIRLINES AND PROCEEDED TO THE DELTA AIR TERMINAL. SUBJECT PURCHASED ONE WAY TICKET ON DELTA FLIGHT TWO ONE FIVE, TO ARRIVE WDC THREE FIFTYSIX PM. BAGGAGE XRAYED AND EXAMINED BY OFFICIALS IN SUBJECT'S PRESENCE.

AT TWO FIFTY PM THIS DATE, ROBERY LILLY, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE, U.S. SECRET SERVICE, CAMBRIDGE, WAS ADVISED OF SUBJECT'S DEPARTURE.

END

ADMINISTRATIVE

PAVLICK IS SUBJECT OF BUREAU FILE ONE FIVE SEVEN - THREE TWO FOUR ENTITLED "RICHARD PAUL PAVLICK, BOMBING MATTERS", AND BUREAU FILE NINE - FIVE ZERO THREE SIX SEVEN, ENTITLED "RICHARD P. PAVLICK; WILLIAM J. WATTS - VICTIM, EXTORTION". BOSTON FILES INDICATE THAT WHEN ARRESTED ON DECEMBER FIFTEEN SIXTY, WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA, SUBJECT CHARGED WITH VIOLATION TITLE EIGHTEEN, USC,

SECTION EIGHT SEVEN ONE. SUBJECT COMMITTED TO THE MEDICAL CENTER FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS, SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI, WAS SUBSEQUENTLY ADJUDGED MENTALLY INCOMPETENT AND WAS LATER CONFINED ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL, WDC. HIS STATEMENT THAT HE WAS TRAVELLING TO WASHINGTON TO "CLEAR HIS NAME" WOULD APPEAR TO RELATE TO SUBSEQUENT EFFORTS MADE BY SUBJECT TO PROVE HIS INNOCENCE OF THESE CHARGES.

END.

MSI FBIHQ CLR

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 BY SP BCE/lms
(396148)

Fellow citizens [redacted] 14 years ago I was arre[redacted]e c harge falsely by Thom
Murphy postmaster at Bekmont N H that I had threatened John F Kennedy
on Nov 8/60. Every thing was illegal yet I was incarcerated 6 years for
something that didn't happen. The U S Constitution guarantees each
citizen their right to trial by a jury of his peers yet I was deniedthat
right. even lawyers refused to help me and only onecitizen. a prisoner
is trying at his own expense . to get my name claered of the false charge.
Judge Choate of Mimmi rfused to accept the rulings of judges that Iwas
competent to stand trial 4 times untill charges were ~~mmmxp~~ dropped on
Aug. 4 1964 ; 20 months confined at N.H.Hospital illegally commited untill
William Loeb , publisher of the Union Leader secured a writ of habeas
corpus . released Dec 14, 1966. Had the arraignment beenmade st Concord
N H the charges would have been dropped for there was no evidence , no
law to cover the alleged crime. No Nation can survive if a certain act
is consumated. civilized Nations would never be the same there after for
the organized radicals would have something that could never be changed.

IT IS UP TO YOU TO DECIDE SHALL THE UNITED STATES SURVIVE OR DIE BECAUSE IT REFUSED TO GIVE RICHARD P PAVLICK HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO PROVE HIS INDNCENCE BEFORE A JURY OF HIS PEERS. IT IS NOW ONLY CONGRESS.? ?

My life has been for law and order and nothing in my past can show any
thing different. It was the false charge made by a religionasfanatic
that destroyed my priceless name and reputation perhaps my life. It also
almost destroyed my mind by thorzene . actine. nadine and stelzine. for
tunately I did not swallow the trituate tablets REC-88 only 3 times in 2 years.
fortunately I did not swallow the triuate tablets , only 3 times in
two years . I kept it undor my tongue. Y ou Mr President and Congress
men are my last resort, the future of the United States [redacted] JUL 7 1975
hands if you ignore my last appeal for law and truth. The [redacted]
could ride but it is your decision. Do unto others that you would have
done unto you. Will I be a "Man without a country and death as a con se-
quence or will law govern this country. Survival may depend on you now.

4JUL 24 1975

-1-

4/21/97 sps BeE/Lmp
376018

To all citizens of the United States . Congress and President Ford.

- -

This is my very last letter after 14 years of appeal for my Constitutional right for an investigation by Cnngress to clear my name of having threatened John F Kennedy (not yet President elect)Noc 8/60)
No,organization, because citizens refuse to protect their rights.
$40 000 spent on letters. ads. books. trips and only one citizens b6 b7C
cares, [redacted] is fighting for his rights
and mine to clear my name of having threatened John F Kennedy
My fight for my rights is also yours, if you don't fight for law and justice then this nation will not survive. Once you lose your freedom it is gone forever. No Nation can survive if organized radicals knew how easy it be to destroy any nation, once it is gone civilization will never be the same, if ever. Protect it now while it be not too late. The survival of the United States is veryone's obligation.
This is your last chance to get my name cleared thru law that Pres. Ford preaches but does not practice. 32 letters to him , no asnwer 45 to Ex Pres Nixon. no answer. No one seems to care about their future.All that I can ask is that you organize or write to your Congressman demanding that an investigation be had to find the truth.
If you would have a real democracy then elect 5 official from 5 ditrsits with distinct obligations and to make final decisons, recallable by citizens. Pay off all bonds in 50 years. Pay all bills with tax protected currncy save 33 billion dollars each year. Save money . make opportunities for employment;; housing.

You forced the Jews into the money lending bisness . now get them out . put them into other bisnesses. Don't pay urusry for your money, Don't let Federal Reserve Banks make money on your money.

Richard P Pavlick 28 Hanover St Manchester N H 03101

This letter is not intended to be a threat, it isn't what you do may affect the future of the United States

To President Ford .Congress of the United States who have the only avenue for lagl action . I make this last appeal for justice.
* *

This is my last appeal for my Constitutional right to prove innocence that I did not threaten John Kennedy Nov 8/60
- -

The future of the United States and perhaps the world may be in your hands if a letter written 8 years ago and now in Mexico . coded so that it couldn't be read by anyone who did not have the code and was a raddicl determined to destroy the world., once general information and acted upon by organized destructors no Nation could survive. It must not be permitted circulation.

As Citizen it will never be released . I cannot be hurt anye more . the Postmaster of Belmont Thomas Murphy destroyed that on Nov 8/60 when he falsely charged that I had thretened John F Kennedy without any evidence of . I was arrested on Dec 14 while on my wayto Mexico , at Palm Beach Florida. All my personla property was stolen by Secret Service Agent [redacted] after he was denied search warrant. Property was never returned altho I have demanded it ,Palm Beach police also stole $52 (10/.5s 3/1 s) never returned. after all c charges were dismissed at Concord NH and released on Dec 14. I was arrested not at scene of alleged crime, crossing double lines that no one observed , as vagrant and violator both false. I was on 3 pensions could not work . retired from post office. The arrest was planned by having a black man with a 2 ton truck in single lane. I did not cross untill the black man signaled to come on but meanwhile the arresting officer had pulled out hastily from the line in front of me , stopped at truck then drove fast to road in front of Post of fice at PalmBeach. where the arrest was made.

After 14 years , nothing has helped me. no lawyer can be hired $40 000 has been spent on ads-- letters--stamps --appeals - books and trips to Washington D C. Only one man a prisoner in N,H, [redacted] is trying to help me with his own money to get my name cleared. One man has th power of a newpaper, but has not the determination to get my name cleared, he can. Had the arrinment been had at Concord on Dec 14 60 the charges would have been dismissed as there was no law to cover the alleged crime , no evidence. No letter.

There is not a place [redacted] that has not been appealed to for justice , no one cares yet I am fighting their fight also, it is their rights also.

I alwsy believed that it was the right of obligation to come to the aid of one's country when in dageb without expectation of reward, so enlisted on Dec 1917, over seas injured but not of record for neither the other fellow or I realized that we had been hurt. back. spine.

I want to remain a citizen as I think that it is the greated honor one can have being a citizen. But my name must be cleared and the honor received by Postmaster must be returned or proven that his charge was true. It must be law.

President Ford preaches that law governs the united States he should prove it. He has failed to answer any of 33 letters; EXpres Nixon had 45 no reply.

I value a good name above even my citizenship which may fall by the way for I have arrived at the end of the road it must be law and jusice or it may be my death and that also could decide the survival of the United States of America. It is your decison. shall a law abiding citizen illagly incarcerated. falsly. everything from beginning illegal , get his rights, charged falsely

ON July 5, sometimes afterwards, I will officially become a "Man without a country" because my country would not render justice .

Richard P Pavlick

Richard P Pavlick
28 Hanover ST
Manchester N H

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/97 SP5 BCE/lmp
376018

157-32439

ENCLOSURE

To Hon Geral-d Ford. all Congressmen. all citizens of the UnitedStates/
* *

After trying for 14 years to get my right to go before a jury of my peors. I am making my last appeal to you allfor justice, the the protection of the Constitution of the United Saates.

If law governs the country as Pres. Ford preaches . why doesn't he prove it by ordering Congress to investigate the false charges. illegal arrest --incarceration for 6 years, when Pavlick is innocent of thefalse charges. He has had 32 letters and no answer, they have been ignored.

Pavlick never threatened JOHNF Kennedy.(not yet a president elect) on Nov 8/1960- he was not in Mass. Hyanisprt, as charged but voting inBelmont, N.H. He never wrote aletter and has been unable to get any such letter which the Secret Service says does not exist.

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At time of arrest he was denied the right to have counsel by [redacted] S S agent ast, Miami fla. All his property was taken without a search warrant, refused him. it was never returned after all charges had been dropped. August 4, 1966. He was incarcerated for 28 months at N.H. Hospital on illegal commitment papers. there was no charges made. Doctors did not enter any decisions. Discharged by Judge Robt Griffith 12/13/66

The police at Palm beahh tried to make Pavlick cross double line, he was arrst on that charge and vagrancy, yet he was on three pensions--retired-- unable to work and had $300 with him $53 was stolen by police at Palm Beach stationhouse. no propeatywas e ever returned, except type (make write and camera. He did not violate any traffic laws. even with truck to him.

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Only William Loeb of the Manchester Union Leader secured Pavlick's release by habeas corpus write on Dec 13, 1966, [redacted], was the only other person to try to help me, using his own money while imprisoned at N.H. State prison. Why have all citizens refused to help Pavlick who is fighting your cause , it isn't his alone. we win or we lose. it is up to you. Had I been able to get a lawyer i would have cleared my name.

TRUE

Magazine on March 1964 printed a 90 percent libelous story. "Now it can be told " they refused to answer my many letters even after waiving my right no sue them, they refused to answer any letters.

No Nation can survive long that refuses legal rights of its citizens NO nation has lived over 200 years as that has been selfish. greedy corrought and wsted governments funds on bonds and corruption. Will it be repeated and U S die? It is up to you .

If you would have real demmrcay then have 5 elected official from 5 districts of he U S . assign each one responsibility and be responsible to the citizens and to the BOard who would make final decisions. Not Nixon did rhis, order that, etc. All elected offic ials recallbe by citizens.

bills

All obligations, should be paid with currency supported by taxes , no interest paid , the same as with bonds that have no other support. Stop making money for the Federal Reserve banks. Pay off all bonds in 5 0 years pay as you go. Put million to work. Save over 30 billion now paid interest,

States being governments should have the rith to print cubrency to pay obligations only in their State, supported by taxes. You and the Popes forced the Jew into the money bisness now take it awayfrom them. Stop paying usury to tax dodgers. SURVIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES IS NOW UP TO YOU.

Spend your money. don't save it for others to spend; it isn't any good in a bank. enjoy it while it isn't too late.

It is my intention that on July 4th . 12 pm I will no longer act as a citizens of the nited States. the greatest honor that you can have. It will be with regret that I will "become a "Man without a country2 withno obligations to protect the land of my birth. You, the citizens by demanding your right-scath have Presiden, Ford order Congress to investigate my illegal incarceration of 6 years and all the false charges and the Secert Service making their own laws, when they were refused a search warrant in Mimai Dec. 13. 1960

Richard P Pavlick 28 Hanover ST
Manchester, N H 03101

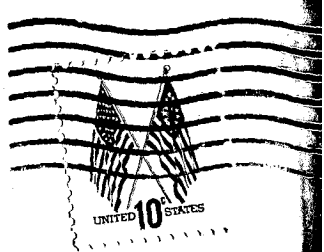
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ENCLOSURE 157-32439









Hon Henry M Jackson
Ssenate
Wash D C